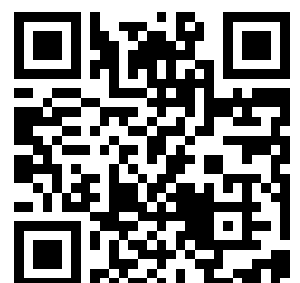


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THE

# REPORTS

*Made for the Year 1859 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies;  
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British  
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

## THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

*of the Colonies, as far as they are known to the Secretary of State*  
OF  
*Made to the Secretary of State*  
HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS  
For the Year 1859.

### PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;  
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;  
EASTERN COLONIES;  
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
May 1861.

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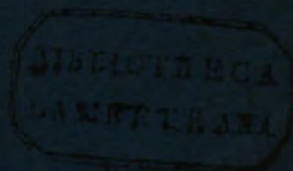


LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

[Price 2s.]





vol. II





THE  
R E P O R T S

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in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British  
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE  
OF  
HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS  
For the Year 1859.

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1861.

# SCHEDULE.

## PART II.

No. in Series.	Colony.	Page.
	<b>NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.</b>	
1	CANADA - - - - -	2
2	NOVA SCOTIA - - - - -	3
3	NEW BRUNSWICK - - - - -	4
4	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - - - - -	5
5	NEWFOUNDLAND - - - - -	6
6	BERMUDA - - - - -	7
	<b>AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.</b>	
7	SIERRA LEONE - - - - -	10
8	GAMBIA - - - - -	10
9	GOLD COAST - - - - -	16
10	ST. HELENA - - - - -	17
11	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - - - - -	20
12	NATAL - - - - -	20
	<b>AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.</b>	
13	NEW SOUTH WALES - - - - -	22
14	QUEENSLAND - - - - -	32
15	VICTORIA - - - - -	34
16	TASMANIA - - - - -	83
17	SOUTH AUSTRALIA - - - - -	92
18	WESTERN AUSTRALIA - - - - -	106
19	NEW ZEALAND - - - - -	127
	<b>EASTERN COLONIES.</b>	
20	CEYLON - - - - -	132
21	HONG KONG - - - - -	149
22	LABUAN - - - - -	153
	<b>MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.</b>	
23	GIBRALTAR - - - - -	156
24	MALTA - - - - -	157
25	IONIAN ISLANDS - - - - -	169
	HELIGOLAND (not received).	
26	FALKLAND ISLANDS - - - - -	173

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**NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.**

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## CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.  
to the SECRETARY of STATE for the Colonies.

(No. 93.)

Government House, Quebec,  
July 26, 1860.

SIR,

SINCE my report of last year, accompanying the Blue Book, the state of the colony has been such as to call for no special observation. Gradually and slowly, Canada has been recovering from the monetary crisis and the pressure of the preceding year. It pleased God to bless us last autumn with a harvest of more than usual abundance; and the farmers now enjoy the means of getting their produce to market at all seasons with a facility formerly unknown. The result has been that our revenue has increased, and our general prosperity has improved.

2. The value of imports and exports, and the amount of duty collected in 1858 and 1859 respectively, are given in the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.	
1858	- \$23,472,609	\$29,078,527	\$3,381,389	51
1859	- \$24,766,981	\$33,555,161	\$4,437,846	12

The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports as follows:—

The quantities of land sold and of money paid up in 1859:—

	Acres sold, 1859.	Collections, 1859.	
Clergy lands, Upper Canada	- 75,698	\$211,080	38
Clergy lands, Lower Canada	- 15,031	15,319	04
Crown lands, Upper Canada	- 167,196 $\frac{1}{4}$	136,557	16
Crown lands, Lower Canada	- 132,422	33,493	52
Common school lands	- 5,852	50,167	45
Grammar school lands	- 5,247 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,185	62
	<u>401,446<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>	<u>\$459,803</u>	<u>17</u>

It must be understood too that the emigration of 1859 was unusually small, the number shown by the report of the Emigration Officer being only 8,787.

On the other hand, as compared with the preceding year, a saving has been made in the outlay of the Board of Works of not less than \$137,886 93.

3. I am bound to admit that notwithstanding the improvement in our financial position, and the more prosperous condition of our people in 1859, still the recovery from the distress of 1857 and 1858 has been very gradual, and the process is yet far from being complete; nor is it easy to know by what standard to judge of its completeness. I neither expect nor desire to see the nominal price of land inflated to the same extent as in 1855 and 1856. Just as the credits given by banks and monied men were then based on an unsound estimate of the means of those to whom they made advances, so the subsequent effect of the collapse of those apparent means has restricted the power and the disposition of capitalists to meet the real wants of bonâ fide borrowers. The stream overflowed its banks, and it has sunk below them now; it will yet take some time to recover its true and normal condition.

4. In connexion with these fluctuations, I am clearly of opinion that the present system of an issue of paper money by the banks of deposit is a source of great and increasing danger to this country. A measure, having for its object the separation of the control of the issue of notes from the business of discount and deposit, was introduced this last session by the Minister of Finance, but, owing to the opposition which was threatened, and the want of time for complete explanation of the subject, it was considered imprudent to press it too hastily on the legislature. In its general principles I am satisfied that the measure was sound; a difference of opinion may exist as to some of the details, such, for instance, as the exact proportions of bullion and securities, or the



best means of securing the issue of notes from undue influence on the part of the Government of the day. At all events I sincerely hope that the measure may not be lost sight of.

5. I have already informed his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in separate despatches of three important steps towards greater freedom of trade which have been taken by the Provincial Parliament in their last Session, and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

These measures are—

1st. The establishment of a free port with a district attached to it on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the Sault Ste. Marie.

2d. The opening of the whole line of canal free of all but nominal toll to all vessels, American and British, proceeding to a Canadian port, or proceeding out to sea by the St. Lawrence.

3d. The reduction of the duties on wines, brandies, and dried fruits. I may mention too that the objectionable duty on books imposed by the tariff of 1859 has been virtually repealed.

6. The reports made to me by the heads of the several departments which accompany the manuscript portion of the Blue Book will give complete information on the details of each branch.

7. The Provincial Parliament has this year made a liberal vote for the support and encouragement of the Militia, which I shall endeavour to apply in such a manner as to produce the most extensive and lasting benefit to the force.

8. I rejoice to say that at the moment at which I write there is every reason to believe that the crops in Upper Canada are the finest and most luxuriant which have been seen for years. This prospect may be partially affected by blight or unfavourable weather, but should the harvest correspond with our anticipations the result to the country will be most important.

I need hardly add, at this moment our whole population are anticipating with impatience the moment when they may welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thus prove their loyalty and their gratitude for the favour of such a visit.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
EDMUND HEAD.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE  
to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.  
(No. 7.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
January 23, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON  
to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
December 31, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book in duplicate for the year 1859, together with copies of departmental reports, and of other statistical returns according to the enclosed list.

At the commencement of that year the financial crisis of 1857-58 had ceased to affect injuriously the trade and commerce of the province, and I have the satisfaction of being able to state that nothing has occurred since that time to prevent or even to retard the steady although gradual progress of prosperity.

A general description of the natural resources of New Brunswick and of the industrial pursuits of the people has been frequently given in former Blue Book despatches, and it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Grace with a repetition of any such description. That the province does possess great natural resources is an unquestionable fact; and although the development of these resources has hitherto been slow, a reference to the returns of exports will show that in the last few years increased attention has been devoted both to the fisheries and to the minerals, (especially to minerals,) and that the result has been a large addition to the value of the exports of fish, and the establishment of a valuable and important export trade in coal and in oil, the produce of the coal.

Taking the returns of the year 1854, which was one of remarkable commercial activity and success, it will be found that in that year fish was exported of the value of 55,309*l.* sterling, while the value of the coal exported was only 565*l.* sterling. In 1859 the value of the fish exported was 81,106*l.* sterling, and that of the coal 33,598*l.* sterling. To this latter item should be added, as a mineral production, the oil extracted from coal. This process was unknown in 1854, but in 1859 it superseded to a great extent the "fluid" previously imported into the province, and 78,610 gallons were exported, of the value of 10,396*l.* sterling. I may add that although the returns of exports for 1860 have not as yet been completed, and I am therefore unable to state the figures, I have every reason to believe that the exports during that year (1860) of fish, of coal, and of oil, the produce of coal, were largely in excess of those of the preceding year (1859).

I have requested your Grace's attention to these facts, because they afford a gratifying proof that the natural resources of the province are in course of development.

Greater progress would undoubtedly have been made in this direction but for the scanty supply of labour. Of late years very few (speaking comparatively) immigrants have arrived in this province for the purpose of settling here; and, notwithstanding the advantages which the value of labour (especially agricultural labour), the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapness of and facilities of acquiring land, present to intending emigrants from the mother country, New Brunswick has failed to attract any considerable number of those who annually leave Great Britain, and seek a new home on this side of the Atlantic.

There is I hope and believe some reason to anticipate a favourable change in this respect, and should these anticipations be realized I am confident that the advance hitherto made by New Brunswick in prosperity will afford no criterion of her future progress.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Schedule of Documents transmitted with Blue Book (for 1859) Despatch  
No 42, December 31, 1860.

NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

1. Auditor General's Report.
2. Custom House Returns.
3. Crown Land Returns.
4. Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
5.       "       "       Commissioners of Railways.
6.       "       "       Postmaster-General.
7.       "       "       Chief Superintendent of Education.
8.       "       "       Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
9.       "       "       Marine Hospital.
10.       "       "       Board of Health at St. John.
11.       "       "       Emigration Commissioner.
12.       "       "       Lighthouse Commissioners.
13. Return of Banks and Incorporated Companies.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.  
No. 4.

No. 4.

(No. 41.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor DUNDAS to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, May 13, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. An unusual delay has occurred in its preparation, and consequently the interest of its contents is, from lapse of time, much diminished.

3. I shall, therefore, only direct your Grace's attention to the principal points of difference between the statistics recorded in this Blue Book and those of the preceding year.

### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

4. There was an increase of revenue in 1859, as compared with 1858, of 5,209*l.* This increase is chiefly derived from the increased imports as compared with 1858. The increase of expenditure in 1859, as compared with 1858, was 958*l.*

### *Public Debt.*

5. On the 31st January 1860 the public debt of the colony was 28,965*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase in 1859, over the year 1858, of 2,400*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* This has arisen principally from the increased amount applied to education, and the balance of purchase money and interest paid on public lands.

The assets that may be placed as an offset to the debts of the Colony, are as follows:

42,274 acres of crown and public lands and a balance of 10,527*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* due on instalments on account of purchase bearing interest at five per cent. But on taking the yearly receipts and expenditure in connection with the crown and public lands, since the operation of the Land Purchase Act, there has been on average only the sum of 281*l.* to the credit of the colony, and this is chiefly derived from the crown lands.

### *Military Posts and Works.*

6. The Colony received a supply of 1000 stand of Minié rifles, and accoutrements and a quantity of ball cartridge.

A volunteer artillery and a rifle company were formed this year.

### *Political Franchise.*

7. A meeting of the Legislature was called in February, being the first call of the representatives elected under the Act passed in 19 Vict., entitled "An Act to increase the Number of Representatives," &c.

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

The House, after being three days in session, were unable to decide on the choice of a speaker; whereupon the Lieut. Governor, Sir D. Daly, dissolved the House, and writs were immediately issued for a general election, which was held on the 19th March. This election resulted in the defeat of the Government, which resigned a few days prior to the meeting of the new House on the 12th April.

*Civil Establishment.*

8. The new Government changed the departmental system as adopted by their predecessors, when responsible government was introduced in 1851, by excluding office holders from the Legislature.

Security in most cases is taken from officers of the Government who receive or disburse any part of the revenue.

*Imports and Exports.*

9. The imports, as compared with those of 1858, show an increase of 48,469*l.*, which has arisen principally from the increased trade with Great Britain and the United States.

*Shipping.*

10. There is a slight decrease in the tonnage of shipping entered at the different ports as compared with the previous year, but an increase of the tonnage of vessels cleared at those ports of 5,200 tons.

11. All amounts of money in this Statement are in sterling.

I am, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

NEWFOUND-  
LAND.

No. 5.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 6.)

Government House, Newfoundland,  
January 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. I have deferred sending it until now, with the hope that I should have had information to communicate to your Grace relative to the important question of the Newfoundland fisheries, and the results of the arrangements which, I understand, have been agreed to by the British and French Governments relative to the existing treaties between the two nations; but I have as yet received no official report on the subject, and I have only to state that matters have been going on very quietly between the English and French fishermen in the years 1859 and 1860. I am sorry to say that both seal and cod fishery have been very unsuccessful in the latter year, that considerable distress among the population has been the natural consequence, and that I considered it to be my duty to summon the Colonial Legislature to meet at a much earlier period than usual, to take into consideration the distress and other matters of considerable public importance; and I beg to refer your Grace to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, for the observations which I considered it necessary to make on that occasion.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN,  
Governor.

## BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

## No. 6.

No. 6.

(No. 43.)

Extract from a Despatch from Governor FREEMAN MURRAY to the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.; dated Bermuda, April 26, 1860.

The general state of these islands, I am happy to say, exhibits a steady and sustained improvement; and some of the changes which have occurred, as they now extend over a series of years, and embrace nearly the period during which I have had the honour to administer the government, admit of being characterized conclusively.

It appears that for the year 1859 there is a slight improvement in the proceeds of the colonial taxes, without resort having been had to any increase in the rate of colonial taxation; but, in the department of imports and exports the progress obtained covers a much greater period. The imports of Bermuda in the year 1854 amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds, and last year they had grown to one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and fourteen pounds. Again, the excess of 1859 over the preceding year 1858 in imports was nearly twenty-six thousand pounds, or close upon thirty per cent. It was ten thousand pounds more than this sum over those of 1857, being an increase for the twelvemonth of thirty thousand pounds in comparison with the previous amount, and it was about the same in comparison with that of 1856, which is equivalent to more than forty per cent. As most of these imports are from England, it will be perceived that Bermuda, in proportion to its extent, and considering its limited means, is one of the best customers which the parent country possess in any part of the world.

With respect to exports, when I first arrived in the colony I applied myself to the encouragement of agriculture, and in little more than a twelvemonth an impulse had been given to cultivation, and so much additional land had been cleared of cedar trees that the exports from twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds, which they had amounted to in the year 1854, sprang to the sum of forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty pounds, an immense increase, which failed to maintain itself after the epidemic of 1856, but the exports have since steadily rallied. Thus, upon the whole, they do not exhibit the same extensive advance as the imports, but there is an increase in 1859 of seven thousand pounds over the exports of 1858 immediately preceding, being an improvement at the rate of about fourteen per cent.; there is at the same time a decline of rather beyond two per cent. from the exports of 1857, but an excess of more than thirty per cent. upon those of 1856. Within this range of fluctuation, however, the exports of Bermuda seem to have been confined for several years, discovering no very great progress at the last. One of the causes of this inertness is pointed out in the course of the present Blue Book, in connexion with several of the facts and returns which it presents. It is the same course which has retarded the progress and limited still further the naturally restricted resources of this community for more than a generation; not so much a deficiency of labourers, although a deficiency at last there would still be, as the disinclination to work, the prevalent contempt for industry, and the almost invincible supineness of the coloured population; an increase of wages would not tempt them to an increase of energy, but would probably cause them to relax in the inadequate exertions which they are accustomed to make. It is even supposed, and with much apparent reason, that it is on account of the very high wages which they now command that they pass several days in each week unemployed, even at the times when the best employment offers.

Impressed by the facts before them, the legislature of the colony have set apart money and advantages in various forms to promote the importation of labourers suited to the climate. Portuguese families and individuals have been thus imported from time to time with success, both to their employers and to themselves. Some Germans have also come here, and have been more valuable settlers, from their industry, and from being skilled in different trades. The Portuguese generally are mere labourers.

About two years ago a vessel, "The Pearl," was fitted out here expressly, and being well built, well found, and well manned, was sent to Madeira to continue this experiment on a larger scale. In pursuance of the policy of which I approved, and which former experience had sanctioned by generally satisfactory results, the legislature appropriated a considerable sum of money to compensate and reward this expedition upon its return, but unhappily no tidings of the vessel have ever since been received, and the sum



**BERMUDA.** reserved as a reward for the sharers of the enterprise could never be **claimed**. The pecuniary loss is severe, but more than the loss the gloom of such an event **naturally** fell heavily upon so small a community, in every part of which those who **composed** the expedition had personal ties.

The industrial condition which these facts disclose has no doubt suggested the strong remarks which the new Colonial Secretary expresses in pages 234 and 235 of the present Blue Book, and at the same time gives to the view of the case thus presented a basis of substantial or general truth. Nevertheless, I think that longer experience would have moderated the too sanguine terms in which the results to be expected from more labour and better labour are depicted, and I cannot let these calculations pass without some deduction and qualification.

It will be seen that the criminal statistics continue, in comparison with those of any community equally numerous, to be extraordinarily light, and, with the exception of one fatal event in the convict establishment, the year has been unstained by delinquencies of the gravest class. Indeed among the native and resident society of all ranks serious crime is almost unknown, and respect for the law is a universal and permanent characteristic.

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AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

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SIERRA  
LEONE.

## SIERRA LEONE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HILL to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No.155.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,  
October 21, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate Blue Book of this Colony for the year ended the 31st December 1859.

I should have forwarded these Statistical Tables by the last steamer had not Mr. Fitz James expressed a wish to be afforded time to make his remarks on the progress of the colony. Not having received any such communication from the Acting Governor up to the present date, and being unwilling to delay forwarding the Blue Book, I am compelled to send it unaccompanied by the usual report of the officer administering the government, at the close of the year, but I may venture to state that the revenue is steadily increasing, and the general progress of the colony is highly satisfactory.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
STEPHEN J. HILL.

GAMBIA.

## GAMBIA.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 30.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Bathurst,  
Gambia, May 24, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1859.

*Revenue.*

2. From a despatch I found it incumbent on me to address your Grace early in the year, you are already aware of a falling off in last year's revenue to the amount of 1,821*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; it is, however, necessary briefly to recapitulate the causes of this deficiency.

3. The failure of the ground nut crop of 1859 shows a serious deficiency of 7,973 tons. This vacuum threw the goods imported in 1858 on the merchants' hands in 1859, compelling vessels to return empty which were chartered in the full year of 1858; the duties of the goods imported in this good year increasing the revenue, but glutting the market, preventing orders from being sent home for 1859. Then, again, the river trade, which is carried on with the natives on the credit system, received in 1859 several shocks, owing to the lamentable epidemic which prevailed in the colony during the months of August and September, coming as it did so soon after the monetary crisis of 1857-58.

4. The agents of home capitalists dying suddenly at Bathurst left their affairs in the confusion which naturally would ensue from the fact that the native agents up the river, void of all honour in meeting their engagements, considering the death of their creditors at the British seaport 200 miles off as a *Dieu-donné*, decamped into the interior with the deceased creditors' goods, without even acknowledging the debt, thus throwing the books of the firms into inextricable confusion.

5. After such a sad wind-up of affairs, the home capitalist is chary how he again advances money to European agents in a country so fatal to life, and in which, sad it is for me to write it, notwithstanding all the exertions of the devoted missionary, the

integrity of the half-educated creole is not yet sufficiently developed to be trusted and employed.

6. Here let me pause a moment, and bring to your Grace's mind the position of the colony last September, with but six Europeans alive; some of those convalescent; one military officer fit for duty; he, the Commandant, Captain Anton, and a weak garrison of 100 worn-out black soldiers. The reflection is ennobling to the mind, proving how great is the moral command of the white man.

7. The laws were peacefully obeyed, the magistrates held their courts as usual, at a time when to use the words, of our departed historian, "if every native was to cast a handful of dust on the dominant race they would be buried alive in their possessions." An illustrious soldier gave it as his opinion before a committee of the House of Commons that service in the West Indies and West Coast of Africa, where epidemics fatal to the European were so rife, deserved the same reward as gallantry in the field. Guided by no mean authority, and elevated by the knowledge that these words will be read by the legislature of the country, I venture to speak in praise of the two military medical men, Assistant Surgeons Morphey and Beale, who stood in the breach, resisting the invisible attacks of death. By their skill and devoted attention, they saved, under Providence, many valuable lives, soothing where they could not save. Nor would it be just to omit the name of the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Sherwood. This gentleman's efforts were highly praiseworthy; although one of the first attacked, yet he manfully bore up, and was of great assistance to his brave colleagues.

8. Before I leave this subject I may add that it is greatly the hope of the colonist of Gambia that the late commercial treaty with France has a wide margin left for the British shipping interest, hereafter to be dovetailed into the code. The fact is isolated in colonial history; but while I write I count thirty tricolours, six stars and stripes, and but one union jack flying in the Port of Bathurst.

9. This anomaly is easily explained. Our staple product, the ground nut, finds a large market in France, a small sale in America, but no market to speak of in Great Britain. The English merchant of Bathurst hires foreign vessels, to avoid the prohibitory duty of twenty-five francs per ton charged on English bottoms on their entry into a French port. Now, according to our laws French and American ships are treated in our ports in all respects as if they were English; but English ships have not the same favours in French and American ports. This gives foreign ships an undue advantage. Supposing a cargo is sent from America, and it is uncertain whether a better price can be obtained for it in France or in England, a French bottom is naturally preferred by the merchant to an English one for carrying it, because a French ship can land it in England as well as an English one, but an English ship cannot land it in France as well as a French one. The days are gone by for advocating protection for our shipping, yet the present time is, happily, open for urging upon the imperial legislature to obtain by treaty French privileges for English ships, thus placing our merchant marine upon an equality with the foreigner. And last, but not least, the competition of the French merchant since the Albreda Treaty is very active, seriously affecting the revenue in this wise:—He trades chiefly with ready money, where the Englishman traded with goods; the specie is preferred by the native to work up into bracelets for his wife. To compete with the foreigner our merchant is compelled also to trade with the dollar, consequently he does not now send home for goods, but specie, which pays no revenue.

#### *Public Works.*

10. The importance of two public necessities for the town of Bathurst was felt by my predecessor in Council, and a sum of 160*l.* was voted in the estimates of last year for these civilized desirable buildings. The population of the island of Saint Mary's during the greater part of the year has of late risen to 9,000. It consists for the greater part of nomade tribes of men who come down the river for work without their families. I strongly felt the necessity of at once putting this work in hand, from sanitary and other motives of order and decency, determining to commence directly after the cessation of the rains. Unfortunately the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, a gentleman of forty years' experience in the colony, was absent in England on sick leave. Time was vital. I was fearful of another visitation of the epidemic then raging in the form of a relapse at Sierra Leone, which compelled me to authorize the Clerk of Her Majesty's Works to undertake the duty at half salary. This officer commenced the work very zealously, but unfortunately he did not calculate upon the shifting nature of the beach, always more or less a quicksand, the reflux of the highest tide that has been known on the coast for thirty-three years caused the sea wall of the half finished building to fall on the very day that the Colonial Engineer arrived from England. With the materials and money left I

GAMBIA.

directed the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, to construct a building a little below high-water mark. This I have great pleasure in reporting has been effected, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Finden for his determination in bringing to a successful termination that which had presented so many difficulties to his brother engineer.

11. At the east end of the town and island I hope to convert an old wreck into another convenience, for the small sum of 20*l*. This will purify a large tract of swampy bushy ground, at present used as a necessary, which is unhappily to windward of the town during the tornado season.

12. For a long time I laboured under the disadvantages complained of by my able predecessor, that of being "hunted" for allotments of ground. I considered the claims of the Newcastle Pensioners primary. They respectfully urged that in the event of another war at Combo (by no means an improbable event), they had nothing to fall back upon as a base of operations; they were willing, as before, in 1855, to leave half their number dead on the field, but they wished for ground in Bathurst to send their wives and children on the first alarm being sounded. Perceiving the justice of their case, I divided two vacant squares in the town into 120 lots; these are already fenced in, presenting a neat appearance. There still remain some hundred applications from well-to-do natives and good subjects for land in the island, but no vacant ground was left to meet this demand attendant on the increased population. It, however, occurred to me, from having seen much land reclaimed in Bombay and Demerara, that a vast acreage might be reclaimed at the east end of the town before alluded to, as the foul swamp might be converted into habitable ground. Labour being dear and precarious, I placed the convicts upon this work, under my personal supervision. Already a sea wall of some width and length is formed. I hope soon to be able to report that this good work is a fait-accomplish, and that the river is forced back from this part of the island, where land is so valuable, being so contiguous to the harbour. It is then my intention, with your Grace's permission, to put these allotments of ground up to public auction for the purpose of realizing means for other local improvements.

13. We have only to observe the noble roads about Sidney to see what convict labour will effect if properly directed, and not frittered away. On arrival I took immediate control of this body, diverting them to clear the old burying ground (the last resting place of three governors and numerous Europeans) from bush of an obstinate character.

14. This pious work completed, I turned their attention to a junction road from the Clifton Road to the noble beach we are blessed with. Under the indefatigable exertions of the native gaoler, Mr. Campbell, a liberated African, this drive is now finished, and forms a new and complete lung to the town.

15. The advantages of the convicts working en masse on a work of utility are very obvious. Ask a military prisoner what punishment he most dislikes, and his answer invariably is "shot drill," because it is useless; but let even the convicted felon see his work grow under his hands, and the dignity of labour flashes on his soul, he feels that even felon as he is his daily toil will be appreciated hereafter. I have known instances in the army when the compulsory habits of regularity and temperance in the prisoner have lasted the lifetime of the soldier, especially when the sentence was sufficiently long to develop habits of industry and sobriety.

16. The powder magazine of the merchants is in a most unsafe position, presenting a favourable target for the shell of an enemy's ship coming up the river. I hope to be able to build a magazine in a safer spot at the back of the island, purchasing the present building from the shareholders, which can be converted to some government purpose. The water front of the town would be laid in ruins were an accident to happen as it at present stands. It is very full of bonded powder, stored previous to its being reshipped into country craft for the river trade.

17. On visiting the port, officers of the Royal Navy are surprised at the absence of a government wharf. Such a work would produce, as the market does, good interest for the capital expended. This necessity may be, however, met by purchasing Apsley House and wharf, the property of Mr. Brown, thus saving the rent which the colonial government pays for a court-house, secretariat, custom-house, and other public offices. This measure I am inclined to recommend for the consideration of the Council, to carry out the desideratum it will be necessary to pass an ordinance to borrow some 5,000*l*. At present the colony has no public debt.

18. The indirect taxation of the colony being principally derived from the shipping, I have deemed it my duty strongly to agitate the necessity of establishing a light vessel at the mouth of the river. This good work, I am happy to say, is in the course of consideration, your Grace being in possession of all the details of a plan so conducive to



the interests of the shipping, of the foreigner, and bearing at the same time favourably on suffering humanity.

GAMBIA.

*Upper Combo.*

19. On this lately acquired territory I have devoted considerable time and attention, the more so because I perceived, after a careful perusal of my predecessor's reports, how valuable he considers this acquisition. It is incumbent on us to do something for a country which in one item alone, the palm wine duty, increases the colonial revenue in no less a sum than 700*l.* the year. As yet it remains as we found it in 1853, the war in 1855 throwing back this part of the settlement many years. From the 1st of January 1861 I propose slightly to tax each ground nut farm, to enable the government to reconstruct the bridge at Cottoo, destroyed during the war, and to form a rural police, to keep down a tendency which the settlers at present indulge in, that of taking the law in their own hands; but this is not to be wondered at; thieving is on the increase in Combo, owing to the delay and mild character of our laws, forming a marked contrast to the prompt and terrible punishment which is awarded to a defaulter under the native governments.

20. It is a matter of regret that the Cape was not fixed upon in 1815 as the site for the colony. It presents many striking advantages over Bathurst, where the sudden removal from this world's cares has prevented the settlement from retaining to any extent the energetical vitality of European blood and capital. The roadstead at the Cape has good holding ground, a safe landing at low tide, and the shipping ride to leeward of the prevailing winds and tornados from the land. I have the honour to annex to this report a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Cotton Association, and this gentleman's answer, feeling convinced that a wide field is here open to the introduction of this gold mine.

21. After much persuasion, I managed to get a very tolerable road made by the natives, sufficiently wide for two horsemen to ride abreast from Cape House to the dismantled town of Sabbagee. Along this route the low bush has been cut down at least 100 yards on each side of the road. This underwood formed save cover for matchlock men. The importance of this road is very material in the event of its being necessary to defend the colony, as it leads to the fanatical town of Goonjour, a nest of Marabouts, liable any day to attack our out-lying pension villages.

22. The site of Sabbagee itself I have enclosed with a light fence, to prevent our squatters from planting over the graves of the Mahomedan warriors killed in the last war. I purpose after the rains erecting a Persian wheel, or sakia, as it is called in Egypt, as a model for the natives to adopt in time, irrigation being quite unknown in these parts, although nature has been bountiful in her supply of water for the purpose, the country abounding in streams and wells.

23. The difference between the low, swampy, unhealthy island of Saint Mary's and this rich healthy table-land is very striking to the traveller; a cool temperate breeze from the Atlantic seems always to blow over this table land. During the last fatal sickness at Bathurst the officer and his wife stationed at the Cape remained in excellent health, when not a single European escaped at Bathurst, Saint Mary's.

24. The Mahomedan element being so rampant in this district, I have requested the Governor of Sierra Leone to place at my disposal, for location in the country adjacent to the Cottoo stream, 200 liberated Africans. By their industry I hope to supply the Bathurst market with cotton, corn, rice, and vegetables, at the same time strengthening the small Christian native population of the district, which at present only bears in the proportion of one to ten. I hope to persuade these young African settlers to use the Persian wheel; the contrivance is of patriarchal date, and very simple, to be seen at the present day along the banks of the Ganges, Indus, and Nile. It is a rude contrivance of two perpendicular wheels turned by a horizontal cog, the outer wheel is girdled with a string of wide mouthed earthen jars, which descend with every revolution into the pit, open to the river, in which the wheel turns; as the jars ascend they empty themselves into a trough, which leads into a little canal of hard earth, and thence to a square banked in patch of earth made ready for the water. It is generally worked by an ox blinded, a boy sits on the crank which the animal turns, and hastens his movements. In Egypt these sakiyas are considered so productive to the owner as to be taxed heavily 17 \$ the year.

25. The pension village of Newcastle, established by the colonel after his victorious campaign in 1855, is one presenting very interesting features, often described, and I believed named after your Grace by its gallant founder. Here played about in the sand

some thirty children of these old soldiers, speaking the English language only; but otherwise nude, ignorant, little savages. By the assistance of the good Wesleyan minister, Mr. Peet, I established a school, which has been now for some months in working order. This subject brings me to education.

#### *Education.*

26. I have already strongly pointed out to your Grace how much the colony requires a government school in the town. The estimates are so finely drawn on the average revenue, that I dare not recommend any extended scheme for the education of the aborigines. All I can do at the present time is to propose to the Council to vote 100*l.* a year to extend the establishment of the Garrison School, so long and ably conducted by the Reverend Mr. Monsarrat. This can be easily arranged, I am happy to say. The colonial building now used as a church and schoolhouse fortunately has a vaulted basement floor, which might easily be converted at a very small expense into an additional schoolroom. I trust that the Secretary of State for War will have no objection to this provisional scholastic arrangement.

27. It may be remarked here that for the last 12 years the colony has placed 100*l.* at the disposal of the Wesleyan Mission Schools. I am anxious at once to extend a similar donation to the Church of England and Garrison School, and hereafter to the schools of the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, who were indeed visiting angels to the sick during the last epidemic. It is but just to bear in mind that one third of the population of the town are members of the Catholic Church.

#### *Military.*

28. I can only recapitulate under this head the urgent necessity of increasing the force so often pointed out by Colonel O'Connor. To avoid war at least 500 bayonets ought to be at the disposal of the officer commanding the troops, when it is remembered that the distant part of M'Carthy's Island has to be garrisoned. The "Dover" I value at 300 men. Her long and continued absence urged me to use every exertion to raise an artillery militia force; fortunately the means had all been provided by my thoughtful predecessor.

29. I succeeded beyond my expectations. At this present time the colony can boast of 100 young men, who work their guns with great precision, forming a powerful adjunct to the garrison. I am still anxious to form a kind of *arrière-ban* of the pensioners scattered, to the number of 130, over the colony. Already I have embodied them on each quarter day; and I hope the Secretary of State for War will receive with favour my application for clothing these veterans. I have ventured to make this application, perceiving that in 1858 this minister presented the sister colony of Sierra Leone with 800 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

30. Having commanded a West India regiment so long, and necessarily studied the system of coast relief, I may be allowed here to suggest, with diffidence, the plan of simplifying the coast relief, by dividing one entire regiment between the Gambia and Sierra Leone. The present difficulty of finding officers for the coast duty will then be removed, and the Government saved from the great expense of officers' passage to and from the West Indies, the band at Sierra Leone in itself being a great inducement to the enlistment of a race notoriously susceptible to the delights of harmony.

31. All these precautionary measures for the safety of the settlement are not too many, interlaced as our position is by tribes who delight in war and plunder, regarding treaties as so much waste paper.

#### *General Observations.*

32. The absence of the "Dover" has prevented my following the laudable example of my predecessor, whose interesting journies are so graphically described in the numerous copies of despatches before me. The officer administering the government of these waters cannot travel too much in them. With the African, "come and do it" and "go and do it" are very different orders. He likes to see, converse, and live, if possible, with his superior, the white man. Ten years' experience amongst them tells me that the African is under-rated in intelligence, fidelity, and bravery, and devotion to the cross of St. Andrew and St. George. It was a negro who fought by Nelson's side at Trafalgar; it was a negro who saved an English lady from that tiger, Nana Sahib; and it was a negro regiment in 1809 which took by storm the bridge at Martinique.

33. It will take, perhaps, two generations before Great Britain will reap its reward for the one great act of disinterested policy, perfectly unique in the history of the world.

The reward is but slowly reaching us, it is true over a hecatomb of ruined West India interests. Here in Africa this painful self-sacrifice is not apparent; we only see a great principle working to the manifest advantage of mankind. The wars which supported the traffic have in a great measure ceased, and legitimate trade, the great missionary, springing up to lead the African kings away from their agency in ministering to the horrors of the middle passage.

34. But to return to my subject. Apologizing for my digression, I do not agree with the almost universal opinion here expressed, that the prospects of this colony are for ever clouded; we may reasonably, I venture to predict, hope for better times.

35. Such an epidemic as that of last year has not been known for 22 years. The price of ground nut oil has lately risen in the markets of France. If the policy is continued, of prompt and zealous mediation in preventing the river kings from continuing their useless wars,—cultivating the soil for the treasure which lies but one foot beneath the surface, and conveying it to the seaport by the noble highway Providence has placed at their disposal,—we may yet be sanguine enough to hope “that the day is not far distant when the Gambia will rank as the most valuable possession of the British in commercial importance on the West Coast of Africa.”

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. D'ARCY,  
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—In reference to paragraph 17, Mr. Brown has consented within the last few days to receive the amount by instalments over a series of years. This liberal arrangement will prevent the alternative of borrowing money.

I feel now in a better position to come before the Council and your Grace for permission to borrow 2,000*l.*, to enable me to complete that great work, so often alluded to,—the large sluice-gate in the deadly marsh to windward of the town, so wisely begun by one of my predecessors many years ago.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Encl. 1. in  
No. 8.

No 19.

Government House, Bathurst, St. Mary's  
April 18, 1860.

SIR,

FEELING assured that any information on the subject of the growth of cotton in the British Possessions will be of interest to your readers must be my apology for addressing you.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to intrust to my care the Government of the British Settlements on the river Gambia, I have taken especial interest in our newly acquired territory in Combo, have paid frequent visits to it, and from all the information I have been able to gather, both on the spot and here, I am quite satisfied that cotton could be cultivated in large quantities in Combo.

2. It is a well-known fact that cotton is indigenous to Africa. I find that so long ago as 1834, and up to 1839, cotton used to be exported from this colony to Great Britain. It may be asked then why is it that it has since ceased to be an article of export from here? The reply is, that cotton at that period was at a very low price in England, and the staple of the description grown here being short it did not fetch more than 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and at that rate it did not pay the merchants, who therefore ceased to buy, and the natives, finding no encouraging market, only grew sufficient for their own requirements; another reason is, that there were then no gins for cleaning the cotton from the seed.

3. The growth of an article like cotton having been thus once discouraged, the natives will be slow in again cultivating it, unless some encouragement is held out to them of a ready market at remunerating prices.

4. The recent high prices of cotton in the English market appears to me to hold out such a prospect, especially as one of the merchants here nearly four years ago made a trial to improve the quality of the cotton by the importation of Pernambuco seed, which succeeded admirably, the cotton produced being of fine long staple, and sold in Manchester at 10*d.* per lb. Unfortunately the rebellion in Combo broke out the succeeding year, and compelled the merchant to give up all idea of the cultivation of cotton.

5. Peace has now been established on, I hope, a firmer basis, and I trust many of the natives are beginning to see the advantages of being under the protection of the British flag, for a very large tract of country, Upper Combo, has been cleared, on which the natives are located, cultivating the soil, and producing very large quantities of ground nuts.

6. Unfortunately the Mandingoes, who are the aborigines of the place, are mostly Mahometans, and these are always the most idle and indolent of the African race; the men will only cultivate the corn, leaving to the women and children the cultivation of rice, ground nuts, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The large profits derived by the growth of ground nuts has induced the Serrawoollies, who are the farmers of Africa, to migrate from the interior to the borders of the river and to our

**GAMBIA.**

newly acquired territory to cultivate the soil. If these people could be induced to cultivate cotton it might be produced in very large quantities.

7. The policy of my two able predecessors in office has been, not only to encourage these Serrawoollies to settle on our new territory, but to give allotments of land to discharged soldiers and also to liberated Africans, who to the number of about 300 now inhabit the village of Baccou Konko in Upper Combo. Having obtained the permission of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to obtain 200 more liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, I propose to settle them also in the new territory, and to initiate them into the growth of cotton.

8. Native cotton is grown in considerable quantities up the river Gambia. It is chiefly cultivated by the Foulahs, and is consumed in the manufacture of native cloths. It only requires an increasing demand at remunerative prices to increase the growth of it.

9. May I request that your association will give me that help usually extended to colonists interested like myself in the culture of this great agent of civilization. Messrs. Laird and Fletcher of Liverpool will take charge of any parcel of seeds, &c. your committee may be pleased to favour me with.

To G. R. Haywood, Esquire,  
Secretary to the Cotton Supply Association,  
Manchester.

I have, &c.,  
G. D'ARCY,  
Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Offices, No. 1, Newall's Buildings,  
Manchester, May 23, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE received, and laid before the committee of this association, your valuable communication of the 18th April ultimo, and am desired to state that by the mail of June it is intended to forward to your address a supply of cotton seed, which will probably be accompanied by one or two cleaning gins adapted to hand labour, and some of the publications of this Association, one or two of which I forward by this mail.

Can you inform the committee whether any respectable merchant at Bathurst would be prepared to take up cotton as an article of export. If a business relation could be established between some respectable firm at Bathurst and purchasers here, there would be a tolerable certainty, with your powerful influence, of giving a permanence to some negotiation of this kind; and I shall be glad if you can favour me with this information, when I will do all in my power to effect the necessary arrangement, either through the committee or otherwise, as they may deem advisable.

It is intended to publish your letter in the Cotton Supply Reporter, copies of which shall be duly forwarded to the Government House.

To his Excellency the Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
G. R. HAYWOOD,  
Secretary.

**GOLD COAST.****GOLD COAST.**

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his  
Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(Separate.)

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,  
April 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of these Settlements for last year.

2. Having reported from time to time the different occurrences that have taken place here, I have no further remark to make than to state for your Grace's information that I have been obliged, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the finance matters of the Eastern District were hitherto conducted, to do away with the independent chest at Accra, and remove the finance to head quarters, which arrangement has proved most satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. BIRD,  
Acting-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

## ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 24.)

MY LORD DUKE,

St. Helena, April 26, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the St. Helena Blue Book for 1859, with the comparative statements of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year.

2. The revenue has exceeded the estimate for the year, and bears a favourable comparison with that of 1858.

3. With some diminution of the shipping calling at the port, the total amount of tonnage having been in—

1858	-	-	-	-	618,314 Tons.
1859	-	-	-	-	587,547 „

Decrease in 1859	-	<u>30,767</u>	„
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there has been a considerable increase of local imports, and consequently of the revenue.

4. After making comparatively large remittances to the credit of the island treasury with the Agent-General in England, I have availed myself of the surplus revenue in carrying on the public works in improvement of the drainage of Jamestown.

5. The progress made in this undertaking is satisfactory, though all operations requiring skilled labour are seriously retarded by the deficiency in that necessary ingredient, and by the high price of inferior work here.

6. On this subject I have called on the civil engineer for information, and shall have occasion to address your Grace in a future communication.

7. There has been a falling off in agricultural produce, owing to unfavourable seasons; more land, however, is opening for the growth of wheat during the present year; and the steam flour mill, introduced at the cost of the local government, with a view to encourage the cultivation of grain, has so far answered its object that it has been purchased by the growers.

8. The event of most importance to the island during the period comprehended in the present returns, in which no other salient point offers itself for notice, is the advent of the first Bishop of St. Helena, which I had the honour at the time to report to your Grace, to whom it will be interesting to learn that among the other duties of his sacred office, on which his Lordship has not been slow to enter, he has baptized since his arrival no less than five hundred liberated Africans.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.



**ST. HELENA.** COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the ISLAND of SAINT HELENA for the Year 1859, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts	Reference to Remark.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>CUSTOMS:</b>					
Imports - - - -	6,500 0 0	7,494 2 4	—	994 2 4	
Wharfage - - - -	2,500 0 0	3,982 2 5	—	1,482 2 5	
Tonnage - - - -	2,500 0 0	2,300 6 2	199 13 10	—	
Fees - - - -	600 0 0	570 5 0	29 15 0	—	
Warehouse rent - - -	150 0 0	322 12 8	—	172 12 8	
Permits - - - -	60 0 0	74 14 0	—	14 14 0	
Water - - - -	1,200 0 0	1,222 1 11	—	22 1 11	
Cranage - - - -	100 0 0	95 12 0	4 8 0	—	
Overpaid by collector - -	—	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
	13,610 0 0	16,062 6 6	233 16 10	2,686 3 4	1
<b>LAND SALES:</b>					
Sale of Government lands - -	—	95 0 0	—	95 0 0	
<b>LAND REVENUE:</b>					
Rents of houses and lands - -	1,200 0 0	1,045 16 0	154 4 0	—	
<b>AUCTION DUTIES:</b>					
Per-centage on sales by auction -	210 0 0	488 11 10	—	278 11 10	
<b>LICENCES:</b>					
Wine and spirit - - - -	650 0 0	675 0 0	—	25 0 0	
Coffee and ginger-beer - - -	65 0 0	51 0 0	14 0 0	—	
Game - - - -	35 0 0	55 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Boats - - - -	300 0 0	302 10 0	—	2 10 0	
Attorneys - - - -	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	
Auctioneers - - - -	10 0 0	25 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Billiards - - - -	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	
Notaries - - - -	5 0 0	10 0 0	—	5 0 0	
	1,100 0 0	1,133 10 0	34 0 0	67 10 0	
<b>ASSESSED TAXES:</b>					
Carriages, carts, horses, &c. -	339 0 0	319 0 0	20 0 0	—	
<b>POSTAGE:</b>					
Postage - - - -	300 0 0	379 17 9	—	79 17 9	
<b>FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:</b>					
Judicial - - - -	40 0 0	38 1 6	1 18 6	—	
Police - - - -	37 0 0	42 16 0	—	5 16 0	
Militia - - - -	8 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	—	
<b>FEES OF OFFICE:</b>					
Fees - - - -	18 0 0	18 15 0	—	0 15 0	
<b>SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:</b>					
Medicines - - - -	10 0 0	100 10 5	—	90 10 5	
Unserviceable stores - - -	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	
Prize hull - - - -	—	142 1 0	—	142 1 0	
School books - - - -	—	19 14 7	—	19 14 7	
	15 0 0	262 6 0	5 0 0	252 6 0	

*Remark.*—1. Customs—Increased Imports.

## STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

19

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID OF EXPENSES :</b>					
Ration stoppage—soldiers in gaol -	15 0 0	22 0 6	—	7 0 6	
Work done in gaol - - -	25 0 0	20 14 0	4 6 0	—	
Hospital stoppages - - -	110 0 0	151 12 8	—	41 12 8	
	150 0 0	194 6 9	4 6 0	48 12 9	
<b>SPECIAL RECEIPTS :</b>					
War Department on account of drainage - - -	—	118 0 0	—	118 0 0	
Amount refunded by Mr. H. Doveton	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Advances on account of Board of Trade, repaid - - -	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
	17,027 0 0	20,252 7 4	454 5 4	3,677 12 8	
		Deduct Decrease - -	454 5 4		
		Net Increase - - -	3,223 7 4		

**St. Helena Audit Office,  
January 20, 1860.**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the ISLAND of SAINT HELENA for the Year 1859, and the actual EXPENDITURE of the Year, as taken from the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.**

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Decrease Expenditure.	Increase Expenditure.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Governor - - - -	2,078 0 0	2,138 5 2	—	60 5 2	1
Colonial Secretary and Auditor - -	1,269 0 0	1,077 14 5½	191 5 6½	—	2
Colonial Treasurer - - - -	565 0 0	504 1 8	60 18 4	—	3
Surveyor and engineer - - - -	1,189 14 2	1,006 15 7	182 18 7	—	4
Collector of customs - - - -	1,547 4 2	1,528 15 6	18 8 8	—	
Postmaster - - - -	180 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	
Supreme court - - - -	1,295 0 0	1,190 0 0	105 0 0	—	5
Summary court - - - -	1,244 10 0	1,155 13 4	88 16 8	—	6
Ecclesiastical establishment - - -	715 1 0	604 7 2	110 13 10	—	7
Education do. - - - -	680 0 0	481 13 4	198 6 8	—	8
Medical do. - - - -	971 10 0	919 2 0	52 8 0	—	9
Gaols do. - - - -	223 18 0	383 16 0	—	154 18 0	10
Militia do. - - - -	465 0 7	470 5 7½	—	5 5 0½	
Pensions - - - -	718 17 1	246 7 6	472 9 7	—	11
Revenue services, exclusive of establish- ments - - - -	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments - - - -	80 0 0	45 15 6	34 4 6	—	
Hospitals, exclusive of establishments -	830 0 0	766 19 2	63 0 10	—	9
Police and gaols do. - - - -	435 0 0	487 15 8½	—	52 15 8½	
Rent - - - -	49 10 9	49 10 9	—	—	
Conveyance of mails - - - -	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	
Works and buildings - - - -	1,135 15 0	2,023 3 10	—	887 8 10	12
Roads, streets, and bridges - - -	600 0 0	635 14 2	—	35 14 2	
Drawbacks and refund of duties - -	5 0 0	1 1 0	3 19 0	—	
Special disbursements - - - -	140 0 0	3,723 19 5	—	3,583 19 5	13
	16,441 10 9	19,633 16 10½	1,588 0 2½	4,780 6 4	
(Not including Widows' Fund).		Deduct Decrease - -	1,588 0 2½		
		Net Increase - -	3,192 6 1½		

**St. Helena Audit Office,  
January 20, 1860.**

ST. HELENA.REMARKS.

1. Furniture purchased for Government House.
2. £150 drawn by Colonial Secretary in England.
3. £105 drawn by Colonial Treasurer in England.
4. Surveyor absent on leave. Half-pay drawn in England.
5. Salary of marshal and keeper of gaol transferred to gaol establishment.
6. Salary of summary judge at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
7. Salary of colonial chaplain at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
8. Mistress of girls' school at 100*l.* a year, vacant. Temporary assistant master receives 30*l.* a year in lieu of 70*l.* Acting master of African school on half salary, viz. 15*l.* per annum, and stationery paid for in England.
9. Reduction of establishment of one orderly and matron.
10. Marshal's salary (100*l.*) transferred from Supreme Court, and an additional overseer at 54*l.* 18*s.*
11. Pensions paid in England.
12. An additional amount of 860*l.* for drainage and 111*l.* for plantation house, less 100*l.* for boundary wall of civil hospital not expended.
13. Remittances to Agent-General.

CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 37.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Cape Town, September 24, 1860.

IN compliance with the standing instructions of your Grace's Department, I have the honour to enclose the Blue Book of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1859.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. GREY.

NATAL.

## NATAL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 48.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Natal,  
August 2, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book of this colony for the year 1859.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. WILLIAMSON.

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AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

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NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 101.)

Government House, Sydney,  
October 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1859.

The report of the Registrar General, which forms the preface of the volume, furnishes an analysis of the tables, and is so full and comprehensive as to render any comment on my part unnecessary.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. DENISON,  
Governor.

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### STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1859.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT to the Honourable CHARLES COWPER, Esquire, COLONIAL  
SECRETARY, &c.

SIR,

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, August 31, 1860.

FOR the information of the general public, who are not very well disposed to wade through the mass of Tabular Statements of which the Statistical Register is composed, it seems to be considered desirable that the compiler should enter upon a sort of analysis of the returns, point out the more striking features, and show, with the aid of as few figures as possible, the comparative progress of the year passed with others that have gone before it,—in fact, that the Government Statist should do that which is more properly the business of individual inquirers, and of the people themselves.

I have no objection, however, if it in any way satisfies the public desire for knowledge as to their social and material progress, to undertake the labour of an analytical review of the Tables, and to preface the volume with the results.

2. I regret that with every effort on my part to expedite the completion of the work at a much earlier period of the year, it has been found impossible to proceed with the printing, and, in some few instances, even up to this time, to get in some of the returns necessary to complete the Tables.

Great improvement upon the last year, however, is noticeable in the latter respect; and I have little doubt that, with unremitting perseverance, greater regularity may be obtained, although, until special means are afforded by the Legislature for the collection of the Statistics, we can never hope to attain such perfection as has been arrived at in the sister Colony of Victoria with regard both to punctuality and reliability.

3. The returns would seem naturally to resolve themselves under four distinct heads, which relate to the political, social, industrial, and financial condition of the country, and I have endeavoured to arrange the tables to coincide with these divisions.

Taxes, Duties,  
&c.

The tables of fees, taxes, duties, etc., which precede the nominal return of the civil establishments need only this passing comment,—that in one or two minor instances only is there any alteration in the rates of the previous year; the General Tariff remains in all respects the same as it was in 1858.

*Political.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.Electoral  
Returns.

4. The only novel feature in the returns which have reference to political affairs is the introduction of a table showing the number of electors, resident and non-resident, under the Electoral Law of 1858, and the numbers who exercised the franchise.

The returns are imperfect;—the returning officers, in some cases, had retained no copies of the Electoral Lists, nor had they kept any record of the numbers who had voted. The balloting papers are kept under seal by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and it has been found impossible to supply the deficiencies through any official channel.

It will be seen that, exclusive of the Gold fields, the names of 69,776 persons have been placed on the Electoral Lists. This number forms 21·47 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the estimated total population of the Colony at the middle of the year.

Thirteen districts\* were uncontested, numbering 11,776 registered electors.

From official sources it appears that 27,448 persons recorded their votes, to which number, from unofficial sources, may be added 2,700, together 30,148. It thus appears, that out of 58,000 registered voters in the districts where the seats were contested, 30,148, or 52·00 per cent., exercised the privilege of the franchise.

The returns from the gold fields are excluded, as being incomplete; but it appears by the return from the gold fields north, that whereas there were not less than 2,400 persons who, by the possession of miner's rights, or business licence, were qualified to vote, there were only 222 who availed themselves of the privilege.

It may be presumed that the greater number of those entitled to vote by virtue of a miner's right, or business licence, were entitled to vote, and did vote, by virtue of the residentiary suffrage for the electoral district in which the gold field was situated.

5. Amongst the Statistical Returns will be found a table of Municipalities brought into existence under the Act of 1858 (22 Vict., No. 13.) Municipalities.

It seems that Municipal Institutions were established in 13† districts during the year 1859. Of these institutions ten only seem to have arrived at a stage of maturity, so advanced as to have completed the valuation of the rateable property in their districts.

The estimated value upon which the rates have been struck in the districts named is 244,705*l.*, and the rates vary from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound, two only being under 1*s.*, viz.,—Goulburn 6*d.*, and Shellharbour 10*d.* 244,705*l.*

The Return of Electors who voted at the election of officers is too incomplete, and the operation of the law too recent, to enable us to draw any just inference as to the appreciation in which this first attempt at introducing local self-government is held by the people generally. Further experience is necessary to afford us the data upon which we may judge of the local interest exhibited in the working of these institutions.

*Social.*

6. The Population Tables for 1859 afford less satisfactory indications of progress than those of former years. Population.

This is owing to two causes, namely, the separation of the Colony of Queensland, and the falling off in immigration. From the former cause we have to write off an estimated population of 23,450, whilst the net immigration, after deducting the departures from the Colony, amounted only to 9,187 persons.

So that the estimated total population on the 31st December, 1859, inclusive of the natural increase of the population by excess of Births over Deaths (8,773), was 336,572 against 342,062 at the end of the previous year, or a decrease of 5,490 persons.

7. The number of immigrants brought out at the public expense, and at their own expense, was as follows, viz.:— Immigration

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
At the public expense - - -	6,916	5,114	1,802
At private expense (exclusive of Chinese)	17,823	7,360	10,463
Totals -	24,739	12,474	12,265

The total outlay for Immigration purposes was less than in any year since 1849. Compared with the year 1858 the expenditure of 1859 shows a decrease of 8,854*l.*, viz.:—1858, 90,459*l.*; 1859, 81,605*l.*

\* Carcoar, The Gwydir, The Hawkesbury, The Lachlan, West Macquarie, West Maitland, The Murray, The Murrumbidgee, The Nepean, Northumberland, Queanbeyan, Wollombi, and Yass Plains.

† Grafton, Waverley, Newcastle, Albury, Goulburn, Redfern, Shellharbour, The Glebe, Kiama, Central Illawarra, Shoalhaven, Wollongong, Randwick.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

8. The Return of Educational Establishments shows an increase in the number Schools in the Colony of no less 86.

Education.  
Schools.

The increase appears to be distributed as follows, viz. :—

On 31st December, 1858	-	-	-	-	653
				Increase.	
Denominational	-	-	-	-	6
National	-	-	-	-	25
Private Schools	-	-	-	-	55
					86
On 31st December, 1859	-	-	-	-	739

It is not improbable that the increase in the number of Private Schools is attributable to short Returns in the previous year.

Scholars.

9 Whilst an increase is observable in the number of Schools, as has just been shown, a slight decrease appears in the total number of Scholars. In 1858 the number was 33,236 ; in 1859, 32,840 ; decrease, 396.

This is to be accounted for by the omission from the Returns for 1859 of the Schools in the Colony of Queensland.

The Denominational Schools show a decrease of 2,492 Scholars, viz. :—1858, 16,082 ; 1859, 13,590 ; whilst the National Schools exhibit an increase of 633, viz. :—1858, 7,814 ; 1859, 8,447.

The Private Schools also show an increase of 1,427 scholars, viz. :—1858, 8,571 ; 1859, 9,998.

Expenditure.

10. The Government Expenditure towards the support of the Denominational Schools was 19,964*l.* 7*s.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head ; and towards the National Schools, 20,868*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head, whilst the amount of Voluntary Contributions towards the former was 12,585*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, or 18*s.* 6*d.* per head ; and towards the latter, 9,587*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, or 22*s.* 9*d.* per head.\*

Sunday  
Schools.

11. An attempt has been made to obtain accurate Returns of Sunday Schools, and with greater success than on the last occasion, although the absence of information from many sources where it was sought for has to be noticed with regret. The Return shows an aggregate number of 313 Sunday Schools, and of 16,590 children who attend them, viz. :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Church of England	- - - - 124	6,073
Roman Catholic	- - - - 65	3,566
Presbyterian	- - - - 37	1,363
Wesleyan	- - - - 65	4,107
Primitive Methodist	- - - - 12	592
Independent	- - - - 7	546
Baptist	- - - - 2	300
Unitarian	- - - - 1	43
	<hr/> 313	<hr/> 16,590

The boys number 7,870 ; the girls 8,720.

It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the little trouble it may occasion, ministers of religion will not withhold the information necessary to enable the Government Statist to compile accurate Returns with regard to this most interesting subject of inquiry.

Crime.

12. The Criminal Returns are prepared in a more comprehensive form than they have hitherto been. They embrace not only the commitments for trial and convictions in the Supreme and District Courts, but they include returns of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with at the several Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony.

\* In last year's report, an error occurred in the printing; the amount of Voluntary Contributions per head was stated to be about 4*s.* under the Denominational ; and about 6*s.* under the National. The figures should have been 14*s.* and 16*s.*

The commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts show a decrease on the Returns of the previous year,\* viz. :—

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	179	156
Misdemeanors - -	48	48
Capital Offences -	29	20
	<u>256</u>	<u>224</u>

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.  
Supreme Court.  
Commitments.

A decrease of 32.

The Convictions were as follows, viz. :—

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	95	105
Misdemeanors - -	29	25
Capital Offences -	9	10
	<u>133</u>	<u>140</u>

Convictions.

By the foregoing statement, it appears that out of 256 commitments in 1858, 133, or 52·00 per cent., were convicted, and 48·00 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, out of 224 commitments 140, or 62·50 per cent., were convicted, and 37·50 per cent. discharged.

13. In the Courts of Quarter Sessions the commitments for trial show a considerable increase upon the Return of the previous year, resulting no doubt from the extended operation of the Law through the instrumentality of the District Courts Act of 1858, viz. :—

Quarter  
Sessions.  
Commitments.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	382	441
Misdemeanors - -	111	108
	<u>493</u>	<u>549</u>

An increase of 56.

The convictions also bear a corresponding increase, viz. :—

Convictions.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	181	221
Misdemeanors - -	82	55
	<u>263</u>	<u>276</u>

In the District Courts it thus appears that 54 per cent. of the committals in 1858 were prosecuted to conviction, and 46 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, 50 per cent. were convicted, and 50 per cent. discharged.

14. The Return of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with is, as I have said, a new feature in the Criminal Returns of the colony. It is to be regretted that they have not been made the subject of statistical inquiry from an earlier period, and I have to notice with regret the imperfect state in which some of the Returns have come in.

Summary  
jurisdiction.

Incomplete, however, as they are, they throw much light upon the summary treatment of offences before the Justices in Petty Sessions.

The first thing that must strike any one in glancing over the Return, is the immense extent of summary jurisdiction compared to that exercised by the Judge and Jury. The former seized upon no less than 18,018 persons during the year, the latter on only 773; that is in the proportion of 45·44 to 2·38 in every 1000 of the estimated population; or, in other words the summary jurisdiction of the Police and Courts of Petty Sessions was extended over more than twenty-three times as many persons as the jurisdiction of the Judge and Jury.

It must be borne in mind too, that the Returns do not embrace "summons cases," such as have regard to disputes under the Masters and Servants Act, &c. They are confined to persons actually taken into custody.

15. The Returns are classified under three heads—"Offences against the person," "Offences against property," and "Drunkenness."

\* Exclusive of Brisbane.



NEW SOUTH  
WALES.  
  
Of offences  
against the  
person.  
Of offences  
against pro-  
perty.  
Drunkenness

It seems that under the first class of offences 5,662 persons were taken into custody. Out of this number 3,709, or 65.50 per cent., were convicted; 159, or 2.81 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1,794, or 31.69 per cent., were discharged.

Under the second class of offences 2,937 persons were taken into custody. Out of these 1,233, or 42.00 per cent., were convicted; 602, or 20.50 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1,102, or 37.50 per cent., were discharged.

It seems that no fewer than 9419 persons were taken into custody by the police for drunkenness. Of this number 7815, or 83.00 per cent., were convicted; and 1582, or 17.00 per cent., were discharged.

16. The Criminal Statistics of this Colony have never been made the subject of proper investigation. Laws upon laws modifying, extending, and altering the degree of summary jurisdiction have been passed, but it is probable that no one ever imagined, or would have credited the assertion, that one in every eighteen of the total population, including all ages—men, women, and children—fell under penal restraint in the year of grace 1859.\*

Comparing the convictions with the committals in the higher courts and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, we arrive at the following results, viz. :—

TRIBUNALS.	COMMITMENTS.	CONVICTIONS.
Supreme Courts - - - -	224	140
Quarter Sessions - - - -	549	276
TOTAL - - - -	773	416
Petty Sessions (exclusive of drunkards) -	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. 8,599	CONVICTED OR COM- MITTED FOR TRIAL. 5,703

In the Judge and Jury Courts the convictions are 54.00 per cent. of the committals; and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction they are 66.00 per cent. of the persons taken into custody.

17. This outline of our national criminality is not out of place in a report of this kind, and I do not know that I travel beyond the limits of my duty in giving to the results of my inquiries such prominent notice.

In England and Wales the Criminal Statistics show that one person out of every forty-five falls under penal restraint; in New South Wales, one in eighteen, or nearly three times that number, are laid hold of, shut up in a cell, imprisoned or fined, whilst not less than 2.70 per cent. of the population come under police law under the imputation of that prolific parent of crime, drunkenness.

It has been found impossible on the present occasion to obtain information as to the state of education amongst the persons summarily dealt with, but I have reason to hope that on the next occasion this defect will be remedied, and the Returns furnished complete in all respects.

*Industrial.*

Manufacture  
Mines, &c.

18. There is little to notice in the Returns of Manufactures. This branch of industry seems to have made but little progress during the year under review.

Mining operations, however, were more active. The production of coal was 308,213 tons; that of the previous year was 216,397 tons; so that the increase embraced not less than 91,816 tons.

The rapid development of this important branch of industry is a very satisfactory feature in the Returns.

It will be seen by the decennial Table that whilst the total production of coal during the five years, 1850 to 1854 inclusive, was 419,681 tons, the five years, 1855 to 1859,

\* Making allowance for incorrigible offenders who may have been taken into custody two or three or more times in the course of the year, it is probable that, had the Returns been perfect, they would have shown 1 in 15 or 16.

show a production of no less than 1,062,080 tons, or nearly treble that of the first quinquennial period.

19. The produce of our Gold Fields deserve passing notice. The quantities received into the Mint and shipped through the Customs without passing through the Mint, make up together as near as can be ascertained the annual production of our mines, and the statistics from these sources exhibit a considerable increase in the yield during the last year compared with either of the four previous years, as will appear by the following Table taken from the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, viz.:—

APPORTIONMENT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Mint - -	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
	106,983	403,656	142,137	530,598	126,950	487,439	272,825	1,050,339	308,183	1,178,114
Customs - -	64,384	245,938	42,463	158,576	48,999	187,038	13,973	53,835	21,180	81,013
TOTAL PRODUCE	171,367	654,594	184,600	689,174	175,950	674,477	286,798	1,104,174	329,363	1,259,127

20. It has been my endeavour to collect the Agricultural Statistics in an improved form, and to present them with a greater degree of authenticity. To some extent my efforts have met with success, but the defects in many of the Returns defeat the general accuracy and reliability of the whole.

It is much to be regretted that information of so much importance (in evidence of our material progress, and of the extent to which the application of industry to the soil is carried and found to be remunerative) should be left to the casual and unchecked collection of the constabulary. Until some improved machinery is provided we can never hope to arrive at such a degree of accuracy as is necessary to impart real value to statistics of production.

It would be a mere waste of time to enter upon an analysis of figures in which no one believes, and for the accuracy of which I can only say this much, that they, perhaps, bear a nearer proximity to the truth than the Returns of previous years.

21. It will be noticed that columns are provided for the number of occupants of land—for the total extent of their holdings—and for the total extent of land uncultivated as well as cultivated. The figures, taking them for what they are worth, show a total of 15,715 occupants, and a total extent of holding—including land granted, sold, and leased—amounting to 27,663,365 acres. Of this quantity 27,438,360 acres are said to be uncultivated, and 247,245 acres only in crop.

If we add the cultivated and uncultivated acreage together we arrive at an excess of 22,537 acres over the total extent of holdings. This has been made the subject of much correspondence with the districts in which the discrepancies have been noticed, and it has been variously accounted for, in some districts by double cropping, in others the total extent of holding is not stated, and could not be ascertained,—for such reasons the Return is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

It may be noticed in passing that the extent of land under crop in the year ending 31st March, 1860, was in excess of the previous year by 24,247 acres, viz.:—

1858-9 ..... 223,295 acres.  
1859-60..... 247,542 „

In the face of the loss sustained by the separation of the Queensland Colony, this may be looked upon as a satisfactory feature in the Returns.

I may further notice the extent of land sown with the Sorghum and Imphee which seems to embrace 1,151 acres—a large area for this species of green food to have spread over in the course of little more than three years, and a striking evidence of the value of the crop for the feeding of cattle. The produce (16,298 cwt.) given in the Return represents grain, not green food.

22. The Live Stock Returns are open to similar strictures with those passed upon the Returns of Agriculture. With the view to save trouble and by this means to

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** ensure greater attention to the collection, I had the Live Stock and Agricultural Statistics taken at the same period.

Formerly the Returns of Live Stock were supposed to be made up on the 1st of January in each year, and the Agricultural Statistics on the 31st March.

On the present occasion the 31st of March was the day fixed for the collection of both Returns.

With regard to horses, horned cattle, and pigs, there seems to be an increase upon the numbers of the previous year, but with regard to sheep the loss of the splendid pastoral districts of Queensland tells with great effect.

The following figures represent the totals of each kind of Stock on the 1st January, 1859, and the 31st March, 1860, viz. :—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Horses	200,713	214,684	13,971
Cattle	2,110,604	2,190,976	80,372
Pigs	92,843	119,701	26,858
			Decrease.
Sheep	7,581,762	5,162,671	2,419,091

Here we see a deficit of nearly two millions and a half of Sheep. The increase of the flocks from the September lambing of 1859 is included in the numbers given for 1860, which would not have been the case had the Returns been collected, as formerly, on the 1st January instead of on the 31st March. The deficiency is thus made to appear the more glaring.

There is reason to believe that much greater care was taken in collecting the Returns for the past year than hitherto, and it is to be hoped that persons from whom information is sought will afford the fullest satisfaction to the inquiries of the Collectors, in order that the Statistics of Live Stock and Agriculture may be relieved from the reproach of inaccuracy which has been charged, and not without reason, against them.

**Imports and Exports**                      23. The fluctuations of commerce, as expressed in the Customs Returns, will be found set forth in the Summary Table below :—

IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
United Kingdom—				United Kingdom—			
1858 - - -	3,770,714			1858 - - -	1,238,621		
1859 - - -	3,636,505			1859 - - -	1,868,092		
			134,209			629,471	
British Colonies—				British Colonies—			
1858 - - -	1,131,149			1858 - - -	2,561,809		
1859 - - -	1,451,761			1859 - - -	2,150,937		
		320,612					410,872
Foreign States—				Foreign States—			
1858 - - -	1,157,503			1858 - - -	385,847		
1859 - - -	1,508,787			1859 - - -	749,020		
		351,284				363,173	
General Total—				General Total—			
1858 - - -	6,059,366			1858 - - -	4,186,277		
1859 - - -	6,597,053			1859 - - -	4,768,049		
		537,687				581,772	

**Imports seaward.**                      It appears by the above Table that shipments from the United Kingdom manifest a decrease in value of 134,209*l.* on the shipments of the previous year, whilst the Imports from British Colonies and Foreign States show an increase respectively of 320,612*l.* and 351,284*l.*, together 671,896*l.* The increase of the Imports seaward therefore shows a net value of 537,687*l.*

But to arrive at an accurate idea of our commercial operations, we must inquire what were the importations from Victoria and South Australia.

24. The value of Imports *viâ* Albury (exclusive of Live Stock) is stated at 161,426*l.*, that is a decrease of 135,723*l.* upon the General Imports of 1858, to which must be added a decrease of 39,232*l.* in the value of Live Stock, together 174,955*l.*, as shewn by the following Table :—

IMPORTS and EXPORTS, *viâ* ALBURY.

IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Overland, <i>viâ</i> Albury—				Overland, <i>viâ</i> Albury—			
1858 - -	297,149			1858 - -	179,093		
1859 - -	161,426			1859 - -	48,939		
		—	135,723			—	130,154
Live Stock—				Live Stock—			
1858 - -	52,802			1858 - -	1,273,944		
1859 - -	13,570			1859 - -	983,938		
		—	39,232			—	290,006
General Total, 1858	349,951			General Total, 1858	1,453,037		
General Total, 1859	174,996			General Total, 1859	1,032,877		
			174,955				420,160

The Customs Returns at the Port of Goolwa are confined to quantities, and do not give the values of the articles imported from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray. The Return therefore is of no use in determining the actual net money value of our importations for the year, and must be omitted from the calculation.

The Import of Live Stock overland was very small, the entire quantity, of which I have been enabled to get Returns, was only 2,292 cattle and 2,814 sheep, for which we may assume an estimated value of 13,570*l.*\*

Taking, therefore, the Imports at the amounts stated, viz. :—

Seaward	-	-	-	-	-	£6,597,053
<i>Viâ</i> Albury	-	-	-	-	-	161,426
<i>Viâ</i> Goolwa	-	-	-	-	-	Not stated.
Live Stock	-	-	-	-	-	13,570

We arrive at a total of - - £6,772,049

or at the rate of 19*l.* 7*s.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year,† exclusive of the imports from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray.

The average annual imports for the five years, 1854 to 1858, were at the rate of 19*l.* 8*s.* per head.‡

25. The Exports for the year “Seaward” show a total increase in value of 581,772*l.* over those of the previous year. Our trade with the United Kingdom and Foreign States exhibits an increase, respectively of 629,471*l.* and 363,173*l.*, together 992,644; whilst our export trade with the British Colonies shows a decrease of 410,872*l.*

The Exports *viâ* Albury, exclusive of Live Stock, were of the stated value of 48,939*l.*, a decrease of 130,154*l.* upon the value of the Exports of the year before; whilst the exports of live stock to Victoria and South Australia show a decrease of 290,006 in value§ on the return for 1858.

\* i.e., At the rate of 5*l.* for the cattle and 15*s.* for the sheep.

† 350,000 including Queensland.

‡ An error in the printing of my report on the statistics of 1858 may here be noticed, at page 21, conclusion of paragraph 48, the value of imports and exports are given in shillings and pence, instead of pounds and shillings.

§ The cattle are estimated at 5*l.* per head, or 1*l.* lower than last year; the rates of horses, sheep, and pigs, are maintained as in the previous year.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The general exports therefore stand thus, viz. :—

Seaward	-	-	-	-	-	-	£4,768,049
Via Albury	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,939
Via Goolwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not stated.
Live Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	983,938
Total							£5,800,926

or at the rate of 16*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per head of the estimated population. The estimated average annual rate per head for the five years, 1854 to 1858, was 12*l.* 7*s.*, which shows an increase for the year 1859 over the average of the five preceding years of not less than 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per head.

Comparison  
with 1858.

26. Comparing the imports and exports for the years 1858 and 1859, we shall find the following general results, viz. :—

IMPORTS.		
	Seaborne	Overland.
1858—	£6,059,366	£349,951
1859—	6,597,058	174,996
		Total.
		£6,409,316
		6,772,049
EXPORTS.		
1858—	£4,186,277	£1,453,037
1859—	4,768,049	1,032,877
		£5,639,314
		5,800,926
TOTAL RESULTS.		
	1858.	1859.
Imports—	£6,409,316	£6,772,049
Exports—	5,639,314	5,800,926
		General Increase.
		£862,733
		161,612
Excess of Imports	£770,002	£971,123

Wool.

27. The export seaward of our staple commodity, which by the Customs Returns of 1858 exhibited a deficiency of nearly three and a half millions of lbs. upon the shipments of the previous year, has again reached its former level.

The quantities shipped from the Colony during the three years 1857 to 1859 were as follows :—

1857	-	-	17,044,201 lbs.
1858	-	-	13,553,835 lbs.
1859	-	-	17,261,359 lbs.

The shipments of last year arrive within a fraction of the average annual shipments of the previous five years (1854 to 1858) namely, 17,289,272 lbs.

There are no returns of New South Wales wool exported *via* Melbourne or Adelaide prior to those of 1858.

The export *via* Albury for 1858 and 1859 was,—

1858	-	-	157,290 lbs.
1859	-	-	114,576 lbs.

which brings up the total exports of which we have any account, for the two years respectively, to 13,711,125 lbs., and 17,375,935 lbs.—together 31,087,060 lbs.

It is much to be regretted that no records are to be obtained of exports *via* the River Murray, consequently the shipments of wool from New South Wales by way of Adelaide cannot be given.

Comparing the returns of sheep on the 1st January 1858 and 1859, with the export of wool, the clip of our flocks would seem to have averaged nearly 2 lbs. per sheep.

Land Sales.

28. The land sales show a decrease upon the sales of the previous year, viz. :—

1858	-	-	£248,726	8	3
1859	-	-	£228,630	2	7
Decrease			£20,096	5	8

whether this is owing to the monetary depression or to the unsettled state of the land question is not for me to determine.

The total number of acres sold was as under, viz :—

Country Lots	-	128,854 acres, averaging	£1	4	2	per acre.
Special do	-	2,223	„	8	7	0 „
Suburban	-	2,889	„	6	8	6 „
Town	-	1,200	„	36	14	6 „

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Purchases under the pre-emptive right embraced 19,923 acres, or nearly one-seventh the total quantity sold.

### Financial.

29. The statements of revenue and expenditure at the end of the volume require but little notice. The causes of increase or decrease will be found stated opposite each item in the comparative statements. Revenue and  
Expenditure.

The total sum carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1859 was 1,511,964*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, against 1,368,389*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* the year before, showing an increase of 143,574*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Revenue.

The principal branches of revenue which contributed to make up this increase were as follows, viz. :—

Customs	-	-	-	£54,576
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	-	-	-	3,672
Gold and Mint Receipts	-	-	-	4,875
Postage	-	-	-	3,725
Land Revenue	-	-	-	75,420
Rents	-	-	-	6,550
Railway Tolls and Electric Telegraphs	-	-	-	3,754
Pilotage and Harbour Dues	-	-	-	5,896
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	18,683

Under the head of Immigration Remittances there is a falling off of £4,581, and in the item of "Interests on City Debentures," £23,165.

30. The total Expenditure charged against the Consolidated Revenue was as follows, viz. :— Expenditure.

Establishments	-	-	-	£781,958	4	4
Services exclusive of do.	-	-	-	630,825	1	10
				£1,412,783	6	2
Special Accounts	-	-	-	3,379	15	5
Loan Services	-	-	-	433,138	2	3
Total, Consolidated Revenue				£1,849,301	3	10
Church and School Estates Fund	-	-	-	8,865	7	5
Total	-	-	-	£1,858,166	11	3

The Expenditure of 1858 was 1,571,363*l.*; there was an increase therefore of Expenditure in 1859 of 286,803*l.*

The items of increase under the principal heads were as follows, viz. :—

Civil Establishments	-	-	-	£45,720
Judicial	-	-	-	13,656
Educational	-	-	-	15,362
Railway	-	-	-	22,192
Public Works and Buildings	-	-	-	29,213
Roads, Bridges, and Ferries	-	-	-	12,900
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	15,138
Interest on Loans	-	-	-	43,442
Debentures paid off	-	-	-	35,000
Loan Services	-	-	-	72,367

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The principal items in which decreases appear, will be found under the heads of—

Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	-	£5,383
Medical	-	-	-	-	3,659
Gold	-	-	-	-	11,247
Gaols and Penal	-	-	-	-	4,373
Drawbacks, &c.	-	-	-	-	16,604
Immigration	-	-	-	-	8,798

The Auditor General's statements will supply in detail all the further information necessary for the elucidation of the public Finances.

31. It may be desirable to state that the Tables are confined to the Colony of New South Wales according to the limits assigned to it since the separation of Queensland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIS. ROLLESTON,  
Registrar General.

QUEENS-  
LAND.

No. 14.

## QUEENSLAND.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,  
May 3, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two printed copies of the Statistical Register, or "Blue Book" of Queensland, exhibiting in part the condition of this new colony on the 31st December, 1859.

2. This document has been drawn up by the Registrar-General on the model of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The information which it contains is necessarily meagre and imperfect for the past year, since the districts now comprised in Queensland were separated from New South Wales only on the 1st December; and I assumed office, as First Governor, only on 10th December, ult.

3. The Blue Book for 1860 will be prepared with the utmost care, and will be accompanied by an elaborate report from myself on the condition and prospects of this colony. On the present occasion I will confine myself to a few facts and figures.

### Area.

4. The area of Queensland, if bounded on the west by the 141st meridian of east longitude, is estimated by the Surveyor-General at about five hundred and sixty thousand (560,000) square miles; that is, at nearly ten times the area of England and Wales. By far the largest portion of this territory is available for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It appears to have not been as yet authoritatively determined, whether the further area of about six hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred (649,800) square miles, comprised between the 141st and the 129th meridian of east longitude (which latter is the eastern boundary of the colony of Western Australia,) and lying north of the 26th parallel of south latitude (which is the northern boundary of the colony of South Australia,) be not also subject to the jurisdiction of Queensland. This question is not devoid of practical interest and importance; for, although since the former settlement at Port Essington was abandoned, no attempt has yet been made to colonize the territory referred to; still a shipwreck (for example) might at any time take place on its coast, and furnish (as I am advised) matter for adjudication in the Colonial Courts.

### Revenue.

5. The public revenue of this colony for the year 1860, is estimated, on the lowest calculation, at one hundred and sixty thousand pounds (160,000*l.*). Consequently,

Queensland, at the very commencement of its political existence, at once takes, in point of revenue, the twelfth (12th) place among the forty-eight (48) dependencies of the British Crown. For it appears that there are only eleven other colonies (viz. Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius), in which the public revenue exceeds a yearly average of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (150,000*l.*).

QUEENS-  
LAND.

*Trade and Population.*

6. The rapid increase in trade and population of the districts now comprised in Queensland affords a promise of a rapid augmentation in the revenue.

7. During the year 1859, the total exports amounted to 609,794*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the exports of the preceding year were given at 472,202*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which shows an increase for 1859 of 178,592*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

8. The exports and imports of the port of Brisbane alone (without reckoning Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton), amounted in 1859 respectively, to 473,804*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and 521,695*l.* 18*s.* The imports, therefore, exceeded the exports to the amount of 47,981*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

9. The trade returns for the first quarter of the current year (1860) show a total of exports from this colony amounting to 230,008*l.* 3*s.* During the same period, the imports were valued at 178,744*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, without reckoning the imports at the distant settlement of Rockhampton, an accurate report of which has not yet been received.

10. The last census was taken in 1856, the next will be taken in 1861. The European population of the districts comprised in the new colony was estimated, at the date of their separation from New South Wales in December last, at about twenty-five thousand (25,000) souls. This is a small community to raise so large a revenue, especially if the lightness of our taxation be taken into account. It should be remembered, however, that if (as it is supposed) *fifteen thousand* of the above number are adult males, the population of Queensland is equivalent, in productiveness and physical power, to about *seventy thousand* souls in an old society.

11. Besides the increase by immigration, it is calculated that our population is augmented annually at the rate of 8 *per cent.* by the natural increase of births over deaths. The rapid progress of the Moreton Bay territory will be seen by a glance at the subjoined figures:—

In 1846 the population was	-	-	-	-	-	2,257
1851	-	-	-	-	-	10,296
1856	-	-	-	-	-	22,232

Of this number of 22,232, however, 5,150 belonged to the Clarence and Richmond districts, which still remain annexed to New South Wales. The population of the districts now comprised in the new colony amounted, therefore, in 1856, to 17,082. As already stated, it is calculated to have risen in December 1859 to about 25,000.

12. The number of Aborigines within the limits of Queensland is estimated by Mr. Gregory, the distinguished explorer (now Surveyor-general of this colony), at twelve thousand (12,000) souls.

13. In previous despatches I have pointed out that vast districts of the territory of this colony stand in the same relation to the cotton and sugar, that the magnificent sheep pastures of the interior stand to the wool manufacture of the mother country. We possess regions most favourably situated for both pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and for the growth of almost every description of the produce of temperate as well as of tropical climates. Our extensive mineral resources also will doubtless be speedily developed.

14. Finally, this great portion of the globe, in beginning its independent career, starts with the fairest prospect of a steady advance to permanent wealth and prosperity, through the blessing of Providence on the skill and energy of its inhabitants in subduing and replenishing the earth.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.



VICTORIA.

## VICTORIA.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of DESPATCH from GOVERNOR Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., to his Grace the  
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

No. 105.

Government Offices, Melbourne,  
October 22, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual Volume of Statistics for 1859, which has been issued from the Colonial press.

I enclose also returns relating to trade and customs for the same year, which contain additional details on these subjects.

To a certain extent all these statistical statements have been anticipated, and the comparisons they call for instituted, in a pamphlet not long since published by the Registrar General under the title of "Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria 1835-1860," of which I likewise forward copy, as Mr. Archer's able and elaborate comments obviate the necessity of many remarks on my part.

Although 1859 did not witness such astonishing increase of prosperity as some, in his sequence of a quarter of a century, the returns show a continuance of steady and satisfactory progress in most respects.

The population increased through immigration, and the excess of births over deaths, from 504,519, to 530,562; and the evidence affecting its social condition discloses no new feature. The number of municipalities increased from 29 to 37, and their local rates for 152,000*l.* to 176,000*l.* The number of district road boards which also denote local self-government, rose from 24 to 30, and their revenues from assessment from 24,000*l.* to 31,000*l.* Of churches the increase was from 553 to 636, but there were fewer private houses used for Divine Worship. The number of schools of all descriptions increased from 740 to 772, and the scholars from 42,300 to 46,263.

The depositors in savings banks rose from 5256 to 6368, and their deposits from 432,250*l.* to 468,779*l.* Postage collected in the Colony advanced from 90,000*l.* to 112,060*l.*

In agriculture the advance was no less marked. The total extent of land inclosed exceeded two million acres, out of three millions alienated from the Crown, and of this 358,583 acres were under tillage for 1860's crop as against 298,960 for 1859.

Nor do the returns connected with commerce show at first sight much ground for apprehension, the imports having been valued at 15,622,891*l.* against 15,108,000*l.* in 1858, whilst the exports only declined from 13,939,000*l.* to 13,867,860*l.* or about 120,000*l.*

On looking more closely however, it will be perceived that the value of the Victorian produce exported was very nearly a million less, arising solely from a defalcation to this extent in the amount of gold shipped, which was 2,280,950 ounces instead of 2,528,478 ounces, as in the previous year; and there can be no doubt that some distress was thus occasioned on the gold fields, although the reduction in the number of miners led partly to the result, which it must have likewise tended to mitigate.

The derangement in mercantile affairs which occurred towards the close of the year, and which may be inferred from the increase in the number of insolvencies from 646 to 956 recorded in the returns on that subject, has been attributed indeed by a competent authority, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, to three principal causes, the spirit of overtrading, the falling off of Immigration, and the decrease in the yield of gold.

No doubt each had something to do with it, but as it was not confined to this Colony alone; as the third reason was inapplicable to New South Wales which suffered even more severely, and as the Australian trade generally seems to have recovered from its temporary depression, without the removal of either of the latter causes, I cannot help thinking that it was speculation alone and undue extension of the credit system that produced the last commercial crisis.

The state of the Public Finances is sound, and the resources of the Colony quite sufficient to sustain such temporary checks in the collecting of the ordinary revenues as

may arise from disturbances of this sort, but it will require firmness on the part of our Legislators to resist the agitation for the repeal of unobjectionable taxes, and the substitution of a tariff designed to foster the mischievous delusion of protection to native industry.

VICTORIA.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
HENRY BARKLY.

STATISTICAL NOTES on the progress of VICTORIA, from the Foundation of the Colony, (1835, 1860). By WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General of Victoria.

*Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1859.*—In presenting the Agricultural statistics in detail, for the year ending 31st March, 1859, (of which a General Summary was issued by me on the 31st May last, and published in the "Government Gazette," I take the opportunity of making a few preliminary notes on the progress of Victoria in relation to the increase of its population, the settlement and cultivation of the land, and other matters indicative of the social and material growth of the colony from the date of its foundation in 1835 to the present time.

2. *Existing numerical results of permanent value, but further broad points of comparison may prove of general utility.*—The numerical results arrived at by successive enumerations of the people and other statistical inquiries, are of permanent utility; and, when Victoria shall have become a powerful nation, statesmen, statist, and journalists will appeal, as earnestly at least as they do now, to the valuable data which have resulted from the statistics already secured in this country. But while there always will be those whose duty compels or whose inclination leads them to study for special purposes the heavy columns of figures grouped together in our population and other printed returns; the public generally, having little leisure, and less taste, for minute statistical investigation will invariably prefer and receive with welcome, authentic summaries of those points of comparison which prove sufficient to convey to them, in regard to the community in which they are interested, an accurate idea of the nature and true rate of its development. I therefore purpose to produce, with as few figures as possible, certain broad instructive facts likely to prove of general utility.

3. *Deficiencies in certain official statistics a few years back: but these for the most part now supplied.*—In the "Statistical Register of Victoria," published in 1853, the public was placed in possession of a large mass of information not previously accessible to it, but, as I then indicated, many important deficiencies still existed in various tables, owing to certain official records not being obtainable in Melbourne. Statistical Reports had been, of course, regularly transmitted by the Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip to the Governor at Sydney, but no copies of them could be found here. As I was entrusted, however, in the month of May last year (1858) with a mission from the Victoria Government to that of New South Wales, for the purpose of discovering all legal and other records in any way relating to Victoria, and as I was, through the courtesy of the Sydney authorities, successful, not only in securing a large mass of law documents, affecting private property in this country, but also in bringing over a great quantity of the hitherto missing and unpublished official statistics, I shall have the advantage of being able to make frequent use of the latter both in the present and succeeding reports.

#### POPULATION.

4. *Population of Victoria from foundation of the colony 1835).*—*Population of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria, in 1836 and 1857.*—The two colonies from which this country was first peopled had been founded upwards of a generation, when, as is very generally known, in 1835,\* their inhabitants learned with a joyous surprise, of the beauty and fertility of a new territory opened up to them for settlement and commerce, in the District of Port Phillip. The younger of these, Van Diemen's Land, now called

\* Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the colony (Portland) the year before, yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip district as a new country appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal of Batman and Fawcner in 1835 and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

VICTORIA.

Tasmania, \*was founded in 1803, and contained in 1836 forty three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five inhabitants (43,895.) On the 31st March, 1857, its population had increased to eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two (81,492). In like manner New South Wales, older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years (being founded in 1788), was found to possess in the year 1836 seventy-seven thousand and ninety-six (77,096) inhabitants, and on the 31st March, 1857, not less than two hundred and ninety-five thousand (295,000). But Victoria, during the same interval of less than one and twenty years (1836-1857), had distanced them both. The number of two hundred and twenty-four souls existing in this country in November 1836, had by the 31st March, 1857, multiplied more than eighteen hundred fold—there being enumerated at that date four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (410,766) persons; or one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (115,766) more than the number estimated to be living on the same day in New South Wales; and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four (329,274) in excess, at the same date, of the number of people resident in Tasmania.†

#### THE EIGHT CENSUSES OF VICTORIA, FROM 1836 TO 1857.

*First Census, 25th May, 1836.—Second Census, 8th Nov., 1836.—Third Census, 12th Sept. 1838.—Fourth Census, 2nd March, 1841.—Fifth Census, 2nd March, 1846.—Sixth Census, 2nd March, 1851; (Discovery of Gold.) Seventh Census, 26th April 1854.—Eighth Census, 29th March 1857.*

5. According to MS. notes, made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this country was made within a year after the arrival of Batman, (29th May, 1835,) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter "Prince George," with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new colony, and he then found, (25th May, 1836,) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or in all one hundred and seventy-seven residents of European origin. This then was the first official census of Port Philip. The second was on the 8th November of the same year, 1836, by order of Captain Lonsdale, who, on the 29th of the previous September, arrived in H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," Captain Hobson, which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th of the next month, October, the "Stirlingshire," brig, arrived with the remainder of the government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only (44 males and 3 females), making on the 8th November, 1836, one hundred and eighty-six (186) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Total 224. The third census was taken nearly two years after (12th September, 1838.), when it was ascertained the inhabitants had increased to three thousand and eighty (3080) males, and four hundred and thirty-one (431) females. Total, 3511.‡ The fourth census was taken on the 2nd March, 1841. Population, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four (8,274) males and three thousand four hundred and sixty-four (3,464) females. Total, 11,738. The fifth was on the 2nd March 1846. Population twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-four (20,184) males and twelve thousand six hundred and

\* Van Diemen's Land had been to a slight extent colonised in 1803, but Governor Collins did not reach there till the 19th February 1804, when he landed in Sullivan's Cove. The ship "Ocean," in which he arrived, had, as it appears from the date of his last garrison order, sailed from Port Phillip on the 27th January preceding (or three weeks previous). The following is an official record of the imminent risk Victoria once ran of being made a convict settlement. Mr. Hall, in his Stat. Notes of Tasmania from 1804 to 1823, published by authority in 1856, says :—"In a garrison order, dated Port Phillip, 31st December 1803, Colonel Collins, in ordering the loading of the ship 'Ocean' to be continued by all hands on the Sunday, stated, " ' That it has never been his wish to make the Sabbath any other than a day of devotion and rest, but " circumstances compel him to employ it in labour. In this the whole are concerned; since the sooner we are " enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot!" And so the Governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from our shores.

† The population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased from 197,168 at the end of 1851 to 342,062 at the end of 1858. During the same period Tasmania increased her inhabitants from 69,497 to 84,420; and South Australia (founded in 1836) is stated to have increased her population, from 63,700 on 1st January 1851, to 118,340 on 1st January 1859.

‡ These particulars, I have already stated, are taken from the MS. notes of Laptain Lonsdale, given to me by him, when Colonial Secretary, in 1853, and to these I shall often have occasion to refer; and here it may perhaps be as well to remark, that every statement given in this report is based on authentic official documents actually placed under my care, or to which I have had access.

ninety-five (12,695) females. Total, 32,879. And the sixth was taken on the 2nd March, 1851, Population, forty-six thousand two hundred and two (46,202) males, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-three (31,143) females. Total 77,345. A few months subsequent to this latter date the Victorian gold fields were discovered (1851), and from the wonderful after-increase in the number of the inhabitants by immigration, it was subsequently resolved (without waiting for the next quinquennial census period) to enumerate the people on the 26th April, 1854, when there were found to be one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (155,876) males, and eighty thousand and nine hundred (80,900) females : Total (with 22 unspecified as to sex), 236,798. The eighth and last census to the present date was taken on the 29th March, 1857, when the population was ascertained to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four (264,334) males, and one hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two (146,432) females, or in all 410,766. The following table exhibits at a glance the results obtained by each of the eight censuses, and its last column shows the proportion of females to males existing at each date :—

VICTORIA.  
—

TABLE I.—POPULATION of VICTORIA (formerly the district of Port Phillip) at the date of each Census, from 1836 to 1857, both inclusive.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1 - 25th May, 1836 -	142	35	177	24·6
2 - 8th November 1836 -	186	38	224	20·4
3 - 12th September 1838 -	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
4 - 2nd March 1841 -	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
5 - 2nd „ 1846 -	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
6 - 2nd „ 1851 -	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
7 - 26th April, 1854 -	155,876	80,900	236,776 <sup>a</sup>	51·9
8 - 29th March, 1857 -	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4

(a) 22, unspecified as to sex, omitted.

6. *Population at the end of 1857 and 1858.* The estimated population on the 31st December, 1857, was 297,547, males, and 165,588 females, total 463,135. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 323,576 males, and 180,943 females, total, 504, 519.\*

7. *Simultaneous Census suggested for the United Kingdom and all Australia in 1861.*

It is highly desirable for general statistical purposes that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian group of colonies should be polled on that day too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours. Much correspondence has already taken place on this point with the various local governments ; and there is reason to believe that all the Australian colonies will at an early date initiate a system of united statistical action in regard to population ; and that ere long that action will be extended to every branch of statistical science, not only in respect to unity of time, but also to uniformity of classification, and the tabulation of every species of fact which can be rendered truly indicative of the comparative sociological condition of our own as well as other civilized states.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

8. *Proportion per cent. contributed by England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to 1857.*—The great mass of the population of Victoria consists, as may be supposed, of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1857 it was found that England had directly

\* While the proof sheets of this Report were passing through the press the population of Victoria, at the end of 1859, was approximated to as follows :—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	57·9

In New South Wales the Census of 1856 showed 147,091 males and 119,098 females, or a proportion of 80·9 females to every 100 males in a total population of 266,189 souls.

## VICTORIA.

contributed thirty-six per cent. of the total population of the colony; Ireland, sixteen per cent.; Scotland, thirteen per cent.; and Victoria and the rest of the Australian colonies, about twenty per cent. To the United Kingdom, therefore, we are indebted for our indefatigable and energetic adult population, while the native-born are but the youthful hope of the race from which they have sprung.

9. *Disproportion of the sexes.*—The great disproportion in the relative numbers of the sexes at the different census periods will have been already observed (Table I.); and the following (Table II.) indicates how far the colonists have, from time to time, endeavoured to equalize the numbers of males and females so as to increase the marriage power of our prosperous population.

TABLE II.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1838 to 1859, both inclusive.

Year ending.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1838	200	97	297	48·5
" 1839	313	288	601	92·0
" 1840	736	802	1,538	109·0
" 1841	4,008	3,992	8,000	99·6
" 1842	932	855	1,787	91·7
" 1843	8	5	13	62·5
" 1844	764	666	1,430	87·2
" 1845	177	—	177	—
" 1846	342	—	342	—
" 1847	537	—	537	—
" 1848	2,210	1,783	3,993	80·7
" 1849	3,823	3,846	7,669	100·6
" 1850	852	1,396	2,248	168·3
" 1851	1,382	1,169	2,551	84·6
" 1852	7,762	7,715	15,477	99·4
" 1853	5,236	9,342	14,578	178·4
" 1854	5,456	10,862	16,318	199·1
" 1855	3,149	6,096	9,245	193·6
" 1856	1,763	2,916	4,679	165·4
" 1857	5,429	8,940	14,369	164·7
" 1858	2,320	3,539	5,859	152·5
" 1859	552	2,599	3,151	470·8
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

10. *Fluctuations in assisted immigration.*—Of all those who arrived by Government aid up to the end of 1852 the males were slightly, and almost constantly, in excess. From 1838 to the end of 1840 the arrivals were few. In 1841 a great effort was made by the introduction of eight thousand souls, the sexes being nearly equal. In 1842 there arrived as assisted immigrants less than a fourth of the number of the preceding year, and a period of commercial depression followed, which has never since been witnessed in this country. In 1843 there were introduced so few as eight males and five females, total thirteen souls. In the four succeeding years (1844-1847 both inclusive,) the efforts made were somewhat less feeble; but not till 1848 were the assisted again drawn to our shores in considerable numbers, and even then up to the end of 1852 there were very considerable fluctuations in the numbers. From that date it has been the invariable practice to encourage an excess of female immigrants; and the effect of this proceeding will be found exemplified in the following summary:

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS 1838—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1838—1840, both inclusive -	1,249	1,187	2,436	95·0
1841—1845, " " -	5,889	5,518	11,407	93·7
1846—1850, " " -	7,764	7,025	14,789	90·5
1851—1853, " " -	14,380	18,226	32,606	126·7
1854—1856, " " -	10,368	19,874	30,242	191·7
1857—1859, " " -	8,301	15,078	23,379	181·6
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

11. Thus in the twenty two years embraced in the period 1838–1859, both inclusive, there were introduced at the partial expense of the state forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (47,951) males, and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and eight (66,908) females, or in all one hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (114,859) souls.

12. *Important extent of unassisted immigration.* While, however, so large an influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom has taken place from year to year, there has at the same time been a concurrent and still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to co-operate with their, in these respects, less favoured fellow-immigrants, so as to raise Victoria, to the proud position among civilised states which she now enjoys.

13. *Summary of assisted and unassisted immigration, and balance of immigration in excess of emigration from 1838 to 1859.* The following tables (IV.—VI.) show as nearly as can be ascertained (1) the rate of unassisted immigration, and (2) the total immigration and emigration, with the balance in excess of immigration, from the foundation of the colony to the end of 1859. It may be premised that the figures given are often considerably under, rather than over the mark; first, from the fact that prior to the separation in 1851 the immigration records did not contain any notice of persons arriving from and departing to Sydney and other ports of New South Wales; and, secondly, that since 1851, the year of the gold discovery, large numbers of people have, from time to time, journeyed from New South Wales and South Australia overland, and remained unrecorded until their presence was made manifest by special enumeration of the inhabitants at the census periods of 1854 and 1857.

TABLE IV.—UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. 1836 to 1859.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No of Females to every 100 Males.
1836 to 1838 - - -	3,580	411	3,991	11·5
1839 " - - -	1,949	671	2,620	34·4
1840 " - - -	1,962	580	2,542	29·6
1841 " - - -	1,300	700	2,000	53·8
1842 " - - -	1,652	697	2,349	42·2
1843 " - - -	917	334	1,251	36·4
1844 " - - -	1,066	152	1,218	14·3
1845 " - - -	3,140	1,018	4,158	32·4
1846 " - - -	2,456	878	3,334	35·7
1847 " - - -	3,356	675	4,031	20·1
1848 " - - -	2,832	1,410	4,242	49·8
1849 " - - -	4,680	2,269	6,949	48·5
1850 " - - -	5,627	2,885	8,512	51·3
1851 " - - -	10,274	2,608	12,882	25·4
1852 " - - -	67,110	12,077	79,187	18·0
1853 " - - -	60,789	16,945	77,734	27·9
1854 " - - -	51,913	15,179	67,092	29·2
1855 " - - -	44,740	12,586	57,326	28·1
1856 " - - -	26,572	10,343	36,915	38·9
1857 " - - -	46,522	13,364	59,886	28·7
1858 " - - -	40,686	9,623	50,309	23·7
1859 " - - -	19,257	8,175	27,432	42·5
Totals - - -	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836—1840, both inclusive -	7,491	1,662	9,153	22·2
1841—1845, " -	8,075	2,901	10,976	35·9
1846—1850, " -	18,951	8,117	27,068	42·8
1851—1853, " -	138,173	31,630	169,803	22·9
1854—1856, " -	123,225	38,108	161,333	30·9
1857—1859, " -	106,465	31,162	137,627	29·2
Totals - - -	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

## VICTORIA.

14. *Proportion of female to male immigrants, both assisted and unassisted, 1836-1859.*—By comparing Table III. with Table V. it will be seen that in the case of assisted immigrants the number of females arriving in proportion to the male arrivals ranged, prior to 1851, from 90·5 to 95 females to every 100 males; and, subsequent to that date, from 126·7 to 191·7 females to every 100 males. On the other hand, with respect to unassisted immigrants, prior to 1851 the proportion of female to male arrivals ranged from 22·2 to 42·8 females only to every 100 males, and since 1851 from 22·9 to 30·9 females to every 100 males. According to the estimate of the present population of the colony there are about 58 females to every 100 males, and if the Chinese (reckoned at 43,385) were deducted from the return of the number of males, there would result 292,173 males and 194,375 females, or a proportion of 66·5 females to every 100 males. This brings the condition of the inhabitants, in regard to the relative proportion of the sexes to a state similar to that which existed just prior to the year 1851.—(*Vide* Table I.)

TABLE VI.—VICTORIA. TOTAL IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION, from 2nd March 1841, to 31st December, 1859.\*

Year ending 31st Dec.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Excess of Immigration over Emigration.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	2,584	1,552	4,136	1,337	627	1,964	2,172
1843	925	339	1,264	1,395	605	2,000	†decrease
1844	1,830	818	2,648	1,042	381	1,423	1,225
1845	3,317	1,018	4,335	1,095	424	1,519	2,816
1846	2,798	878	3,676	1,319	456	1,775	1,901
1847	3,893	675	4,568	1,180	360	1,540	3,028
1848	5,042	3,193	8,235	1,264	405	1,669	6,566
1849	8,503	6,115	14,618	1,364	628	1,992	12,626
1850	6,479	4,281	10,760	2,300	1,004	3,304	7,456
1851	11,656	3,777	15,433	2,854	852	3,706	11,727
1852	74,872	19,792	94,664	28,620	2,418	31,038	63,626
1853	66,025	26,287	92,312	36,532	5,911	42,443	49,869
1854	57,369	26,041	83,410	28,669	6,306	34,975	48,435
1855	47,889	18,682	66,571	20,585	5,810	26,395	40,176
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187	20,407
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471	53,784
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882	30,286
1859†	19,809	10,774	30,583	15,152	4,266	19,418	11,165
Totals -	436,283	172,947	609,230	200,513	42,188	242,701	366,529

\* The population as shown by the Census of the 2nd March, 1841, was (*see* Table I.) Males, 8,274, and Females, 3,464; Total of both sexes, 11,738.

† During the year 1843, the Emigration was thus apparently 736 in excess of the Immigration. A similar circumstance has not again occurred.

‡ In the numbers for 1859 the Chinese arriving overland from Sydney are not included, but it is believed that this omission does not materially affect the result given.

## OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY SQUATTERS.

15. *Influx of squatters with flocks and herds from Tasmania and New South Wales.*—*Amount of live stock in 1836, 1838, and 1841.*—The first great development of colonial enterprise in the district of Port Phillip was naturally the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurous new-comers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. According to Captain Lonsdale MS. notes, there were imported within twelve months of Batman's arrival, 57 horses, 100 head of cattle, and 26,000 sheep; on the 8th November of that same year (1836), there were enumerated 75 horses, 155 cattle, and 41,332 sheep; on the 12th September 1838, there were 524 horses, 13,272 cattle, and 310,946 sheep; and on the 1st January 1841, there were no less than 2,372 horses, 50,837 cattle, and 782,283 sheep, as the result of five years' enterprise in the way of live stock importation and

breeding. These numbers, and the enumerations of after years, will be found in the following table :—

VICTORIA.

TABLE VII.—LIVE STOCK ENUMERATED, from 1836–1859, both inclusive.

Date.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
25th May 1836 - - - -	26,000	100	57
8th September 1836 - - - -	41,332	155	75
12th September 1838 - - - -	310,946	13,272	524
1st January 1841 - - - -	782,283	50,837	2,372
"    1842* - - - -	—	—	—
"    1843 - - - -	1,404,333	100,792	4,065
"    1844 - - - -	1,602,798	167,156	6,278
"    1845 - - - -	1,860,912	187,873	7,076
"    1846 - - - -	1,792,527	231,602	9,289
"    1847 - - - -	2,996,992	290,439	11,400
"    1848 - - - -	4,164,203	322,824	13,292
"    1849 - - - -	5,130,277	386,688	16,495
"    1850 - - - -	5,318,046	346,562	16,733
"    1851† - - - -	6,032,783	378,806	21,219
"    1852 - - - -	6,589,923	390,923	22,086
31st December 1852 - - - -	6,551,506	431,380	34,021
"    1853 - - - -	5,594,220	410,139	15,166
"    1854 - - - -	5,332,007	481,640	27,038
1st January 1856 - - - -	4,577,872	534,113	33,430
31st March 1857 - - - -	4,641,548	646,613	47,832
"    1858 - - - -	4,766,022	614,537	55,683
"    1859 - - - -	5,578,413	699,330	68,323

\* No reliable figures have up to the present time been found of the Live Stock existing in the colony on 1st January 1842.

NOTE.—In the above Table the Sheep given represent very nearly the entire number in the colony for each year. With respect to Cattle and Horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns and on the gold fields, as well as those employed by carters on the road, are not included.

† The returns of Live Stock in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania respectively, were as follow :—

New South Wales,	{	1851 - 7,396,895	Sheep - 1,375,257	Horned Cattle - 116,397	Horses
31st December	{	1858 - 7,581,762	" - 2,110,604	" - 200,713	"
South Australia,	{	1851 - 984,199	α,, (assessed) 60,034	" (assessed) 2,061	,, (assessed)
1st January	{	1859 - 3,108,501	" - 375,507	" - 34,629	"
Tasmania,	{	1851 - 2,213,367	" - 79,953	" - 18,271	"
31st December	{	1858 - 1,504,393	" - 79,460	" - 21,563	"

α In 1851 the assessment was, in South Australia, on Horses and Cattle above the age of six months, and that upon Sheep included weaned Lambs.

16. *Exports of wool, hides, tallow, and lard, 1837–1859.*—Commensurate with the increase of live stock has been the produce of our wool staple, while the exportation of hides and skins and tallow has been subject to considerable annual fluctuations. Lard was exported in 1853 to the extent in value of 4,721*l.* (quantity not given). In 1854 there were exported 51,072 lbs., the assigned value amounting to 1,040*l.* After that period no entry appears in the Customs returns under this head, and prior to 1853 the quantity exported appears to have been insignificant.

TABLE VIII.—QUANTITY and VALUE of WOOL and TALLOW, and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS EXPORTED, from 1837 to 1859 inclusive.

YEAR.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1837 - - - -	175,031	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838 - - - -	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839 - - - -	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840 - - - -	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841 - - - -	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842 - - - -	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843 - - - -	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844 - - - -	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989



## VICTORIA.

YEAR.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1845 - - -	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846 - - -	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847 - - -	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848 - - -	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849 - - -	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850 - - -	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851 - - -	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852 - - -	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853 - - -	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,252	11,811
1854 - - -	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855 - - -	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856 - - -	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857 - - -	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858 - - -	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987	106,527
1859 - - -	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
Totals, from 1837 to } 1859 (both inclusive) }	266,530,377	16,780,638	51,778,872	722,711	667,386

NOTE.—The hides and skins generally exported are of cattle. Owing to the indefinite mode of entry at the Customs, it is not practicable to distinguish the quantities of the various skins exported; the assigned values only, therefore, have been grouped together, both for hides and skins.

The Exports of Wool from New South Wales were, in 1851 and 1858, as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.
1851 - - -	15,268,473	£828,302
1858 - - -	13,553,835	£1,126,486

The Registrar-General of New South Wales thinks that his figures for 1858 respecting wool are lower than they otherwise would be, owing to the "diversion of large quantities by way of the rivers Darling and Murray to Adelaide, to the increased shipments *via* Melbourne, and perhaps in some degree to a deficiency in the clip." See Report of Registrar-General of New South Wales, 29th August 1859.

The Exports of Wool from South Australia were as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.		lbs.	Value.
1850 -	2,841,131	£113,259 12 6	1856 -	8,236,221	£412,163 0 0
1854 -	3,463,760	182,419 0 0	1857 -	9,656,475	504,520 0 0
1855 -	5,590,171	283,479 0 0	1858 -	7,775,225	420,833 0 0

The Exports of Wool from Tasmania are given in the returns for 1858 at 2,492,919 lbs., the value of which was declared at 200,172*l.*, or less than that returned in 1849, in which year 17,581 bales were entered at the value of 202,334*l.*

17. *The No. of depasturing licences issued in 1846, 1851, and 1859.—Total area of the squatting runs in the Colony equal to four-fifths of the area of England.—Victoria nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.*—As year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded (Table VII.), the squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country, with their flocks and their herds. On the 30th June 1846, the depasturing licences issued by the Crown were:—In the Western Port district, 310; in the Murray district, 145; in the Portland Bay district, 379; and in the Gipps Land district, 63; making in all 897 licences for as many runs. Five years after (1851), this number was exceeded by 41 only (938). In 1859 the number increased to 1,051. In the year 1856 the estimated area of the squatting runs amounted in all to thirty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen (31,467,816) acres; or considerably more than half the area of the whole of Victoria (55,571,840 acres), and more than equalling four-fifths of the area of England, the highest computed extent of which is thirty-eight millions of acres. The area of England in square miles is estimated at 50,922, that of Scotland at 31,324 square miles, and that of Wales at 7,398 square miles, or in all 89,644 square miles. The area of Victoria is computed at 86,831 square miles; and the Colony is therefore nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.

18. The following Table will show the approximate area of each of the pastoral districts into which Victoria is divided :—

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

SQUATTERS' RUNS; their Approximate Area in Acres as ascertained in 1856, and the Number of Licences issued from 1851–1859.

Districts.	Approximate Area of Runs, 1856.	Licences issued, 1851.	Licences issued, 1852.	Licences issued, 1853.	Licences issued, 1854.	Licences issued, 1855.	Licences issued, 1856.	Licences issued, 1857.	Licences issued, 1858.	Licences issued, 1859.
Wimmera - - -	9,358,849	938	924	964	993	1,025	1,026	1,035	162	166
Murray - - -	6,132,726								174	179
G pps Land - - -	1,845,232								89	92
Western Port - - -	6,909,723								246	244
Portland Bay - - -	7,103,306								351	355
Grant and Bourke - -	117,980								15	15
Totals - - -	31,467,816								1,037	1,051

19. It is not at present practicable to determine to what extent the squatters have been purchasers, and how far they are at present holders of lands sold by public auction; but the extent to which they have availed themselves of their privilege of pre-emptive right will be seen from the following table:—

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.

LAND SOLD to SQUATTERS under PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT, Amount realized, and Average Price per Acre, up to 31st December 1859.\*

COUNTY.	Extent.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey - - -	7,680	0	0	7,944	7	7	1	0	8
Bourke - - -	7,360	0	0	8,816	0	0	1	4	0
Dalhousie - - -	7,316	3	22	7,874	16	6	1	1	8
Dundas - - -	10,160	0	0	10,555	8	0	1	0	9
Evelyn - - -	3,560	0	0	3,560	0	0	1	0	0
Follett - - -	2,240	0	0	2,240	0	0	1	0	0
Grant - - -	17,363	0	32	18,327	16	0	1	1	1
Grenville - - -	16,209	2	0	16,296	0	0	1	0	1
Hampden - - -	16,800	0	0	16,912	0	0	1	0	2
Heytesbury - - -	1,920	0	0	1,920	0	0	1	0	0
Mornington - - -	14,156	0	0	14,431	5	6	1	0	4
Normanby - - -	21,018	1	20	22,096	17	3	1	1	0
Polwarth - - -	6,539	3	6	7,454	3	7	1	2	9
Ripon - - -	13,760	0	0	14,011	5	4	1	0	4
Talbot - - -	12,800	0	0	14,064	0	0	1	2	0
Villiers - - -	20,320	0	0	20,505	9	0	1	0	2
Unnamed - - -	98,520	2	10	99,783	3	10	1	0	3
Totals - - -	277,724	1	10	286,792	12	7	1	0	8

\* Little or no land appears to have been alienated under pre-emptive right prior to 1853.

## PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY ALL CLASSES.

20. *Division into counties and districts prior to 1841.*—During the quinquennial period ending the 2nd March (or census-day), 1841, the district of Port Phillip had been divided into the counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the rest of the located portions of the colony into the pastoral or Commissioners' districts of Western Port and Portland Bay. Melbourne,\* Geelong,† and Williamstown had been approved of officially as towns.

\* Melbourne was established in 1835, Mr. Batman having arrived on the 29th May of that year, on the part of several stock proprietors of Van Diemen's Land, with the view of ascertaining the capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing country; and Mr. Fawkner followed three months after (29th August), and settled on the spot which was subsequently fixed as the site of Melbourne. Captain Lonsdale, in his MS. notes, says that he himself, "on the 6th October 1836, having examined different parts of Port Phillip, with the view of "fixing upon a site for the future town, returned and adhered to the spot already chosen by the settlers on "the right bank of the river Yarra."

† Geelong retained its native name, but the metropolis and Williamstown received their present appellations in this wise:—"2d March 1837, H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' anchored in Hobson's Bay, having on board his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke and suite." "On the 4th his Excellency landed, and encamped on the site of the future town." "On the 8th his Excellency, having approved of the position selected for the principal town, directed Mr. Hoddle, the Surveyor-General, to prepare a plan, which was submitted to and confirmed "by him this day, and named by him Melbourne." "On the 9th his Excellency left Melbourne to visit different parts of the country." "On the 21st his Excellency returned to town, having been to Geelong and Mount Macedon." "On the 23d the officers of H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' completed the survey of the port." "On the 27th the Governor approved of a plan for a town on the point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown." "On 29th March his Excellency left Melbourne, and embarked on board H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' to return to Sydney."—Captain Lonsdale's MS. notes.

VICTORIA.

21. *First sale of land in Port Phillip, 1st June, 1837.—Sydney appointed a place of auction in 1838.—Land sales resumed in Melbourne, 1839.—*The first Port Phillip land sale took place on the 1st June 1837, when one hundred Melbourne town-lots were sold, and seven allotments in Williamstown. On the 2nd of November a second sale was held of land in Melbourne.\* On the 12th September of the following year Port Phillip lands were put up to auction at Sydney; the sales having been withdrawn from the district. On the 17th January 1839, the minimum price of Crown lands was raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre. On the 1st August in that year the sale of public land was resumed in Melbourne. On the 1st July 1840, the Port Phillip district, as regarded the occupation of Crown lands by settlers, was subdivided, and two commissioners were appointed, with establishments of border police. On the 15th of October following, the first sale of Portland Bay Crown land took place; and on the 31st December 1840, there had been alienated by purchase upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand acres over the whole Colony, as follows:—

TABLE XI.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1840, both inclusive.  
RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1837 to 31st December 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourke	-	-	-	231	1	36	17,329	0	0	100,801	0	0
Dalhousie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evelyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,575	0	0	3,575	0	0
Follett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	50	2	0	877	3	22	37,345	0	0
Grenville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heytesbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mornington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Normanby	-	-	-	63	0	0	215	0	30	-	-	-
Polwarth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ripon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talbot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed	-	-	-	18	0	0	71	1	8	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	362	3	36	18,493	1	20	141,721	0	0
										160,577	1	16

22. The sums realized for the above lots of town, suburban, and country lands in each county, with the average price per acre, will be found in the following:—

TABLE XII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period from 1837 to 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bourke	79,352 6 0	342 16 4	79,775 6 0	4 12 0	87,981 4 0	0 17 5	247,108 16 0	2 1 7
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 2 6	1 8 0	5,000 2 6	1 8 0
Grant	12,753 0 0	252 10 7	6,727 10 6	7 13 1	40,412 2 6	1 1 7	59,892 13 0	1 11 3
Normanby	12,704 10 0	201 13 2	2,489 7 3	11 11 4	- - -	- - -	15,193 17 3	54 12 3
Unnamed	213 13 4	11 17 5	83 8 8	1 4 10	- - -	- - -	302 2 0	3 7 10
Totals	105,023 9 4	289 6 10	89,080 12 5	4 16 4	133,393 9 0	0 18 10	327,497 10 9	2 0 10

23. *Spread of the Population, 1841.—No. of acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec. 1840.—*It will be interesting to observe, in connexion with the purchase of land, how far the population had spread over the district up to the beginning of 1841. By the subjoined Table (XIII.) it will be found that 8,510 out of 11,738 inhabitants, or nearly three-fourths of the total inhabitants of the Port Phillip district, had settled in the counties of Bourke and Grant; and upwards of half of these (4,933), were resident in the towns of Melbourne and Geelong alone. Nearly the whole of the land sold was situated in the same counties. The amount purchased up to the end of 1840 being divided by the population polled two months later, would give 15·68 acres to each individual.

\* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," pp. 366—368. Ferres, Melbourne.

TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

VICTORIA.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of Bourke (exclusive of Melbourne) - -	3,241	7,720
"    Melbourne - - -	4,479	
County of Grant (exclusive of Geelong) - -	336	790
"    Geelong - - -	454	
County of Normanby - - -	- - -	597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port - - -	- - -	1,371
{ Portland Bay - - -	- - -	1,260
Total Population of Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841 - -	- - -	11,738

24. The pursuits chosen by the inhabitants of Port Phillip at this period may be approximately determined by the Occupation Table of the Census of 1841\*, whence the following has been computed:—

TABLE XIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—		
1. Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men - - -	475	6'32
2. Shopkeepers and other retail dealers - - -	267	
	742	
II. Manufacturing Class—		
Mechanics and artificers - - -	1,019	8'68
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—		
1. Shepherds and others in the care of sheep - - -	1,714	27'27
2. Gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture - - -	1,487	
	3,201	
IV. Personal Offices—		
Domestic servants - - -	1,071	9'12
V. Residue—		
Of all other persons - - -	5,705	48'61
Total - - -	11,738	100'00

25. Of the above residue of 5,705 persons, 2,339 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 33,66 undescribed, who, for the most part, were probably, wives and other females in their own homes. The pastoral and agricultural divisions have been grouped together, because it appears from a note made to the return at the time of publication (1841) that the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, &c., could not, owing to some typographical error, be relied on as correct.

26. If we now take the occupations of the inhabitants of Melbourne and Geelong only, we shall obtain the following results:—

TABLE XV.—TOWN DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Town Districts of Port Phillip (viz., Melbourne and Geelong) on 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes - - -	391	7'93
II. Manufacturing Class - - -	711	14'41
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes - - -	286	5'80
IV. Personal Offices - - -	501	10'15
V. Residue - - -	3,044	61'71
Total - - -	4,933	100'00

\* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 215.

VICTORIA.

27. The residue here given comprises, doubtless, the 1,257 children under fourteen years given in the age table of the census,\* and the remainder (1787) were probably females of no specific occupation.

27a. After extracting the urban inhabitants the following is the result for the rest of the colony:—

TABLE XVI.—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District beyond the Limits of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes - - -	351	5·16
II. Manufacturing Class - - - - -	308	4·53
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes - - -	2,915	42·83
IV. Personal Offices - - - - -	570	8·38
V. Residue - - - - -	2,661	39·10
Total - - - - -	6,805	100·00

28. Of the above residue, 1,082 were children under fourteen, leaving 1,579 unspecified, most of whom were probably females.

29. *Minimum upset price of Crown lands, 1l. per acre.*—During the second quinquennial period (from 1841–1845, both inclusive), only fifty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres (54,575a. 3r. 4p.) were sold, or about one-third of the quantity disposed of in the first period; and upwards of fifty-three thousand acres consisted of country lands alone. After several changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands, they were at length sold, in October 1842, at a minimum upset price of 1l. per acre, which rate still remains.

TABLE XVII.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1841–1845, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1841 to 31st December 1845.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey - - - - -	14	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0
Bourke - - - - -	5	2	23	1,049	1	6	20,871	3	12	21,926	3	1
Dalhousie - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Dundas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evelyn - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	2	0	1,003	2	0
Follett - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant - - - - -	8	2	20	165	0	13	10,583	2	10	10,757	1	3
Grenville - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heytesbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mornington - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Normanby - - - - -	6	2	0	-	-	-	207	3	0	214	1	0
Polwarth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ripon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talbot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villiers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed - - - - -	-	-	-	180	0	0	10,240	0	0	10,420	0	0
Totals - - - - -	34	3	3	1,394	1	19	53,146	2	22	54,575	3	4

30. The prices realized are given in the following Table (XVIII.), and it will be observed that the town lots in Bourke and Grant realized (from 1841–1845) higher prices on the average than those obtained from 1837 to 1840.

\* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 193.

TABLE XVIII.—TABLE showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period, from 1841 to 1845.

COUNTIES.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey - -	214 0 0	15 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 0 0	15 5 9
Bourke - -	3,016 5 0	534 15 10	5,951 13 2	5 11 5	21,491 2 6	1 0 5	30,459 0 8	1 7 10
Dalhousie - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Fvelyn - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,003 10 0	1 0 0	1, 03 10 0	1 0 0
G ant - -	2,995 0 0	347 4 11	1,021 3 2	6 3 10	10,669 11 3	1 0 2	14,685 14 5	1 7 4
Mornington - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Normanby - -	725 0 0	111 10 10	- - -	- - -	207 15 0	1 0 0	932 15 0	4 7 1
Unnamed - -	- - -	- - -	180 0 0	1 0 0	10,240 0 0	1 0 0	10,420 0 0	1 0 0
Totals -	6,950 5 0	199 17 11	7,152 16 4	5 3 0	53,851 18 9	1 0 5	67,995 0 1	1 4 11

31. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec., 1845.*—The amount of land purchased from 1837 to the end of 1845, being divided by the enumerated population of two months later (2nd March 1846), gives 65·4 acres alienated on the average to each individual.

32. *Spread of the population, 1846.*—*Belfast erroneously included in census of 1846 under the head of Normanby.*—The population during the period (2d March 1841 to 2d March 1846) had nearly trebled, *i.e.* from 11,738 to 32,879 souls, and the county of Bourke (including the city of Melbourne) had more than doubled its inhabitants. Four small towns had sprung up within a radius of ten miles of the city; *viz.*, Brighton with 509 inhabitants, Brunswick with 164, Richmond with 402, and Williamstown with 322 inhabitants. The extra urban population of the county was numbered at 4,980. Grant had nearly quintupled its inhabitants; *viz.*, 790 to 3,870 persons; and Normanby had more than trebled them, even if Belfast be deducted, which, apparently by mistake, was included in the census returns under the head of Normanby. In the pastoral districts also the population had largely increased; *viz.*, from 2631 inhabitants in March 1841, to 9,411 in March 1846.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of BOURKE.			Brought forward - - - 21,201		
Melbourne - - -	10,954	17,331	County of NORMANBY.		
Brighton - - -	509		Belfast * - - -	269	
Brunswick - - -	164		Portland - - -	510	
Richmond - - -	402				
Williamstown - - -	322				
	12,351				779
Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,980		Normanby, exclusive of the above towns.	1,488	
Total, county of Bourke - - -	- - -	17,331	Total, county of Normanby - - -	- - - 2,267	
County of GRANT.			COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.		
Ashby - - -	150	3,870	Gippsland - - -	852	9,411
Geelong, North - - -	982		Murray - - -	1,558	
" South - - -	388		Portland Bay - - -	3,476	
Irishtown - - -	135		Western Port - - -	3,525	
Newtown - - -	256				
	1,911		Total, Commissioners' Districts	- - -	
Grant, exclusive of the above towns -	1,959			9,411	
Total, county of Grant - - -	- - -	3,870	Total population of 'the Port Phillip District on 2nd March 1846.	- - - 32,879	
Carried forward - - -	- - -	21,201			

\* See paragraph 31.

33. *Occupations of the people, comparison of 1841 and 1846.*—During the five years succeeding the census-taking of March 1841, the professional and trading classes had more than doubled in number, *viz.* 1,623 against, 742; mechanics, artificers, and labourers had nearly quadrupled, *viz.*, 4,027 against 1,019; the number of the pastoral

F 4

VICTORIA. — and agricultural classes had more than doubled, viz., 7,502 against 3,201; as also had domestic servants, viz., 2,274 against 1,071; while the residue had more than trebled, viz., 17,453 against 5,705. The relative per-centages to the total population are given in Table XX.

TABLE XX.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and training classes, including—		
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - -	128	
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c. - - -	1,237	
3. Other persons - - -	258	
	1,623	4·96
II. Manufacturing class—		
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers - - -	4,027	12·25
III. Pastoral and agricultural classes		
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - -	5,736	
2. Persons engaged in agriculture - - -	1,636	
3. " " horticulture - - -	130	
	7,502	22·82
IV. Personal offices—		
Domestic servants - - -	2,274	6·92
V. Miscellaneous—		
1. Other occupations - - -	1,146	
2. Paupers and pensioners - - -	107	
3. Residue of the population - - -	16,200	
	17,453	53·05
Total - - -	32,879	100·00

NOTE.—Of the above residue of 16,200 persons, 11,217 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 4,983 undescribed, who for the most part were probably wives and females in their own homes.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 194.

34. *Occupations in town and country districts.*—A similar striking increase in most of the classes appears to have obtained in the town and country districts, and the effect of the increase of wives and families on the per-centages of the total population is very noticeable in Tables XXI. and XXII.

#### TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in Town Districts of Port Phillip, viz., Melbourne, Geelong and suburbs, Richmond, Brighton, Brunswick, Williamstown, Belfast, and Portland, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—		
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - -	103	
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c. - - -	1,017	
3. Other Persons - - -	209	
	1,329	8·83
II. Manufacturing Class—		
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers - - -	2,281	15·17
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—		
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - -	258	
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture - - -	86	
3. " " horticulture - - -	48	
	392	2·61
IV. Personal Offices—		
Domestic servants - - -	1,063	7·07
V. Miscellaneous—		
1. Other occupations - - -	837	
2. Paupers and pensioners - - -	107	
3. Residue of the population - - -	9,032	
	9,976	66·32
Total - - -	15,041	100·00

NOTE.—The above mentioned residue includes 5,993 children returned in the age table of the census as under fourteen years of age, and the balance is probably made up of females returned as "wives" "widows," "sisters," &c.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

## COUNTY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, beyond the limits of the Town Districts, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—</b>		
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - - - -	25	
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c. - - - - -	220	
3. Other persons - - - - -	49	
	<hr/> 294	1·65
<b>II. Manufacturing Class—</b>		
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers - - -	1,746	9·79
<b>III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - - - -	5,478	
2. Persons engaged in agriculture - - - - -	1,550	
3. " " horticulture - - - - -	82	
	<hr/> 7,110	39·86
<b>IV. Personal Offices—</b>		
Domestic servants - - - - -	1,211	6·79
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Other occupations - - - - -	309	
2. Residue of the population - - - - -	7,168	
	<hr/> 7,477	41·91
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<hr/> 17,838	100·00

NOTE.—The residue is made up of 5,219 children returned in the census as under 14 years of age, and the remainder probably of females of no specific occupation.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

35. It will be observed that while the professional and trading classes in the country districts had declined in number since 1841 (from 351 to 294), mechanics, artisans, and labourers had increased more than five fold (308 to 1,746), while the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled (2,915 to 7,110), and domestic servants had similarly increased (570 to 1,211), and the residue had nearly trebled (2,661 to 7,477.)

36. *Settlement of the country during the quinquennial period 1846–50.*—During nearly the whole of the second quinquennial period just passed in review, there reigned the great commercial depression before alluded to (par. 10.), but in the next five years (1846–1850) the settlement of the country gradually progressed with yearly-increasing vigour; and the result is shown in the succeeding Tables (XXIII. and XXIV.) There were nearly 120,000 acres of land alienated from the Crown, or more than twice the amount sold in the previous quinquennial period; nearly the whole consisted of suburban and country land, and the striking effect of these land purchases on the cultivation of produce for home consumption will be seen on reference to Table LII., where the proportion of wheat grown to the total amount available for consumption by the inhabitants in the colony is given for each year.



VICTORIA.

CROWN LANDS SOLD 1846-1850, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

TABLE XXIII.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold from 1st January 1846, to 31st December 1850.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey - - -	1	2	0	96	1	2	2,720	0	0	2,817	3	2
Bourke - - -	195	1	1	15,172	2	37	38,349	0	10	53,717	0	8
Dalhousie - - -	48	0	0	432	3	12	718	0	0	1,198	3	12
Dundas - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evelyn - - -	-	-	-	160	0	0	1,911	0	0	2,071	0	0
Follett - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant - - -	79	2	30	16,373	0	9	23,503	1	25	39,956	0	24
Grenville - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heytesbury - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mornington - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Normanby - - -	28	3	13	1,142	0	31	10,222	0	32	11,393	0	36
Polwarth - - -	25	2	0	548	2	23	2,420	2	13	2,994	2	36
Ripon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talbot - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villiers - - -	108	0	0	1,008	1	7	3,741	1	8	4,857	2	15
Unnamed - - -	149	0	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	0	26
Totals - - -	635	3	30	34,934	0	1	83,585	2	8	119,155	1	39

TABLE XXIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1846 to 1850.

COUNTIES.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.
Anglesey - - -	£ 15 7 0	£ 10 4 8	£ 293 9 6	£ 3 1 0	£ 2,720 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 3,028 16 6	£ 1 1 5
Bourke - - -	28,980 9 0	148 8 5	59,785 2 7	3 18 10	42,447 16 6	1 2 3	131,213 8 1	2 8 10
Dalhousie - - -	2,181 3 0	45 8 10	1,042 11 6	2 8 3	757 0 0	1 1 0	3,980 14 6	3 6 5
Evelyn - - -	-	-	160 0 0	1 0 0	2,720 16 0	1 8 5	2,880 16 0	1 7 10
Grant - - -	27,389 16 0	343 14 1	51,058 7 1	3 2 5	36,628 14 1	1 10 5	114,076 17 2	2 17 8
Normanby - - -	3,177 12 6	110 6 8	4,518 8 2	3 19 3	10,186 18 1	0 19 11	17,882 18 9	1 11 5
Polwarth - - -	333 3 0	13 1 3	1,009 0 11	1 16 10	2,580 12 11	1 1 5	3,922 16 10	1 6 3
Villiers - - -	3,110 18 0	28 16 1	2,886 8 5	2 17 3	4,237 0 10	1 2 10	10,254 7 3	2 2 3
Unnamed - - -	2,817 8 6	18 17 10	-	-	-	-	2,817 8 6	18 17 10
Totals - - -	68,005 17 0	106 18 9	120,753 8 2	3 9 3	101,298 18 5	1 4 3	290,058 3 7	2 8 7

37. By comparing the above table with Table XVIII., it is seen that the town and suburban lots on the whole did not reach such high average prices as in the previous quinquennial period, but the country lots fared better.

38. *Total population 2d March 1851.—Injudicious mode of compiling the census of 1851.*—The total population of Port Phillip on the 2d March 1851, was found to be 77,345, or more than double that of 1846; but owing to an injudicious variation in the mode of compiling the census returns of the first-mentioned period, it is not practicable to trace as could be desired the growth of various towns throughout the colony. We are enabled to perceive, however, that Melbourne had more than doubled its population in the quinquennial period of 1841-1846; that Grant had more than trebled it; but that Normanby had apparently not progressed at all; while in the rest of the country a considerable population was gradually settling in the various counties and districts indicated in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.—DISTRIBUTION of the PEOPLE in the Port Philip District on the 2nd March 1851.

VICTORIA.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
<b>County of ANGLESEY.</b>			<b>County of HEYTESBURY.</b>		
Kilmore, police district (part of) <sup>1</sup>	321		Belfast, police district (part of) <sup>16</sup>	59	
Benalla, do. (do.) <sup>2</sup>	446		Colac do. (do.) <sup>17</sup>	284	
<b>Total, County of Anglesey -</b>	- -	<b>767</b>	<b>Total, County of Heytesbury -</b>	- -	<b>343</b>
<b>County of BOURKE.</b>			<b>County of MORNINGTON.</b>		
Melbourne - - -	23,143		Bourke, police district (part of) <sup>18</sup>	885	
County of Bourke, exclusive of Melbourne.	16,819		<b>Total, County of Mornington -</b>	- -	<b>885</b>
<b>Total, County of Bourke -</b>	- -	<b>39,962</b>	<b>County of NORMANBY.</b>		
<b>County of DALHOUSIE.</b>			Portland, police district (part of). <sup>19</sup>	2,125	
Kilmore, police district (part of) <sup>3</sup>	1,549		<b>Total, County of Normanby -</b>	- -	<b>2,125</b>
Mount Macedon do. (do.) <sup>4</sup>	1,379		<b>County of POLWARTH.</b>		
Benalla, do. (do.) <sup>5</sup>	117		Colac, police district (part of) <sup>20</sup>	1,199	
<b>Total County of Dalhousie -</b>	- -	<b>3,045</b>	<b>Total, County of Polwarth -</b>	- -	<b>1,199</b>
<b>County of DUNDAS.</b>			<b>County of RIPON.</b>		
Grange, police district (part of) <sup>6</sup>	911		Chepstow, police district (part of). <sup>21</sup>	588	
Pearson's Station do. (do.) <sup>7</sup>	555		Grange do. (do.) <sup>22</sup>	226	
<b>Total, County of Dundas -</b>	- -	<b>1,466</b>	<b>Total, County of Ripon -</b>	- -	<b>814</b>
<b>County of EVELYN.</b>			<b>County of TALBOT.</b>		
Bourke, police district (part of) <sup>8</sup>	644		Mount Macedon, police district (part of). <sup>23</sup>	1,163	
<b>Total, County of Evelyn -</b>	- -	<b>644</b>	<b>Total, County of Talbot -</b>	- -	<b>1,163</b>
<b>County of FOLLETT.</b>			<b>County of VILLIERS.</b>		
Portland, police district (part of). <sup>9</sup>	217		Belfast, police district (part of) <sup>24</sup>	3,545	
Pearson's Station do. (part of) <sup>10</sup>	74		Grange do. (do.) <sup>25</sup>	442	
<b>Total, County of Follett -</b>	- -	<b>291</b>	<b>Total, County of Villiers -</b>	- -	<b>3,987</b>
<b>County of GRANT.</b>			<b>Total of the Counties -</b>	- -	<b>70,846</b>
Geelong - - -	8,291		<b>DISTRICTS UNNAMED.</b>		
County of Grant, exclusive of Geelong.	4,493		Kilmore, police district (part of). <sup>26</sup>	194	
<b>Total, County of Grant -</b>	- -	<b>12,784</b>	Alberton, do. (do.)	904	
<b>County of GRENVILLE.</b>			Flooding Creek, do. - -	885	
Chepstow, police district (part of). <sup>11</sup>	392		Benalla do. (part of) <sup>27</sup>	2,497	
Colac, do. (do.) <sup>12</sup>	8		Horsham, do. - -	2,019	
<b>Total, County of Grenville -</b>	- -	<b>400</b>	<b>Total of the Unnamed Districts.</b>	- -	<b>6,499</b>
<b>County of HAMPDEN.</b>			<b>Total Population on the 2nd March 1851.</b>	- -	<b>77,345</b>
Belfast, police district (part of) <sup>13</sup>	242				
Chepstow do. (do.) <sup>14</sup>	547				
Colac, do. (do.) <sup>15</sup>	182				
<b>Total, County of Hampden -</b>	- -	<b>971</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.<sup>2</sup> Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.<sup>3</sup> Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.<sup>4</sup> Remainder in Talbot.<sup>5</sup> Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.<sup>6</sup> Remainder in Ripon and Villiers.<sup>7</sup> Remainder in Follett.<sup>8</sup> Remainder in Mornington.<sup>9</sup> Remainder in Normanby.<sup>10</sup> Remainder in Dundas.<sup>11</sup> Remainder in Hampden and Ripon.<sup>12</sup> Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.<sup>13</sup> Remainder in Heytesbury and Villiers.<sup>14</sup> Remainder in Grenville and Ripon.<sup>15</sup> Remainder in Grenville, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.<sup>16</sup> Remainder in Hampden and Villiers.<sup>17</sup> Remainder in Grenville, Hampden, and Polwarth.<sup>18</sup> Remainder in Evelyn.<sup>19</sup> Remainder in Follett.<sup>20</sup> Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury and Grenville.<sup>21</sup> Remainder in Grenville and Hampden.<sup>22</sup> Remainder in Dundas and Villiers.<sup>23</sup> Remainder in Dalhousie.<sup>24</sup> Remainder in Hampden and Heytesbury.<sup>25</sup> Remainder in Ripon and Dundas.<sup>26</sup> Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.<sup>27</sup> Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

VICTORIA.

39. *Occupations of the people, 2d March 1851.*—The tabulated occupations of the people at the period of the census of 1851, form an interesting point of comparison in reference to all after periods; for within six months of the 2d March 1851 (the day on which the census was taken), a marvellous change in the social condition of the people had commenced. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licences to dig for the precious ore.\* The subjoined Table (XXVI.) shows that the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes formed more than a fifth of the population, or 20·37 per cent.; the agricultural class upwards of 5 per cent., and the pastoral about 10 per cent.; while domestic servants formed nearly 6 per cent., and the residue, or nearly 60 per cent. of the population, was principally composed of women and children.

TABLE XXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population
<b>I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—</b>		
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - - -	345	
2. Commerce, trade, &c. - - - -	5,020	
3. Other educated persons - - - -	947	
	<b>6,312</b>	<b>8·16</b>
<b>II. Manufacturing Class—</b>		
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers - - -	9,441	12·21
<b>III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - -	7,319	
2. Persons engaged in agriculture - - -	3,953	
3. Do. do. horticulture - - -	369	
	<b>11,641</b>	<b>15·05</b>
<b>IV. Personal Offices—</b>		
Domestic servants - - - -	4,610	5·96
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Other occupations - - - -	3,530	
2. Paupers and pensioners - - -	146	
3. Residue of the population - - -	41,665	
	<b>45,341</b>	<b>58·62</b>
<b>Total - - - -</b>	<b>77,345</b>	<b>100·00</b>

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 5·59 per cent. of the total population.

40. *Occupations in town districts, 1851.*—Owing to the injudicious mode already alluded to, of collecting the census of 1851 (paragraph 38), there is no available method of comparing the occupations in the town districts at the two periods (1846 and 1851), except that of taking the total towns, as per Table XXI., and comparing the results with those for Melbourne and Geelong as given in Table XXVII. But even at this disadvantage those two places show considerable advancement, for while the clerical, legal, and medical professions had doubled in number in the same manner as the total population; the number of persons engaged in commerce and trade had more than trebled, viz., from 1,017 to 3,466. Mechanics, artisans, and labourers had increased from 2,281 to 41,247; domestic servants from 1,063 to 1,996; and the residue of the town population from 9,976 to 20,660, these latter consisting chiefly of persons chargeable upon others for their maintenance and support. The per-centage of each class to the total population as compared with similar results in 1846, does not vary much on the whole.

\* The gold-licence system commenced on the 1st Sept. 1851. Separation of the Port Phillip district from New South Wales, under the title of Victoria, had taken place two months previously, on the 1st July 1851.

TABLE XXVII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong,  
on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including— 1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - - 222 2. Commerce, trade, &c. - - - 3,466 3. Other educated persons - - - 348	4,036	12·84
II. Manufacturing Class— Mechanics, artizans, and labourers - - -	4,247	13·51
III. Pastoral and Agricultural classes— 1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - - 153 2. Persons employed in agriculture - - - a255 3. Do. do. horticulture - - - 87	495	1·57
IV. Personal Offices— Domestic servants - - - - -	1,996	6·35
V. Miscellaneous— 1. Other occupations - - - - 1,375 2. Paupers and pensioners - - - - 139 3. Residue of the population - - - - 19,146	20,660	65·73
Total - - - - -	31,434	100·00

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 1·08 per cent. of the total population of Geelong and Melbourne.

41. *Occupations in country Districts, 1851.*—The great increase observable in the country districts (Table XXVIII.) among the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes, and the residue of the population, arose from the extension of old townships and the formation of new ones in the suburban and country districts, which as just stated, were not included in Table XXVII. This creation of new centres of population materially affected the per centages of classes to the total as compared with previous quinquennial periods. For example, the pastoral and agricultural class comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the country population in 1846, and but 24 per cent. of the same in March 1851; but in reality the actual number of shepherds, stockmen, and agriculturists had increased in the four years in the country districts from 7110 to 11,146 persons. A similar remark would apply to the class of domestic servants. The rapid settlement of the families in the country districts is indicated under the head “Miscellaneous” by the enumeration of 24,681 persons in March, 1851, against 7,477 persons five years previous.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXVIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, exclusive of the Towns  
of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including— 1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions - - - 123 2. Commerce, trade, &c. - - - 1,554 3. Other educated persons - - - 599	2,276	4·97
II. Manufacturing Class— Mechanics, artizans, and labourers - - -	5,194	11·32

## VICTORIA.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—		
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c. - - -	7,166	
2. Persons engaged in agriculture - - -	*3,698	
3. Do. do. horticulture - - -	282	
	11,146	24·26
V. Personal Offices—		
Domestic servants - - - -	2,614	5·69
V. Miscellaneous—		
1. Other occupations - - -	2,155	
2. Paupers and pensioners - - -	7	
3. Residue of the population - - -	22,519	
	24,681	53·76
Total - - - -	45,911	100·00

\* Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 8·67 per cent. of the population of the Port Phillip District, exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong.

42. *Lands sold from 1837–1850 both inclusive, and average price per acre.*—The total amount of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1850, the prices realized and the average price per acre were as follows:—

TABLE XXIX.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1840 - - -	160,577 1 16	327,497 10 9	2 0 10
1841 to 1845 - - -	54,575 3 4	67,955 0 1	1 4 11
1846 to 1850 - - -	119,155 1 39	290,058 3 7	2 8 7
Totals - - -	334,308 2 19	£685,510 14 5	£2 1 1

43. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to the 31st December, 1850.*—The population being taken as a divisor in round numbers at 76,000, would produce a quotient of 4·4 acres to each individual on the average at the end of the year 1850.

44. *Land sold from 1851–1853; influence of gold produce.*—From the year 1851 the influence of the gold yield on the purchase of land becomes very apparent, for in three years ending 31st December 1853, there were alienated more than twice the number of acres sold throughout the whole of the previous fourteen years. Tables XXX. and XXXI. show that from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1853, there were disposed of 671,092 acres 1 rood 23 perches for the sum of 2,341,978l 3s. 4d., being at the rate of nearly 3l. 10s. per acre.

TABLE XXX.—VICTORIA.—Crown Lands Sold 1851–1853 both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January 1851, to 31st December 1853.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey - - -	- - -	10 0 0	640 0 0	650 0 0
Bourke - - -	849 1 29	20,408 3 37	223,090 2 28	244,349 0 14
Dalhousie - - -	202 0 35	4,490 3 4	30,959 0 24	35,652 0 23
Dundas - - -	91 2 11	557 2 39	6,070 0 0	6,719 1 10
Evelyn - - -	11 0 0	84 3 12	16,470 3 0	16,566 2 12
Follett - - -	16 2 0	337 0 24	640 0 0	993 2 24
Grant - - -	318 0 16	7,437 3 38	113,802 1 22	121,558 1 36
Grenville - - -	70 1 0	1,122 1 17	6,701 0 0	7,893 2 17
Hampden - - -	54 2 0	983 3 13	21,535 2 20	22,573 3 33
Heytesbury - - -	- - -	516 2 0	8,243 2 24	8,760 0 24
Mornington - - -	7 0 0	595 3 20	41,798 1 20	42,401 1 0
Normanby - - -	66 3 16	3,835 3 22	12,339 0 0	16,241 2 38
Polwarth - - -	16 0 0	169 3 37	19,663 0 1	19,848 3 38
Ripon - - -	11 0 0	- - -	2,240 0 0	2,251 0 0
Talbot - - -	176 0 32	1,764 1 29	13,706 0 31	15,646 3 12
Villiers - - -	181 3 39	5,200 2 21	70,591 3 22	75,974 2 2
Unnamed - - -	241 0 16	2,201 0 14	30,568 3 30	33,011 0 20
Totals - - -	2,313 2 34	49,718 0 7	619,060 2 22	671,092 1 32

45. *High prices of town and suburban land.*—The sums realized for town and suburban land were in many instances extravagantly high, and the average price per acre as shown in the following Table (XXXI.) exhibits the sudden rise in the estimated commercial value of landed property which had taken place within two years of the discovery of gold. The amount paid at the Government land sales, however is but a faint indication of the rates at which from time to time isolated properties changed hands. In some portions of the city of Melbourne for example, almost fabulous prices have been paid per foot\*.

TABLE XXXI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALISED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1851 to 1853.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey -	- - -	- - -	105 0 0	10 10 0	640 0 0	1 0 0	745 0 0	1 3 0
Bourke -	557,508 12 0	656 6 7	368,686 9 7	18 1 3	502,025 4 4	2 5 0	1,428,220 5 11	5 17 0
Dalhousie -	19,868 19 0	98 5 1	35,449 1 0	7 17 10	61,555 14 8	1 18 10	116,873 14 8	3 15 7
Dundas -	4,558 10 0	49 15 7	2,237 7 10	4 0 3	6,070 0 0	1 0 0	12,865 17 10	1 18 4
Evelyn -	161 5 0	14 13 3	1,243 2 5	14 13 1	25,064 7 6	1 10 5	26,468 14 11	1 12 0
Follet -	398 0 0	24 2 5	3,091 18 0	9 3 5	640 0 0	1 0 0	4,129 18 0	4 3 0
Grant -	132,180 12 0	415 10 8	34,693 19 4	4 13 3	141,694 8 8	1 5 0	308,569 0 0	2 10 10
Grenville -	9,204 10 0	131 0 5	15,106 18 4	13 9 3	6,808 15 0	1 0 4	31,120 3 4	3 18 10
Hampden -	1,826 0 0	33 10 0	8,357 15 8	8 9 10	31,433 1 2	1 9 3	41,616 16 10	1 16 10
Heytesbury -	- - -	- - -	2,250 16 0	4 7 3	12,728 2 9	1 10 10	14,978 18 9	1 14 3
Mornington -	281 9 0	40 4 2	2,013 9 0	3 7 7	49,091 7 10	1 3 5	51,386 5 10	1 4 3
Normanby -	10,594 10 0	158 9 8	19,112 0 7	4 19 7	15,282 11 7	1 4 10	44,989 2 2	2 15 5
Polwarth -	254 4 0	15 17 9	1,906 0 0	11 4 3	36,217 15 8	1 16 10	38,377 19 8	1 18 7
Ripon -	244 0 0	22 3 7	- - -	- - -	2,240 0 0	1 0 0	2,484 0 0	1 2 0
Talbot -	2,330 4 6	13 4 5	4,857 4 11	2 15 0	21,080 8 4	1 10 10	28,267 17 9	1 16 3
Villiers -	10,761 16 0	59 2 7	16,098 0 7	3 2 0	113,850 7 4	1 12 3	140,710 3 11	1 17 0
Unnamed -	9,993 5 11	41 8 0	8,666 19 1	3 18 10	31,513 18 9	1 0 2	50,174 3 9	1 10 5
Totals -	760,165 17 5	328 10 10	523,876 2 4	10 10 10	1,057,936 3 7	1 14 3	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10

46. The total quantity of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1853, the amount realized, and the average price per acre, were as follow :—

TABLE XXXII.

Periods.	Extent.		Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A.	R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1850, both inclusive	334,308	2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 1
1851 to 1853, both inclusive	671,092	1 23	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10
Total - -	1,005,401	0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3

47. *Acres alienated to each individual, 31st December, 1853.*—This acreage, divided by the estimated total population (222,436) on the 31st December, 1853, would give an average of 4.52 acres of purchased land to each individual at that date.

48. The influence of the above land purchases on the distribution of the inhabitants and their occupations is indicated in the following tables, computed from the census of 1854 :—(Tables XXXIII.—XXXVI.)

\* In the year 1837, when city land was first put up to auction, portions of Melbourne were cut up into blocks which realized from 18*l.* to 78*l.* per half-acre or thereabouts. Macgregor, the late secretary of the Board of Trade, in his Commercial Statistics (1850), vol. v. page 151, cites the following as a remarkable instance of the rapid rise of real property in Melbourne :—“ The owner of a small allotment of ground in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in July 1849, whipped up a wooden tenement with a shop front, at an expense not exceeding 50*l.*, and let the same at an annual rent of 80*l.*, for a term of three years, six months’ rent being paid in advance.”

The effect of the discovery of gold on Melbourne land prices may be illustrated by the following, amongst many instances that might be cited of the high rates realized from time to time :—A piece of land in Collins Street, having 22 feet 5 inches frontage, with a depth of only 26 feet 5 inches, having on it a small wooden building of but little value, was sold towards the latter end of 1853 for 6,000*l.*, being at the rate of 267*l.* 1*s.* per foot frontage, or about 441,000*l.* per acre.

Within the last twelve months the prices realized for land of an average depth in Melbourne, not built upon or with inferior tenements of small value, have been as follow : viz., in the outskirts of the city. as North Melbourne, &c., from 2*l.* to 6*l.* per foot ; in Elizabeth Street (from Lonsdale to Flinders Street), from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per foot ; in Collins Street, from 60*l.* to 200*l.* per foot ; in Bourke Street (from Queen to Spring Streets), from 90*l.* to 250*l.* per foot.

VICTORIA.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April, 1854.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	
County of ANGLESEY.			Total brought forward - - -			
Avenel - - -	86	593	County of DUNDAS.			
Seymour - - -	138		Cavendish - - -	62	1,345	
	224		Hamilton - - -	439		
County of Anglesey, exclusive } of the above towns - - }	369		County of Dundas, exclusive of } the above places - - }			501
						844
Total, County of Anglesey -	- - -		Total, County of Dundas - - -		1,345	
County of BOURKE.			County of EVELYN.			
Bacchus Marsh - - -	695	101,086	Eltham - - -	285	1,215	
Baybrook - - -	99		County of Evelyn, exclusive of } the above town, including } gold field - - - }			930
Brighton - - -	2,731		Total, County of Evelyn - - -			
Broadmeadows - - -	343		County of FOLLETT.			
Brunswick - - -	1,329		Casterton - - -	128	381	
Campbellfield - - -	227		Lindsay and vicinity - - -	120		
Collingwood - - -	17,910			248		
Emerald Hill - - -	3,504		County of Follett, exclusive of } the above towns - - }			133
Essendon - - -	172		Total, County of Follett - - -			
Flemington - - -	424		County of GRANT.			
Footscray - - -	100		Ballan - - -	462	32,889	
Germantown - - -	102		Batesford - - -	195		
Gisborne - - -	279		Buninyong - - -	941		
Hawthorn - - -	327		Cowie's Creek - - -	111		
Heidelberg - - -	555		Geelong† - - -	20,115		
Irishtown - - -	179		Leigh - - -	267		
Keilor - - -	392		Meredith - - -	270		
Lyndhurst - - -	147			22,361		
Melbourne Proper, including } North Melbourne* - - }	45,845		County of Grant, exclusive of } the above places, including } gold fields - - - }			10,528
Northcote - - -	298		Total, County of Grant.			
Pentridge - - -	1,288		County of GRENVILLE.			
Philipstown - - -	450		Ballaarat - - -	1,303	8,604	
Prahran - - -	5,690		County of Grenville, exclusive } of the above town, including } gold fields - - - }			7,301
Richmond - - -	7,071		Total, County of Grenville - - -			
Sandridge - - -	1,927		County of HAMPDEN.			
South Yarra - - -	717	Total - - -	- - -	899		
St. Kilda - - -	1,242	County of HEYTESBURY.				
Williamstown - - -	2,613	Total - - -	- - -	351		
	96,656	6,212	Carried forward - - -			
County of Bourke, exclusive of } the above towns - - }	4,430					
Total, County of Bourke -	- - -					
County of DALHOUSIE.						
Carlsruhe - - -	396					
Heathcote (town and diggings)	1,040					
Kilmore - - -	1,426					
Kyneton - - -	1,168					
Malmesbury - - -	121					
Woodend - - -	199					
	4,350	107,891				
County of Dalhousie, exclusive } of the above towns, includ- } ing gold fields - - - }	1,862					
Total, County of Dalhousie -	- - -					
Carried forward - - -	- - -					

\* Melbourne is here given exclusive of Emerald Hill, Sandridge, South Yarra, and St. Kilda, although these were within its corporate district in April, 1854.

† Geelong includes Ashby, Chilwell, Fyansford, Germantown, Irishtown, Kildare, Little Scotland, and Newtown.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1854)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward - - -	- - -	153,575	Total brought forward - - -	- - -	183,358
County of MORNINGTON.			GIPP'S LAND District.		
Frankston - - -	99		Alberton - - -	151	
County of Mornington, exclu- } sive of the above place - }	1,273		Bushy Park - - -	57	
Total, County of Mornington - - -	- - -	1,372	Lindenow - - -	56	
County of NORMANBY.			Port Albert - - -	126	
Digby - - -	185		Sale - - -	116	
Hotspur - - -	59		Stratford - - -	61	
Portland - - -	1,962		Tarraville - - -	160	
	2,206			727	
County of Normanby, exclusive } of the above towns - }	1,715		Gipps Land District, exclusive } of the above places - }	1,229	
Total, County of Normanby - - -	- - -	3,921	Total, Gipps Land District. - - -	- - -	1,956
County of POLWARTH.			LODDON District.		
Colac - - -	672		Lockwood - - -	90	
County of Polwarth, exclusive } of the above town - }	309		Muckleford - - -	153	
Total, County of Polwarth - - -	- - -	981	Sandhurst - - -	5,276	
County of RIPON.				5,519	
Streatham - - -	56		Loddon District, exclusive of } the above towns, including }	21,607	
County of Ripon, exclusive of } the above town - }	1,213		Total, Loddon District - - -	- - -	27,126
Total, County of Ripon - - -	- - -	1,269	MURRAY District.		
County of TALBOT.			Beechworth - - -	1,275	
Amherst (town and diggings) -	401		Benella - - -	297	
Carisbrooke - - -	103		Euroa - - -	124	
Castlemaine - - -	1,854		Longwood - - -	63	
Elphinstone - - -	293		Violettown - - -	53	
Harcourt - - -	140		Wangaratta - - -	503	
Hepburn (town and diggings) -	1,028			2,315	
Lexton - - -	209		Murray District, exclusive of } the above towns (including }	4,077	
Taradale - - -	136		gold fields) - - -	- - -	
	4,164		Total, Murray District - - -	- - -	6,392
County of Talbot, exclusive of } the above towns, including }	12,080		RODNEY District.		
Total, County of Talbot - - -	- - -	16,244	Total (including gold fields) - - -	- - -	1,557
County of VILLIERS.			WIMMERA District.		
Belfast - - -	1,339		Horsham - - -	57	
Caramut - - -	50		Wimmera District, exclusive of } the above town - }	2,628	
Hexham - - -	54		Total, Wimmera District - - -	- - -	2,685
Tower Hill - - -	172		Travellers on roads, gold fields, } and persons in ships and hulks }	- - -	13,724
Warrnambool - - -	943				
Woodford - - -	81				
	2,639				
County of Villiers, exclusive of } the above places - }	3,357				
Total, County of Villiers - - -	- - -	5,996	TOTAL POPULATION ON } 26TH APRIL, 1854 - }	- - -	236,798
Carried forward - - -	- - -	183,358			

NOTE.—A few Townships scantily populated have been omitted in the above Table.



VICTORIA.

49. *Great increase of the population, 1851-1854.*—The population of Victoria had thus increased by about one hundred and sixty thousand souls in little more than three years. In what way nearly a quarter of a million of human beings, so rapidly drawn together from all portions of the globe in search of independence, had set to work to attain that end may be seen by the following table:—

TABLE XXXIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,982	
2. Learned professions	1,426	
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,283	
4. Trading classes	11,929	
5. Persons of independent means	1,943	
	20,563	8·68
<b>II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artisans	18,461	
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	8,904	
3. Carriers, &c.	5,957	
	33,322	14·07
<b>III. Gold Mining Class</b>	36,332	15·35
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	6,874	
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits	†7,599	
	14,473	6·11
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants	10,447	
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	2,856	
3. Tailors and dressmakers	4,668	
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	3,329	
	21,300	9·00
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Sailors	5,712	
2. No specific occupation	102,110	
3. Maintained at public cost	2,986	
	110,808	46·79
<b>Total</b>	236,798	100·00

\* Under this head are included—Soldiers (including officers) 443  
 Police " " 1,876  
 Total 2,319

† Persons engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits were 3·29 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

50. *Remarks on table XXXIV.*—The classes are arranged in somewhat different groups to those of previous censuses, in conformity with the classification adopted in England; but no difficulty will be found in making all needful comparisons with the results of previous years. The professional and trading classes (comprising I. and V. of Table XXXIV., with the exception of domestic servants) made up 13 per cent of the population; and the manufacturing and labouring classes, together with the gold mining class, formed as much as 30 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the Colony. The actual numbers of the pastoral class had decreased from 7319 to 6874, while the agricultural class had increased from 4322 to 7599; the relation of both united to the total population had, however, fallen from 15 to 6 per cent.

51. *Development of occupation in towns.*—The development of the various classes in the principal towns of the Colony had been equally remarkable. At former census periods the towns of chief numerical importance were Melbourne and Geelong; but in the following table there will be found not only various places in their immediate districts but several townships in the country districts and on the gold fields.

VICTORIA.

TABLE XXXV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Principal Towns of the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government *1,822		
2. Learned professions - - - 839		
3. Ministering to science and literature - - - 865		
4. Trading classes - - - 8,972		
5. Persons of independent means - 1,017		
	13,515	12·32
<b>II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artisans - - 12,140		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined) - - - 4,832		
3. Carriers, &c. - - - 2,724		
	19,696	17·95
<b>III. Gold Mining Class - - - -</b>	5,654	5·15
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits - - - 227		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture - †989		
	1,216	1·11
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants - - - 6,477		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers - 1,728		
3. Tailors and dressmakers - - 3,225		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks 1,804		
	13,234	12·06
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Sailors - - - - 1,298		
2. No specified occupation - - 53,198		
3. Maintained at public cost - - 1,911		
	56,407	51·41
<b>Total - - - -</b>	109,722	100·00

\* Under this head are included all persons belonging to the Military and Police forces stationed in the principal towns.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 0·9 per cent. of the population of the principal towns.

52 *Increase of classes in country districts from 1851 to 1854.*—The extra-urban population had, in the three years (1851–1854), become about trebled. The pastoral class, which had prior to the gold discovery been the most prominent feature of the occupation tables of the country districts, now assumed an altogether inferior position, as may be observed in the second and third columns of Table XXXVI. When the country population was less than 50,000, the pastoral and agricultural classes comprised nearly a fourth of that number; but when that population had increased to 127,000, they formed but little more than a tenth; and a new and previously unthought of class (that of gold miners) embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants, without counting many thousands of labourers, carriers, and others, whose welfare for the most part mainly depended on the success of the mining population:—

## VICTORIA.

TABLE XXXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal Towns, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government *2,160		
2. Learned professions - - - 587		
3. Ministering to science and literature - - - 418		
4. Trading classes - - - 2,957		
5. Persons of independent means - 926		
	7,048	5·54
<b>II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artisans - - 6,321		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined) - - - 4,072		
3. Carriers, &c. - - - 3,233		
	13,626	10·73
<b>III. Gold Mining Class - - -</b>	30,678	24·14
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits - - - 6,647		
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits - - - †6,610		
	13,257	10·43
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants - - - 3,970		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers - 1,128		
3. Tailors and dressmakers - - 1,443		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks 1,525		
	8,066	6·35
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Sailors - - - 4,414		
2. No specified occupations - - 48,912		
3. Maintained at public cost - - 1,075		
	54,401	42·81
<b>Total - - -</b>	<b>127,076</b>	<b>100·00</b>

\* The Military and Police are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were 5·2 per cent. of the population of the colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

53. *Extensive sales of crown land, 1854–1856.—Acres alienated on the average to each individual, 31st Dec., 1856.*—In the next triennial period (1854 to 1856 both inclusive) the sale of land was still more extensive than during the previous three years; there having been sold 1,281,000a. 1r. 38p., which produced to the revenue 2,891,730 14s. 6d., at an average of 12 5s 3d. per acre. The total Crown lands sold to the end of 1856 amounted to 2,286,407 acres, which divided by the estimated population at that date (397,560) gives 5·75 acres to each individual.

TABLE XXXVII.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1854–1856 both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1856.

COUNTIES.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.
Anglesey	33	1 31	347	0 25	4,239	1 38	4,620	0 14
Bourke	481	0 13	9,744	3 24	171,788	3 6	182,014	3 3
Dalhousie	350	1 20	1,799	1 0	73,327	0 22	75,476	3 2
Dundas	134	0 30	2,282	0 8	19,995	0 33	22,411	1 31
Evelyn	18	2 0	14	1 7	21,252	1 17	21,285	0 24
Follett	32	2 0	351	1 8	5,095	1 5	5,479	0 13
Grant	389	1 5	12,843	3 5	256,680	0 21	269,913	0 31
Grenville	142	1 14	2,755	0 19	56,436	1 14	59,333	3 7
Hampden	37	0 0	2,024	0 39	60,254	2 33	62,315	3 32
Heytesbury	6	0 21	283	0 4	11,640	2 2	11,929	2 27
Mornington	32	1 31	2,310	0 33	73,803	3 0	76,146	1 24
Normanby	203	2 26	3,867	1 20	31,604	0 16	35,675	0 22
Polwarth	17	2 0	161	3 9	21,617	0 33	21,796	2 2
Ripon	45	0 30	640	3 28	42,597	2 19	43,283	2 37
Talbot	389	2 31	9,431	1 33	125,057	2 4	134,878	2 28
Villiers	167	0 22	1,367	3 18	69,104	1 6	70,639	1 6
Unnamed	931	3 17	12,538	3 30	170,336	0 8	183,806	3 15
Total	3,412	1 11	62,763	2 30	1,214,830	1 37	1,281,006	1 38

54. *Prices of town suburban, and country lands, 1854–1856.*—The average price per acre of town and suburban lands had on the whole fallen considerably. There was less fluctuation in the prices of country lands; but taking the total of the quantity alienated over the three years, the sum realized was at the rate of nearly twenty-four shillings an acre less than was obtained during the previous triennial period. Nearly the whole of the land purchased was suburban and country land, the latter forming about nineteen twentieths of the total quantity sold.

TABLE XXXVIII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT realized and the AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1854 to 1856.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
Anglesey	£ 388 15 0	£ 11 12 8	£ 635 10 2	£ 1 16 7	£ 4,894 14 3	£ 1 3 0	£ 5,918 19 5	£ 1 5 7
Bourke	179,522 12 6	373 3 3	104,470 4 6	10 14 5	383,832 14 10	2 4 7	667,825 11 10	3 13 5
Dalhousie	14,685 7 6	41 18 3	7,447 8 4	4 2 10	142,905 12 3	1 19 0	165,038 8 1	2 3 10
Dundas	3,762 15 0	28 0 10	5,423 16 5	2 7 7	23,179 0 5	1 3 3	32,365 11 10	1 8 10
Evelyn	515 2 0	27 16 10	134 3 2	9 8 0	38,700 7 8	1 16 5	39,349 12 10	1 17 3
Follett	298 19 0	9 4 0	1,302 2 5	3 14 3	5,095 5 11	1 0 0	6,696 7 4	1 4 5
Grant	162,790 17 6	418 3 3	81,742 12 7	6 7 3	409,646 18 4	1 11 10	654,180 8 5	2 8 5
Grenville	12,746 10 6	89 11 0	13,083 4 4	4 15 0	95,654 8 0	1 13 10	121,484 2 10	2 1 0
Hampden	464 6 0	12 11 0	5,772 8 11	2 17 0	81,699 14 5	1 7 2	87,936 9 4	1 8 2
Heytesbury	134 10 0	22 1 0	835 17 9	2 19 1	14,174 4 3	1 4 5	15,144 12 0	1 5 5
Mornington	897 4 0	27 13 0	9,611 8 8	4 3 3	105,392 4 3	1 8 7	115,900 16 11	1 10 5
Normanby	17,906 6 6	87 18 5	13,363 0 9	3 9 3	41,640 15 5	1 6 5	72,910 2 8	2 0 10
Polwarth	528 15 0	30 4 3	583 10 2	3 12 2	33,971 6 10	1 11 5	35,083 12 0	1 12 3
Ripon	821 12 3	18 3 6	2,073 3 1	3 4 7	95,109 11 9	2 4 7	98,004 7 1	2 5 3
Talbot	39,047 4 7	100 4 0	27,089 19 11	2 17 5	206,079 4 2	1 13 0	272,216 8 8	2 0 5
Villiers	8,753 2 0	52 7 7	13,523 19 9	9 17 10	122,846 9 2	1 15 7	145,123 10 11	2 1 0
Unnamed	75,404 15 10	80 18 2	44,903 7 8	3 11 7	236,243 8 10	1 7 10	356,551 12 4	1 18 10
Total	518,668 15 2	152 0 0	331,995 18 7	5 5 10	2,041,066 0 9	1 13 7	2,891,730 14 6	2 5 3

55. *Census of 1857.*—The census of 31st March 1857 was taken, as in the year 1854, upon the English system, and very elaborate tables, deduced from the returns, have from time to time been issued from this department. The following abstract-tables (XXXIX.-XLII.) will show in brief the results as to distribution and occupation of the people of Victoria in 1857 :—

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of VICTORIA on 29th March 1857.

1 Remainder in the Murray district.  
 2 Remainder in the Murray district.  
 3 Remainder in Grant.  
 4 Remainder in Mornington.

5 Remainder in Grenville.  
6 Remainder in Grenville.  
7 Remainder in Grenville.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued.*

VICTORIA.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -		149,260	Total brought forward -	- - -	236,435
County of Grant— <i>continued.</i>			County of NORMANBY.		
Brought forward -	26,648		Portland (municipality) -	2,705	
Ballan (part of) <sup>8</sup> -	232		Branxholme -	221	
Ballaarat gold field (part of) -	16,645		South Hamilton -	633	
Buninyong do. -	1,261		Merino -	231	
Town of Buninyong -	1,619		Hotspur -	165	
Corduroy -	66		Digby -	353	
Mount Egerton (gold field) -	347		Heywood -	123	
	46,818			4,431	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places.	16,758		County of Normanby, exclusive of the above places.	1,482	
Total County of Grant -	- - -	63,576	Total County of Normanby -	- - -	5,913
County of GRENVILLE.			County of POLWARTH.		
Ballaarat (municipality) -	4,971		Apollo Bay and Cape Otway -	229	
Ballaarat (gold field, part of) <sup>10</sup> -	5,757		Colac (electoral district) -	791	
Dowling Forest -	466			1,020	
Brown's (gold field) -	304		County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above places.	618	
Smythe's Creek (do.) -	1,126		Total County of Polwarth -	- - -	1,638
Linton's (do.) -	667		County of RIPON.		
Carngham -	459		Fiery Creek (gold field) -	2,102	
Chepstow -	167		Raglan -	58	
Pitfield -	77		Mount Ararat (gold field) -	848	
Rokewood -	234		Cathcart, &c. -	200	
Emu Hill -	283		Wickliffe -	84	
Winchelsea (part of) <sup>11</sup> -	89			3,292	
Inverleigh (part of) <sup>12</sup> -	119		County of Ripon, exclusive of the above places.	3,526	
	14,719		Total County of Ripon -	- - -	6,818
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above places.	3,784		County of TALBOT.		
Total County of Grenville -	- - -	18,503	Maryborough (township) -	495	
County of HAMPDEN.			Maryborough (gold fields) -	10,821	
Mortlake -	235		Carisbrook -	967	
Hexham (part of) <sup>13</sup> -	72		Amherst -	838	
Darlington -	63		Daisy Hill (gold field) -	1,727	
Camperdown -	213		Wallbrook -	108	
Skipton (part of) <sup>14</sup> -	69		Hampstead -	64	
	652		Lexton -	289	
County of Hampden, exclusive of the above places.	1,209		Creswick (township) -	500	
Total County of Hampden -	- - -	1,861	Creswick Creek (gold field) -	3,096	
County of HEYTESBURY.			Clunes (do.) -	220	
Total County of Heytesbury -	- - -	574	Newstead -	61	
County of MORNINGTON.			Guildford (town and parish) -	171	
Point Nepean (district) -	312		Wombat -	586	
Frankston (parish and village) -	146		Daylesford -	1,250	
Dandenong (part of) <sup>15</sup> -	117		Mount Franklin (gold field) -	1,342	
Cranbourne (parish and village) -	301		Campbell's Creek (do.) -	2,189	
Packingham (do. do.) -	278		Fryer's Creek (do.) -	2,812	
	1,154		Forest Creek (do.) -	3,621	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above places.	1,507		Barker's Creek (do.) -	403	
Total County of Mornington -	- - -	2,661	Harcourt (borough) -	86	
Carried forward -	- - -	236,435	Carried forward -	31,046	250,804

<sup>8</sup> Remainder in Bourke.<sup>9</sup> Remainder in Grenville.<sup>10</sup> Remainder in Grant.<sup>11</sup> Remainder in Grant.<sup>12</sup> Remainder in Grant.<sup>13</sup> Remainder in Villiers.<sup>14</sup> Remainder in Ripon, containing 9 inhabitants.<sup>15</sup> Remainder in Bourke.

VICTORIA.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued*.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -	-	250,804	Total brought forward -	-	313,933
County of Talbot— <i>continued</i> . Brought forward -	31,046		Loddon District— <i>continued</i> . Brought forward -	39,933	
Castlemaine (part of municipality) <sup>16</sup> .	5,169		South Dunolly (town and diggings).	3,995	
Elphinstone (borough) -	141		Avoca (town and diggings) -	1,904	
Taradale (township) -	628			45,232	
Taradale (gold field) -	537		Loddon District, exclusive of the above places.	9,564	
	37,521		Total Loddon District -	-	54,796
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above places.	10,913				
Total County of Talbot -	-	48,434	MURRAY District.		
County of VILLIERS.			Avenal (part of) <sup>21</sup> -	96	
Belfast (municipality) -	2,190		Euroa (borough) -	167	
Yambuk -	36		Benalla (do.) -	502	
Kirkstall -	135		Longwood -	102	
Dunkeld -	77		Violet town -	129	
Woodford -	209		Mount Bulla district (including part of Merton) <sup>22</sup> .	425	
Framlingham (part of) <sup>17</sup> -	56		Wangaratta (borough) -	583	
Hexham (part of) <sup>18</sup> -	54		Belvoir (borough and suburbs) -	282	
Warrnamboul (municipality) -	1,582		Indigo Creek -	83	
	4,339		Omeo (diggings) -	291	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places.	6,732		Beechworth (municipality) -	2,640	
Total County of Villiers -	-	11,071	Ovens (gold field) -	10,262	
GIPPS-LAND DISTRICT.			Buckland (do.) -	525	
Alberton (electoral district) -	1,431			16,087	
Sale and suburbs -	456		Murray District, exclusive of the above places.	8,224	
Stratford -	131		Total Murray District -	-	24,311
	2,018		District of RODNEY.		
Gipps-land district, exclusive of the above places.	1,606		Whroo (gold field) -	344	
Total Gipps-land District -	-	3,624	Rushworth (do.) -	624	
LODDON District.			Murchison (village and district) -	225	
Castlemaine (municipality, part of) <sup>19</sup> .	1,151			1,193	
Campbell's Creek (part of) <sup>20</sup> -	500		District of Rodney, exclusive of the above places.	656	
Muckleford (borough) -	203		Total Rodney District -	-	1,849
Maldon (including Tarrangower gold field).	3,299		WIMMERA District.		
Epsom (gold field) -	3,369		West Avoca (gold field) -	148	
Sandhurst (municipality) -	10,231		Malakhoff (do.) -	77	
Bendigo (gold field within the borough of Sandhurst).	881		Pyrenees (do.) -	84	
Bendigo (gold field without the borough of Sandhurst).	10,375		Navarre -	100	
Lockwood (borough) -	87		St. Arnaud -	191	
Eagle Hawk (town and gully) -	1,569		Glenorchy -	113	
Korong (gold field) -	2,941		Crowlands -	49	
Kingower (do.) -	687		Pleasant Creek (gold field) -	630	
McIntyre (do.) -	788		Armstrong's (do.) -	516	
Moliagul (do.) -	736		Horsham -	123	
New Bridge Town (and gold field) -	357		Harrow -	77	
Jone's Creek (gold field) -	413		Castle Donnington -	50	
Inkermann (do.) -	1,918			2,158	
North Dunolly (town and diggings)	428			2,986	
Carried forward -	39,933	313,933	Wimmera District, exclusive of the above places.	-	5,144
			Total Wimmera District -	-	3,936
			Travellers and persons in ships and hulks.	-	4,189
			Unenumerated population -	-	1,728
			Roving Aborigines -	-	
			Total Population on the 29th March 1857.	-	410,766

<sup>16</sup> Remainder in the Loddon District.<sup>17</sup> Remainder in Hampden, containing 23 inhabitants.<sup>18</sup> Remainder in Hampden.<sup>19</sup> Remainder in Talbot.<sup>20</sup> Remainder in Talbot.<sup>21</sup> Remainder in Anglesey.<sup>22</sup> Remainder of Merton in Anglesey.

NOTE.—All towns numbering 50 persons and upwards are included in the above return, as also every gold field of any importance.

56. *Great increase in population, 1854-1857.—Development of classes.*—As in the three years (1851-1854) an increase had taken place in the population of nearly 160,000 inhabitants, so in the three following years (1854-1857) nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population existing on the 26th April 1854. On the 29th March 1857, it was found that while the governmental, professional, and trading classes had increased from 20,563 to 22,913 only, the manufacturing and labouring classes had advanced from 33,322 to 46,555; and the gold mining class had developed in a manner still more striking. The miners in 1854 numbered 36,332, and were chiefly of European origin; in 1857 they had increased to 62,428, and added to these there were at least 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits, generally however confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans. The pastoral class showed an augmentation in the shape of 10,172 against 6,874 existing at the former census of 1854; and the agricultural class had prodigiously increased, viz., from 7,599 persons to 26,838. Domestic servants and others, in Class V., had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065.

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the total population.
<b>I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government - *3,946		
2. Learned Professions - - - 2,115		
3. Ministering to science and literature - 2,926		
4. Trading classes - - - 12,751		
5. Persons of independent means - - 1,175		
	22,913	5.58
<b>II. Manufacturing and labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artizans - - 25,025		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c. - 8,374		
3. Carriers - - - 13,156		
	46,555	11.33
<b>III. Gold mining Class—</b>		
1. Goldminers, Europeans and others exclusive of Chinese - - - 62,428		
2. „ Chinese - - - 20,000		
	82,428	20.07
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits - 10,172		
2. „ Agricultural do. -†26,838		
	37,010	9.01
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants - 19,739		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers - 3,079		
3. Tailors and dressmakers - 6,276		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks - 8,971		
	38,065	9.27
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Other occupations - - - 748		
2. Domestic duties and scholars -167,493		
3. Unemployed, or not specified - 5,341		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals &c. - - - 1,077		
5. Prisoners - - - 2,038		
6. Unclassified Chinese - - 3 30		
7. „ Aborigines - - - 1,768		
	183,795	44.74
<b>Total -</b>	<b>410,766</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Under this head are included military, 931; police, 1,219; total, 2,150.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 6.53 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony at the time of the census of 1857 was 25,370, of whom only 40, principally residents of Melbourne, were classified in the occupation returns. Of the remainder there were upon the gold fields 23,623, of whom it is estimated that 20,000 were employed in mining pursuits. The remaining 3,623, added to 1,707, living in other parts of the Colony, have been placed in the above table under class No. VI., "Miscellaneous."

57. *Development of occupations in town districts.*—In the town districts it will be perceived that the points chiefly noticeable in the occupations are, that since 1854 the number of persons ministering to Government had increased from 1,822 to 2,488; that



VICTORIA.

the number of learned professions had increased from 839 to 1,414; and the number of persons ministering to science and literature from 865 to 1706. The trading classes appear to have diminished in number in Group I., but not so if those enumerated in Group V. are, as they ought to be, taken into consideration. Persons of independent means, however, appear to have become less numerous; but the manufacturing, labouring, and gold mining classes had increased; and so with all the rest. Females engaged in domestic duties, and children returned as scholars, formed 50 per cent. of the town populations.

## TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the principal towns in the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Geelong, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Williamstown, Warrnambool, Belfast, Portland, Kilmore, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, and Beechworth,\* on 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government - †2,488		
2. Learned professions - 1,414		
3. Ministering to science and literature 1,706		
4. Trading classes - 7,687		
5. Persons of independent means - 866		
	14,161	9·20
<b>II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artisans - 15,086		
2. Labourers, wood-splitters, &c. - 4,154		
3. Carriers - 5,349		
	24,589	15·98
<b>III. Gold Mining Class—</b>		
1. Gold miners, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese - 6,628		
2. „ Chinese - 3,000		
	9,628	6·26
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits 958		
2 „ „ agricultural „ - ‡2,081		
	3,039	1·97
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants - 10,794		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers - 1,381		
3. Tailors and dressmakers - 4,235		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks - 4,475		
	20,885	13·57
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Other occupations - 315		
2. Domestic duties and scholars - 76,351		
3. Unemployed and not specified - 2,668		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c. - 745		
5. Prisoners - 1,049		
6. Unclassified Chinese - 439		
7. „ aborigines - 29		
	81,596	53·02
<b>Total - - - -</b>	<b>153,898</b>	<b>100·00</b>

\* These are the only towns in the Colony which had been proclaimed as municipalities at this period, but several others of importance existed upon the various gold fields, such as East Ballarat, Dunolly, Avoca, &c. To indicate the development of the town populations, these should in strictness have been included in this table; but as they had for the most part no defined boundaries, the census enumerators found it impossible to separate their inhabitants from those of the gold fields adjacent. Had they been included amongst the other towns, the proportions of the different occupations, especially as regards the trading classes, would have differed somewhat from those given in this and the following table.

† The military and police stationed in the principal towns are included under this head.

‡ Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 1·35 per cent. of the entire number of the inhabitants of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese residing in towns at the time of the census of 1857 was 3,479, of whom 3,179 were living in the townships of Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Beechworth, and of which number it is estimated that about 3,000 were employed in mining. Of the 300 resident in other towns, 40 only were classified in the occupation returns, leaving 260 unclassified, which added to 179, the number estimated to have been engaged in other than mining pursuits in the townships on the gold fields, gives a total of 439 which have been placed under the class "Miscellaneous."

58. *Development of occupations in country districts.*—In the extra-urban or country districts the number of persons ministering to Government had decreased from 2,160 to 1,458, owing to which, notwithstanding the increase noticed in the preceding paragraph as having taken place in the town districts, the total number of this section of the population over the whole colony had diminished from 3,982 in 1854, to 3,946 in 1857. The members of the learned professions had, however, increased in number from 587 to 701, and those ministering to science and literature from 418 to 1,220. The trading classes likewise showed a large augmentation, namely, 5,064 against 2,957 at the previous census; but persons of independent means had apparently declined in number from 926 to 309. The mechanic and labouring class had increased more than 60 per cent.; and the gold-mining class showed of Europeans and others upwards of 55,000, and of Chinese as many as 17,000. The remarkable increase of the agricultural and pastoral classes has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The numbers engaged under Class V., or personal offices, had more than doubled; the increase being chiefly among domestic servants, and dealers in food and drinks. The "Miscellaneous" group, comprising females and scholars, had increased from 54,401 to 102,199, and comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the total country population.

## COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal towns, on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
<b>I. Governmental and Trading Classes—</b>		
1. Persons ministering to Government - *1,458		
2. Learned professions - 701		
3. Ministering to science and literature 1,220		
4. Trading classes - 5,064		
5. Persons of independent means - 309		
	8,752	3·41
<b>II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—</b>		
1. Mechanics and artisans - 9,939		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c. - 4,220		
3. Carriers, &c. - 7,807		
	21,966	8·55
<b>III. Gold Mining Class—</b>		
1. Goldminers, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese - 55,800		
2. „ Chinese - 17,000		
	72,800	28·34
<b>IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Class—</b>		
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits 9,214		
2. „ „ agricultural „ - †24,757		
	33,971	13·22
<b>V. Personal Offices—</b>		
1. Domestic servants - 8,945		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers - 1,698		
3. Tailors and dressmakers - 2,041		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks - 44,96		
	17,180	6·69
<b>VI. Miscellaneous—</b>		
1. Other occupations - 433		
2. Domestic duties and scholars - 91,142		
3. Unemployed and not specified - 2,673		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c. - 332		
5. Prisoners - 989		
6. Unclassified Chinese - 4,891		
7. „ aborigines - 1,739		
	102,199	39·79
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,868</b>	<b>100·00</b>

\* The military and police stationed in country districts are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 9·64 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony, exclusive of those resident in the principal towns, was at the period of the census, 21,891, none of whom were classified in the occupation returns. Of this number 20,444 were upon the gold fields, of whom it is estimated that about 17,000 were engaged in mining. The remaining 3,444, with 1,447 residing in other parts of the Colony, making a total of 4,891, have been placed in the above table under the class "Miscellaneous."

VICTORIA.

59. *Average price per acre of lands sold, 1857-1858.*—The land sales during the years 1857 and 1858 produced 2*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per acre, being the same average, within a penny per acre, as was obtained during the three years preceding (1854-1856); but the quantity brought into the market was somewhat less than the annual average of those years.

TABLE XLIII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1857-1858, both inclusive.  
RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, sold from 1st January 1857, to 31st December 1858.

COUNTY.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	-	-	-	37	1	27	695	1	34	3,292	1	29
Bourke	-	-	-	492	1	11	2,964	1	10	99,253	2	36
Dalhousie	-	-	-	70	0	3	138	3	2	50,201	3	19
Dundas	-	-	-	41	1	0	1,132	2	33	6,726	3	12
Evelyn	-	-	-	17	9	19	-	-	-	6,376	0	14
Follett	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	23	320	0	0
Grant	-	-	-	155	3	0	3,427	0	37	56,791	0	1
Grenville	-	-	-	18	0	19	638	0	11	49,358	1	35
Hampden	-	-	-	24	1	8	1,296	2	11	65,350	1	2
Heytesbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,804	3	19
Mornington	-	-	-	136	1	27	233	2	7	35,216	1	14
Normanby	-	-	-	90	0	1	890	2	12	44,171	3	17
Polwarth	-	-	-	3	2	0	-	-	-	11,270	2	15
Ripon	-	-	-	93	2	19	596	1	15	19,848	1	12
Talbot	-	-	-	155	2	35	995	1	22	94,978	3	27
Villiers	-	-	-	140	2	36	560	0	20	35,870	1	28
Unnamed	-	-	-	905	0	17	7,555	3	31	148,727	0	29
				2,381	1	22	21,166	1	28	732,559	0	29
										756,106	3	39

60. *Prices of town and suburban lots in 1857 and 1858.*—Town and suburban lots, in 1857 and 1858, realized higher prices on the average than during the previous three years, but country lots declined about 1*s.* 7*d.* an acre. Such fluctuations in prices of course depend not only upon the varying amount of surplus capital and other stimulants to competition among the people, but also upon the situation of the allotments sold in the various localities; as, however, the number of acres alienated in each county (whether in the town, suburbs, or rural districts), together with the average prices realized, have been uniformly here given throughout the whole period to which these notes relate, those who are interested in tracing the history of local land sales will, with the further aid of the lists published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, find little difficulty in doing so in a satisfactory manner.

TABLE XLIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Years 1857 and 1858.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	426 5 6	11 8 0	945 3 4	1 7 3	3,433 18 9	1 0 10	4,805 7 7	1 3 10
Bourke	271,577 17 0	551 12 3	52,350 1 1	17 13 2	226,304 7 8	2 5 7	550,232 5 9	5 7 2
Dalhousie	6,295 11 3	89 18 7	685 3 9	4 18 7	67,454 5 11	1 6 10	74,435 0 11	1 9 7
Dundas	1,317 12 0	29 10 5	2,648 8 8	2 6 10	7,815 12 2	1 3 3	11,681 12 10	1 9 7
Evelyn	341 10 0	19 19 5	-	-	6,711 15 2	1 1 0	7,053 5 2	1 2 0
Follett	-	-	103 9 9	2 10 0	320 0 0	1 0 0	423 9 9	1 3 5
Grant	20,421 9 9	131 2 5	27,982 1 1	8 3 5	96,204 11 2	1 13 10	144,608 2 0	2 8 0
Grenville	409 1 0	22 11 5	1,977 13 7	3 2 0	98,236 2 5	1 19 10	100,622 17 0	2 0 2
Hampden	374 11 0	15 8 3	5,241 8 2	4 0 10	77,363 3 3	1 3 7	82,979 2 5	1 4 10
Heytesbury	-	-	-	-	6,174 3 3	1 5 7	6,174 3 3	1 5 7
Mornington	3,184 6 0	25 3 10	1,052 10 7	4 10 0	47,532 14 5	1 7 0	51,769 11 0	1 9 0
Normanby	1,822 12 0	20 4 10	3,666 16 11	4 2 5	55,162 17 4	1 5 0	60,652 6 3	1 6 10
Polwarth	77 10 0	22 2 10	-	-	29,042 12 0	2 11 7	29,120 2 0	2 11 7
Ripon	6,919 9 0	73 18 3	3,105 8 3	5 4 3	42,187 10 1	2 2 7	52,212 7 4	2 10 10
Talbot	9,129 14 7	58 12 5	9,569 3 10	9 12 5	171,301 12 2	1 16 0	190,000 10 7	1 19 7
Villiers	2,339 13 3	16 12 5	2,854 16 8	5 2 0	54,652 10 0	1 10 5	59,846 19 11	1 12 10
Unnamed	69,601 15 4	76 18 0	24,082 7 11	3 3 10	185,799 2 4	1 4 10	279,483 5 7	1 15 7
Totals	394,138 17 8	165 10 3	136,264 13 7	6 8 10	1,175,696 18 1	1 12 0	1,706,100 9 4	2 5 2

61. *Population; amount of Crown land alienated on the whole, and to each individual, and amount realized to 31st December 1858.*—The population on the 31st December 1858 was estimated at 504,519; and the Crown lands alienated from the foundation of the colony to that date, amounted to 3,042,514a. 1r. 39p., making about 6.03 acres to each individual. Each acre had produced to the Government, on the average, in towns, 20*l.* 14*s.*; in suburbs, 6*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and in the country, 1*l.* 12*s.*, or about 2*l.* 10*s.* for every acre sold throughout Victoria.\*

VICTORIA.

TABLE XLV.—VICTORIA.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1858.

Return showing the Total Extent of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold in each County and District throughout the Colony, from the 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

COUNTY.	Town,			Suburban.			Country.			Total,		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	-	-	-	86	1	18	1,148	3	21	10,891	3	27
Bourke	-	-	-	2,255	0	33	66,669	0	34	654,155	0	12
Dalhousie	-	-	-	670	2	18	6,861	2	18	160,326	0	25
Dundas	-	-	-	267	0	1	3,972	2	0	32,792	0	5
Evelyn	-	-	-	46	2	19	259	0	19	50,588	2	31
Follett	-	-	-	49	0	0	729	3	15	6,955	1	5
Grant	-	-	-	1,001	3	31	41,125	0	4	498,705	1	39
Grenville	-	-	-	230	2	33	4,515	2	7	112,495	3	9
Hampden	-	-	-	115	3	8	4,304	2	23	147,140	2	15
Heytesbury	-	-	-	6	0	21	799	2	4	24,689	0	5
Mornington	-	-	-	175	3	18	3,139	2	20	155,938	1	34
Normanby	-	-	-	458	3	16	9,951	0	35	98,544	3	25
Polwarth	-	-	-	62	2	0	880	1	29	54,971	1	22
Ripon	-	-	-	149	3	9	1,237	1	3	64,685	3	31
Talbot	-	-	-	721	2	18	12,191	1	4	233,742	2	22
Villiers	-	-	-	597	3	17	8,136	3	26	179,307	3	24
Unnamed	-	-	-	2,245	0	36	22,547	1	3	359,872	0	27
Total	9,141	0	16	188,469	3	25	2,844,903	1	38	3,042,514	1	39

TABLE XLVI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1837 to 1858, inclusive.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
Anglesey	£ 1,044 7 6	£ 12 1 10	£ 1,979 3 0	£ 1 14 5	£ 11,688 13 0	£ 1 1 5	£ 14,712 3 6	£ 1 4 3
Bourke	£ 119,958 1 6	£ 496 12 2	£ 671,018 16 11	£ 10 1 3	£ 12,64,082 9 10	£ 1 18 8	£ 3,055,059 8 3	£ 4 4 6
Dalhousie	£ 43,031 0 9	£ 64 3 4	£ 44,624 4 7	£ 6 10 1	£ 277,792 12 10	£ 1 14 7	£ 365,447 18 2	£ 2 3 6
Dundas	£ 9,538 17 0	£ 35 14 6	£ 10,309 12 11	£ 2 11 11	£ 37,064 12 7	£ 1 2 7	£ 56,913 2 6	£ 1 10 8
Evelyn	£ 1,017 17 0	£ 21 16 8	£ 1,537 5 7	£ 5 18 6	£ 79,200 18 10	£ 1 11 1	£ 81,756 1 5	£ 1 12 1
Follett	£ 696 19 0	£ 14 4 5	£ 4,497 10 2	£ 6 3 1	£ 6,055 5 11	£ 1 0 0	£ 11,249 15 1	£ 1 12 11
Grant	£ 358,530 15 3	£ 357 17 0	£ 203,225 13 9	£ 4 19 1	£ 734,256 6 0	£ 1 10 8	£ 1,296,012 15 0	£ 2 7 11
Grenville	£ 22,360 1 6	£ 96 18 4	£ 30,167 16 3	£ 6 13 7	£ 200,699 5 5	£ 1 15 8	£ 253,227 3 2	£ 2 3 2
Hampden	£ 2,664 17 0	£ 23 0 3	£ 19,371 12 9	£ 4 10 0	£ 190,495 18 10	£ 1 5 10	£ 212,532 8 7	£ 1 8 0
Heytesbury	£ 134 10 0	£ 21 18 9	£ 3,086 13 9	£ 3 17 2	£ 33,076 10 3	£ 1 6 9	£ 36,297 14 0	£ 1 8 6
Mornington	£ 4,362 19 0	£ 24 15 11	£ 12,677 8 3	£ 4 0 9	£ 207,136 6 6	£ 1 6 6	£ 224,176 13 9	£ 1 8 10
Normanby	£ 46,930 11 0	£ 102 5 7	£ 43,149 13 8	£ 4 6 8	£ 122,480 17 5	£ 1 4 10	£ 212,561 2 1	£ 1 19 0
Polwarth	£ 1,193 12 0	£ 19 1 6	£ 3,498 11 1	£ 3 18 6	£ 101,812 7 5	£ 1 17 0	£ 106,504 10 6	£ 1 12 1
Ripon	£ 7,985 1 3	£ 53 6 1	£ 5,178 11 4	£ 4 3 8	£ 139,537 1 10	£ 2 3 1	£ 152,700 14 5	£ 2 6 2
Talbot	£ 50,507 3 8	£ 69 19 10	£ 41,516 8 8	£ 3 7 11	£ 398,461 4 8	£ 1 14 1	£ 490,484 17 0	£ 1 19 9
Villiers	£ 24,965 9 3	£ 41 15 2	£ 35,363 5 5	£ 4 6 11	£ 295,606 7 4	£ 1 12 11	£ 355,935 2 0	£ 1 17 10
Unnamed	£ 158,030 18 11	£ 70 7 9	£ 77,921 3 4	£ 3 9 1	£ 463,796 9 11	£ 1 5 9	£ 699,748 12 2	£ 1 16 4
Total	£ 1,852,953 1 7	£ 202 14 1	£ 1,209,123 11 5	£ 6 8 3	£ 4,563,243 8 7	£ 1 12 1	£ 7,625,320 1 7	£ 2 10 1

\* In New South Wales, the estimated area of which is 306,471,588 acres, there were 2,791,107 acres sold up to 31st December 1858, and 3,680,481 acres granted; total, 6,471,588 acres, leaving 300,000,000 of acres still to be dealt with. In Tasmania, the estimated area of which is 14,482,892 acres, there were 2,900,637 acres granted and sold up to 31st December 1858, and 1,778,751 acres held under depasturing licences; total, 4,679,388 acres, leaving a remainder of 9,803,504 acres for future appropriation. In South Australia, the estimated area of which is 192,000,000 acres, there were two millions of acres sold up to the 4th August 1859. For the acreage under cultivation in the three colonies, see foot note at page 37.

## VICTORIA.

62. *Amount realized by land sales prior to and since gold discovery.*—The total amount realized by land sales is thus shown to have been 7,625,320*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, of which 685,510, 14*s.* 5*d.* only had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851. What Victoria has tangibly to show in return for the seven millions of money so received by the Government since that date is an increase of nearly half a million of souls, prospering more or less, over an area as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united, that area being largely intersected by central macadamized roads, and these again being supplemented by still greater improvements in the shape of the telegraph and the rail.

## CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

63. *The settlement of early immigrants in the coast counties.*—*Country and suburban land sold to 31st December 1840.*—*Acreage under crop.*—The early immigrant population settled for the most part in the coast counties, and the first main efforts in agriculture were consequently made in Bourke, Grant, and the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts. The total amount of country and suburban land sold to the 31st December 1840 was 160,214*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, of which 3,210 acres, or about 2 per cent. only, had up to that date been cultivated. The acreage under crop in Bourke was 1,400 acres; and in Grant, the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts, 1,810 acres.

64. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December 1845.*—During the quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1845, the progress made was as follows:—nearly 11 per cent. of the purchased suburban and country lands in Bourke appears to have been cultivated, or 14,966 acres, out of 140,051 acres sold; nearly 6 per cent. of the same in Grant, or 2,865 acres out of 48,972 acres sold; and in the unnamed district as much as 15 per cent. of the land sold. The total cultivation of the Port Philip District extended over 25,096 acres, or 11.69 per cent. of the total quantity of alienated country and suburban land.

65. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December 1850.*—During the third quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1850, the progress made was yet more striking. Bourke showed a cultivated proportion of 12 per cent. on the purchased suburban and country lands, or 23,254 acres out of 193,574 acres sold; Grant showed upwards of 12½ per cent., or 11,173 acres out of 88,848 acres sold; Normanby 2½ per cent., or 290 acres out of 11,787 acres sold; and the unnamed district as much as 24.71 per cent. With respect to the latter item, however, it is well to remark, that the squatters in different parts of the country were, and to some extent still are, in the habit of cultivating, chiefly for forage, unbought portions of their runs, and although the collectors of statistics have never been required to take account of any cultivation but such as exists on purchased lands, there is evidence to show that in this instance they did so. The total per-centage of the cultivated land at this period was 15.66 per cent. of the suburban and country lands sold.

66. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December 1853.*—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December 1856.*—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December 1858.*—At the end of the next period, 31st December 1853, 1,002,054 acres of country and suburban land had been sold, of which 34,654 acres, or 3.46 per cent. only, was returned as under cultivation. Owing to the defective records made at the time, it is impossible to give with accuracy the stock and cultivation in each county, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the discovery and attraction of the gold fields, and the consequent scarcity and high price of labour seriously checked for a time the progress of agricultural pursuits in nearly every part of the colony. Since that period, however, the ploughshare has, with more or less steadiness year by year, subdued larger and larger breadths of hitherto uncultured soil. For example, three years later, or on the 31st December 1856, upwards of one and a quarter million of acres in addition of suburban and country land had been alienated from the Crown, or, in all, about two millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight acres (2,279,647*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*), of which 179,982*a.* 3*r.* 0*p.*, or nearly eight per cent. (7.89) was returned as under cultivation (Table XLVII)! Two years later still (31st December 1858), upwards of three quarters of a million of acres more were sold, making a total alienation at that date of upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country land (3,033,373*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*), of which nearly ten per cent. (9.85) was returned as under cultivation (298,959*a.* 3*r.* 0*p.*) a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in either Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales in 1858.\* The

\* In 1858 there were returned as under crop 223,295 acres in New South Wales, 264,462 acres in South Australia, and 229,489 acres in Tasmania.

following table (XLVII.) will show in detail for each county its area in square miles and acres; and the extent of acreage under cultivation and its proportion to the alienated country and suburban lands for the agricultural years ending 31st March 1857 and 1859 respectively.

VICTORIA.  
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TABLE XLVII.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres; the Total Country and Suburban Lands sold to the end of 1856 and 1858 respectively; with the Land under Cultivation at the end of the Agricultural years 1857 and 1859; and the proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as cultivated to the Suburban and Country Lands sold.

Counties.	Area in square Miles.	Area in Acres.	1856.			1858.		
			Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1856.	Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1857.	Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under cultivation, on 31st Mar. 1857, to total Sur- burban and Country Lands sold.	Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December 1858.	Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on 31st Mar., 1859, to total Sur- burban and Country Lands sold.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Anglesey -	1,780	1,139,200	8,052 3 25	308 0 0	3'82	12,040 3 8	2,150 0 0	17'85
Bourke -	1,530	979,200	618,606 1 0	64,220 1 0	10'38	720,824 1 6	72,029 0 0	9'99
Dalhousie -	1,18	758,400	116,847 0 22	12,589 3 0	19'77	167,187 3 3	27,442 0 0	16'41
Dundas -	2,00	1,280,000	28,905 0 0	918 3 0	3'18	36,764 2 5	1,598 2 0	4'35
Evelyn -	1,030	659,200	44,471 2 36	4,323 1 0	9'72	50,847 3 10	4,475 2 0	8'80
Follett -	1,040	665,600	6,423 2 37	198 2 0	1'99	6,785 0 20	91 0 0	1'34
Grant -	1,700	1,088,000	479,612 1 5	42,453 1 0	8'85	539,830 2 3	56,638 1 0	10'49
Grenville -	1,470	940,800	67,014 3 10	3,016 2 0	4'50	117,011 1 16	5,690 2 0	4'86
Hampden -	1,420	908,800	84,798 1 25	927 0 0	1'09	151,445 0 38	1,847 1 0	1'22
Heytesbury -	1,160	742,400	20,683 2 30	1,701 0 0	8'22	25,488 2 9	2,151 3 0	8'44
Mornington -	1,800	1,152,000	123,628 0 33	3,433 0 0	2'78	159,078 0 14	4,769 2 0	3'00
Normanby -	1,920	1,228,800	63,433 2 31	2,714 3 0	4'28	108,496 0 20	4,932 3 0	4'55
Polwarth -	1,276	816,640	44,581 0 36	2,305 0 0	5'17	55,851 3 11	3,875 0 0	6'94
Ripon -	1,825	1,168,000	45,478 2 7	4,589 0 0	10'09	65,923 0 34	14,447 0 0	21'92
Talbot -	1,194	764,160	149,959 2 17	8,644 1 0	5'70	245,933 3 26	38,040 2 0	15'47
Villiers -	1,660	1,062,400	151,014 1 2	14,146 2 0	9'37	187,444 3 10	26,738 3 0	14'26
Unnamed -	62,841	40,218,240	226,136 1 10	13,564 0 0	6'00	382,419 1 30	32,042 2 0	8'38
Totals -	86,831	*55,571,840	2,279,647 3 6	179,982 3 0	7'89	3,033,373 1 23	298,959 3 0	9'85

\*A return which was furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of lands and Survey to the Legislative Council while this report was passing through the press gives the number of acres in the Colony as 55,644,160, equal to 86,944 square miles; and which, if correct, would make 40,290,560 the number of acres, and 62,954 the number of square miles in the Unnamed Districts. This latter return, however, is but a doubtful approximation, and as the original figures have been used in former reports, these are still adhered to.

67. Dundas, the county of largest estimated area.—Of the proclaimed counties Dundas is estimated to have the largest area, namely 2,000 square miles; but very little of it has yet been sold, and even of that portion the cultivation is not extensive.

68. Evelyn the county of smallest estimated area.—The county of smallest estimated area is Evelyn, 1,030 square miles, being little more than half the size of Dundas. About 51,000 acres of country and suburban lands had been sold therein up to 31st December 1858, and a proportion of about 9 per cent. of the same was under cultivation.

69. Ripon, the county of greatest cultivation in proportion to suburban and country lands sold, and the rest of the counties in their order.—The county wherein the greatest amount of land was under cultivation at the end of 1858, in proportion to the suburban and country lands sold, was Ripon; 21·92 per cent., or more than a fifth, being returned as cultivated. The next in order of cultivation in proportion to agricultural land sold were as follows:—Anglesey, 17·85 per cent.; Dalhousie, 16·41 per cent.; Talbot, 15·47 per cent.; Villiers, 14·26 per cent.; Grant, 10·49 per cent.; Bourke, 10 per cent. In the remaining counties the proportions are lower, all however with the exception of an insignificant deficiency in Follett showing an increased breadth of acreage under cultivation.

70. Report of collectors in Appendix.—In regard to the topographical features of the Colony generally, many interesting and instructive details are given in the reports furnished by some of the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, and these will be found in the Appendix.\*

\* The Appendix is not printed.

## VICTORIA.

70. *Attempt to determine proportion of suburban and country land occupied to the total sold—Result given in Table XLVIII.*—In addition to the illustrations of the proportion of land cultivated to the amount of suburban and country land sold; it would be interesting to determine in each county the proportion of land occupied, to the amount sold, and also the proportion that the acres cultivated, bear to the whole area in occupation. In attempting however, to arrive at these results, it was found that in the counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth, and Villiers (which are marked with asterisks in Table XLVIII.) the figures bring out the anomalous conclusion that the aggregate extent of the holdings amounted to a greater number of acres than the total quantity of land sold. In tracing the source of this evident error, it appears to have arisen mainly, from the difficulty found by the collectors in dividing correctly the acreage comprised in the areas of parishes and properties extending across county boundaries, such as Anglesey and the Murray District; Villiers, Heytesbury, and Polwarth; and the counties of Dundas and Follett; all of which have an undefined contiguity, that has rendered the collectors of Agricultural Statistics unable when called upon so to do, to reconcile their returns of holdings, obtained personally from the holders, with the area-tables of land sold, furnished from the office of Crown Lands. Some discrepancy would necessarily arise from the holdings being enumerated at the end of March in each year, while the land sold is brought up to the end of the previous December only, but this is not sufficient to explain the difference, for example in Polwarth, where there are upwards of 28,000 acres of occupied land in excess of the amount returned as sold. The table however, as computed is here given, and allowance being made for the exceptions cited, may be taken on the whole as reliable, and will serve at any rate, as a point for correction or confirmation in future years.

72. The land sold in Ripon and Talbot appears to be almost entirely under occupation; and in Evelyn only 10 per cent. of the land sold seems to be unoccupied; Grant, Grenville, Hampden, and Normanby have upwards of 80 per cent. of the lands sold in occupation; Bourke has upwards of 75 per cent.; and more than half of the purchased lands in Dalhousie and Mornington are returned as occupied.

73. *Extent of cultivation in proportion to extent of holdings.*—With respect to the area cultivated in proportion to the extent of the holdings, Dalhousie stands at the head of the counties, showing nearly 29 per cent. of cultivation; Ripon comes next, exhibiting upwards of 23 per cent.; Talbot shows about 16 per cent.; Bourke upwards of 13 per cent.; Grant upwards of 12 per cent.; and so on downwards to the county of Hampden, which yields only 1·52 per cent. of cultivated land upon the acreage sold. Follett shows still less, 1·13 per cent., but that county has already been alluded to (par. 71) as one of those comprising debateable land.

TABLE XLVIII.—Showing the quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858, the total extent of Land held in Occupation, and the extent of Land under Cultivation on the 31st March, 1859; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation to that Sold, and the proportions per cent. of the Land Cultivated to that Occupied, in each County, in the Unnamed Districts, and in the total of the Colony of Victoria.

Counties.	Quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December 1858.			Extent of Land in Occupation on 31st March 1859.	Extent of Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	Proportions per cent. of Land in Occupation to that sold.	Proportions per cent. of Land under Cultivation to that in Occupation.
	A.	R.	P.	A.	A.		
Anglesey*	12,040	3	8	17,341½	2,150	—	12·39
Bourke	720,824	1	6	548,682½	72,029	76·12	13·12
Dalhousie	167,187	3	3	94,839½	27,442	56·72	28·93
Dundas*	36,764	2	5	42,639½	1,598½	—	3·74
Evelyn	50,847	3	10	45,613½	4,475½	89·70	9·81
Follett*	6,785	0	20	8,041	91	—	1·13
Grant	539,830	2	3	458,496½	56,638½	84·93	12·35
Grenville	117,011	1	16	100,534½	5,690½	85·92	5·66
Hampden	151,445	0	38	121,320½	1,847½	80·11	1·52
Heytesbury*	25,488	2	9	40,334	2,151½	—	5·33
Mornington	159,078	0	14	86,911	4,769½	54·63	5·49
Normanby	108,496	0	20	87,697½	4,932½	80·83	5·62
Polwarth*	55,851	3	11	84,156½	3,875	—	4·60
Ripon	65,923	0	34	61,670	14,447	93·55	23·42
Talbot	245,933	3	26	239,216	38,040½	97·26	15·90
Villiers*	187,444	3	10	195,240½	26,738½	—	13·69
Unnamed	382,419	1	30	286,428½	32,042½	74·89	11·19
Total of the Colony	3,033,373	1	23	2,519,156½	298,959½	83·05	11·87



## NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

VICTORIA.

74. *Decrease of small and increase of large holdings in 1859.*—During the year ending 31st March 1859, there was a decrease of 296 in the number of holdings under five acres. On the other hand, with all larger holdings there was a considerable increase and chiefly among those of from fifty to one hundred, and of from one hundred to two hundred acres, in extent; as will be seen by the following Table:—

TABLE XLIX.—Showing the INCREASE and DECREASE of HOLDINGS of various sizes, in the Years 1857-8 and 1858-9.

Size of Holdings.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase or Decrease.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under 5	1,082	786	— 296
5 and under 15	1,429	1,674	+ 245
15 „ 30	1,143	1,241	+ 98
30 „ 50	997	1,206	+ 209
50 „ 100	1,812	2,199	+ 387
100 „ 200	1,722	2,087	+ 365
200 „ 500	1,206	1,413	+ 207
500 and upwards.	868	967	+ 99
Total -	10,259	11,573	{ Total Increase } 1,314

75. *Average size of farms.*—The average size of farms, properly so called, was estimated in the year ending 31st March, 1858, at about 90 acres. This average was arrived at by deducting all these under 5 acres (those being regarded as little more than mere gardens), together with all holdings over 500 acres, which having but three per cent. of cultivation, were evidently used chiefly for grazing purposes. The average size of holdings in that year, without making these deductions, was about 206 acres. By using the like process for the year ending 31st March, 1859, it appears, that after deducting, as before, all holdings under 5 acres as well as all those above 500 acres, the average size of farms in Victoria has risen to about 95 acres; and that without making such deductions, the average has increased to 218 acres.\*

76. *Increase in the number of occupiers and extent of acreage and tillage, 1857-1859.*—The following Table (L.) shows the number of occupiers of purchased land; the extent in occupation; and the extent of tillage during three years, viz., 1857, 1858, and 1859:—

TABLE L.—Showing the Total number of Occupiers of purchased Land in the Colony, the total extent under tillage; and the Total extent of Acreage held during the agricultural Year ending 31st March, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

	YEAR ENDING		
	31st March 1857.	31st March 1858.	31st March 1859.
Number of Occupiers of purchased Land - -	7,523	10,259	11,573
Total extent under Tillage - - -	Acres. 179,983	Acres. 237,729	Acres. 298,960
Total extent of acreage held - - -	1,532,349	2,113,134	2,519,157

77. *Increased per-centage of land in occupation to each inhabitant; the average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to those in occupation.*—The proportion per cent. of the total land in occupation to each individual of the population rose from 3·7 acres per head in 1857, to nearly 5 acres per

\* See Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for the year ending 31st March 1858, page 4. The English Census of 1851 showed that there were 285,936 farms in Great Britain of the average size of 102 acres. In England and Wales the farms amounted to 225,318, of 111 acres on an average; in Scotland, 56,560 farms had an average size of 74 acres. Two thirds of the farms in Great Britain were of a size under 100 acres. But there are nearly as many acres (2,152,050) in the hands of 2,038 English farmers, having farms of 700 acres and upwards, as there are acres (2,141,990) in the occupation of 97,800 small farmers.



VICTORIA.

head, in 1859, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of the inhabitants. The average number of the acres cultivated by each holder had likewise risen from 23 to nearly 26 acres, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to the number in occupation remained quite as high in 1859 as in 1857, although in the intervening period nearly one million additional acres of Crown land had been alienated.

**TABLE LI.**—Showing the Average Extent of Land in the Occupation of individuals throughout the Colony, the proportion per cent of the land in occupation to each individual in the Colony, the Average Number of Acres cultivated by each holder, and the Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the last three years:—

	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportion per cent. of the land in occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each holder.	Number of acres in crop to every 1000 acres occupation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Year ending 31st March, 1857 -	204	3·7	23	117
"      1858 -	206	4·5	23	112
"      1859 -	218	4·9	26	118

78. *The greater area under cultivation by holders of from 50 to 350 acres.*—Counties where greatest increase of cultivation took place in 1859.—Of the total extent under tillage in the year ending 31st March, 1859, (viz., 298,960 acres,) there were nearly two thirds or 191,184 acres) cultivated by persons holding from 50 to 350 acres. The counties wherein the largest increase of cultivation took place were Dalhousie, increase 10,122 acres; Grant increase 8176 acres; Ripon, increase 5195 acres; Talbot increase 17,594 acres; Villiers, increase 5225 acres; and the District of the Loddon, increase 5155 acres. These counties, with the exception of Villiers, follow pretty closely the rule just mentioned, namely, that the greater proportion of the area in cultivation and throughout the Colony is due to the holders of from 50 to 350 acres. In Villiers the proportion is greater than two-thirds, inasmuch as this class cultivates 20,876 acres out of 26,739 acres.

79. *Board of Agriculture, and experimental farm.*—The formation by Act of Parliament of an Agricultural Board, composed chiefly of delegates from local agricultural societies throughout Victoria, and the establishment of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, are indications of a strong desire on the part of the Government and the legislature to systematize the practice of superior farming throughout the Colony. There is ample proof that a continuous process of exhaustion of the soil has been carried on in the chief farming districts; and unless scientific culture, or what is termed high farming spread over the land, it will be difficult to maintain the average produce of grain crops even at their present rate. Victorian wheat crops, although more prolific than those of the neighbouring colonies, do not as yet approach to anything like the estimated yield in England (paragraph 90).\*

#### BREAD : ITS DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

80. *Proportion of wheat grown and imported for the past twenty years.*—A further point of great interest is how far the inhabitants of Victoria are and have been growers of the bread they daily consume. In the very infancy of the Colony it was, of course, absolutely necessary to import grain, flour, and biscuit, for the new comers, until

\* In order to show what may be effected by a spirit of progress, it is instructive to turn to the Liverpool Surveys. From 1815 to 1825 the mercantile estimates of the average yield of wheat per acre in England was 32·1 bushels; from 1826 to 1835 it was 32·2 bushels; from 1836 to 1845 it was 40·9 bushels; and from 1846 to 1855 as high as 45·7 bushels. It is usual for merchants employing these figures to deduct a sixth which still leaves a very high average. Tooke says:—"Whatever may prove to be the correct version of the facts as regards the acreable produce, I entertain no doubt but that the Liverpool Surveys, which I have now the means of referring to, do present perhaps the best available evidence expressed in figures of the relative productiveness of the successive harvests from 1815 to 1855."—"History of Prices," vol. v. page 132. The valuable work from which I have just quoted is a model for all writings of its class. The fifth and sixth volumes especially are admirably written; and the latter, in particular, has much interest for Australians, as Mr. Tooke's able coadjutor, Mr. Newmarch, the editor of the "Journal of the Statistical Society of London," has therein treated (pages 781 to 848) on matters connected with the colonial increase of population, and on wages and prices in Victoria.

sufficient land was subdued to constitute anything like a national harvest. And thus it was that not till 1841 did the inhabitants produce even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845 they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements, and by 1850 they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since. The gold fields drained the country of agricultural labourers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the Colony. In the year 1856 strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interest, and a third of the necessary bread stuffs was once more the result. In 1858 the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the Colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, available, was a little over 44 per cent. The following Table (LII.) shows the amount of wheat grown as contrasted with the amount imported in each year, from 1839-59 both inclusive.

81. *Mode of constructing Table LII.*—The table was constructed in the following manner—first the population at the end of each year was calculated from official returns, showing the excess of immigration over emigration, and of births over deaths, amended by proportions deduced from the numbers polled at the several censuses. The mean between the population at the end of each year so obtained, and the population at the end of the year immediately preceding it, was then used to form a rough estimate of the number constantly living throughout the year as given in the second column of the table. The wheat, flour, and bread available for consumption (column 5) were deduced, as far as regards the wheat, from the number of bushels shown by the agricultural returns (column 3) as having been grown in the Colony during each year, added to the number of bushels imported, after deducting the exports of the same article (column 4). The quantities of flour and bread imported during each year were furnished by the customs tables in lbs., and the figures, after deducting the number of pounds of the same articles exported, were reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat, upon the assumption that 45 pounds of flour or bread equal a bushel of wheat.

TABLE LII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Population constantly living in Victoria throughout the year; the Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the total residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony, and the Proportions per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout each year from 1839 to 1859 inclusive.

YEAR.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each Year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each Year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	Total Residue of Wheat Grown and Imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	No. of Bush. of Wheat available for each individual throughout each Year.	Proportion per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread, available for consumption throughout each Year.
		Bushels.	Bushels. lbs.	Bushels. lbs.		
1839	5,201	2,000	39,722 27	41,722 27	8·02	4·80
1840	8,056	2,600	57,424 10	60,024 10	7·45	4·33
1841	15,353	50,420	*76,315 18	126,735 18	8·25	39·78
1842	22,107	47,840	95,206 26	143,046 26	6·47	33·44
1843	23,951	55,360	58,615 40	113,976 40	4·76	48·57
1844	25,418	104,040	*66,658 2	170,698 2	6·71	60·95
1845	29,007	142,139	74,699 10	216,838 10	7·47	65·55
1846	34,807	234,734	43,927 30	278,661 30	8·00	84·23
1847	40,635	345,946	36,870 5	382,816 5	9·42	90·37
1848	47,163	349,730	64,725 24	414,455 24	8·79	84·38
1849	58,805	410,220	76,065 7	486,285 7	8·27	84·36
1850	71,191	556,167	56,236 7	612,403 7	8·60	90·82
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811 0	772,978 0	8·90	71·95
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006 15	1,941,327 15	14·61	37·77
1853	195,378	498,704	1,494,775 41	1,993,479 41	10·20	25·02
1854	267,371	154,202	1,384,385 32	1,538,587 32	5·75	10·02
1855	338,315	250,091	2,235,972 15	2,486,063 15	7·35	10·06
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,610 25	3,384,621 25	8·88	33·92
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,904 12	3,817,660 12	8·87	48·69
1858	483,827	1,808,438	1,504,758 20	3,313,197 20	6·85	54·58
1859	517,226	1,563,112	1,954,200 39	3,517,312 39	6·80	44·44

\* For the years 1841 and 1844 no documents have been found from which the excess of imports of wheat, flour, and bread, over exports of those articles can be calculated. The figures given are an estimate, deduced from the average of the years immediately preceding and following those two years.

## VICTORIA.

## INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

82. *The Estimates of St. Maur and Paucton in France and Jacob and McCulloch in England.—Estimate of yearly average consumption for Victoria.*—The amount of bread required per annum for each individual is a problem that has been often attempted by eminent statist, of different nations, and the answers have not, on the whole, been altogether satisfactory. In France, M. du Pres de St. Maur, in 1746, calculated, with elaborate care, that 12·78 imperial bushels were requisite for each Frenchman, and M. Paucton, a generation later (1780), showed with equal elaborateness, in relation to soldiers only that 10½ bushels only, were necessary; and now, within the last few years, it is asserted that the French, who are commonly reputed as comparatively large bread eaters, really consume on the average only 4·73 bushels: the highest average “being in six departments of the Midi Oriental, where it is 5·97 bushels,” and the “lowest in twelve departments also of the Midi Oriental, where the allowance is but 2·64 bushels.”\* In England, at the present day, Mr. McCulloch, in the absence of official data, has reckoned eight bushels of wheat as the average yearly individual consumption of the English; and Mr. Jacob, the Inspector-General of Corn Returns, in his reports ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, put the rate as low as six and a half bushels per head.† An attempt is made in the sixth column of the above table to solve the same problem for Victoria. It will be observed that, excluding the years 1852 and 1853, when imports and immigrants poured into the Colony in a manner defying all previous certain calculation, the number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout each year ranged from 4·76 bushels in 1843 to 9·42 in 1847. The year 1843 was a year of great commercial distress, and the year 1847 was one wherein Port Phillip produced upwards of 90 per cent. of the wheat she wanted. All the other years show a fluctuation ranging from about six and a half to nine bushels per head. In 1857 there were nearly nine bushels to each individual available by importation and growth; and in 1858 and 1859 there appears scarcely seven bushels per head, but to arrive at a truer approximation for these latter years it is necessary that we should take into consideration the Chinese element.

83. *The Chinese element in relation to wheat consumption in Victoria.*—During the year 1853 the Chinese first began to arrive, and at the time of taking the census of 1854 there were about 2000 located in the Colony. This number had increased to 25,370 by the 29th March, 1857, the day of the succeeding census. At the end of 1857 it is estimated there were 35,000 in the Colony. Taking 30,000 as the average number throughout that year, 35,000 as the average throughout 1858, and 42,000 throughout 1859, and, as users of Rice in lieu of bread, deducting them altogether from the total mean population in the Colony for those years we have the following results:—

Year.	Mean population exclusive of Chinese	Number of bushels of wheat available for each individual.
1857 - - -	400,347 - -	- 9·54
1858 - - -	448,827 - -	- 7·38
1859 - - -	475,226 - -	- 7·40

*The average individual consumption of wheat by Caucasians in Victoria.*—Thus the amount of wheat available for individual yearly consumption among the Caucasian race in Victoria, including the amount saved for seed and used for other purposes, appears to have been during the past two years less than seven and a half bushels per head; which rate is evidently nearer the truth than are the rates given for 1858 and 1859 in the sixth column of Table LII., based as they were on the total population.

84. The effect of the influx of the Mongolian race upon the imports of Rice is shown by the following table.

\* See Lord Lovelace's paper on the modern work of M. M. Monnier and Rubichon.—*Statistical Journal* vol. xi., p. 311.

† Mr. Tooke (*History of Prices*, vol. v., p. 117) justly says—“Between Mr. Jacob's estimate of 6·5 and St. Maur's estimate of 12·78 imperial bushels, there is a difference of the most extreme kind, and a difference which may well justify the exercise of great caution in receiving any conclusions founded upon supposed rates of consumption.” It will be observed that I have not taken, as McCulloch and the authors above-mentioned, were forced to do, certain “supposed rates of consumption” as the basis of the calculations in Table LII. but the actual residue of imports over exports, added to the amount of wheat returned as grown in the Colony.

**TABLE LIIII.**—Showing the Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other Colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese, and the number of Pounds of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout each year.

DATE.	Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during each Year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other Colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout each Year.	Residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese throughout each Year.	Number of Pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	- - -	2,679,168	—	—	—
1855	- - -	13,453,216	—	—	—
1856	- - -	17,451,504	—	—	—
1857	30,000	21,375,200	2,522,186	18,853,014	628·43
1858	35,000	17,366,944	2,827,610	14,539,334	415·41
1859	42,000	38,572,688	2,993,924	35,578,764	847·11

NOTE.—For the five years preceding the first arrival of the Chinese, viz., from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the consumption of Rice was at the average rate of 6·3 pounds for each individual in the Colony; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the European and other Colonists exclusive of Chinese has therefore been calculated at that rate per head.

85. *Quantity of rice available for daily consumption of Chinese, 1857–1859.*—The amount of rice available for daily consumption by the Chinese, was by the above figures in 1857, 1·72 lbs.; in 1858, 1·14 lbs.; and in 1859, 2·32 lbs. per man.

86. *Question as to proportionate consumption of bread by adults and children deferred for further data.*—The question as to the relative proportion of bread food consumed by adults and children, male and female, I have deferred for further information than I at present possess. The proportionate number of females to the male population is to be found in Table I., and the variation in the population of children under seven, to the total population at various census periods is shown as follows; so that those curious in this matter may follow the question up for themselves.

**TABLE LIV.**—Showing the Population of the Colony according to each Census; the Number of Children under Seven years of age at each Census, and the proportions per cent. that Children under Seven bore at each Census to the total Population.

DATE OF EACH CENSUS.	Total Population according to each Census.	Number of Children under 7 years of age, according to each Census.	Proportions per cent. that Children under 7 years of age bore at each Census to the Total Population.
2nd March, 1841	11,738	1,549	13·196
2nd March, 1846	32,879	8,365	25·442
2nd March, 1851	77,345	18,937	24·484
26th April, 1854	236,798	32,319	13·648
29th March, 1857	*410,766	70,931	17·025

\* According to the Census of 1857, the total number of persons in this Colony, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was 383,574. The proportion of 70,931 children under seven years of age, to that number, is 18·432 per cent.

#### NATURE OF THE CROPS CULTIVATED.

87. Throughout the whole period under review the main crops cultivated were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following Table (LV.) will show the extreme fluctuations that have taken place from year to year, both in the extent of land cultivated and the comparative proportion of acres devoted to the several crops. For example, at the commencement of 1847, there were 31,499 acres returned as under cultivation, and this amount gradually increased till the commencement of 1852, when there were found to be 57,296 acres under crop, while in the succeeding years, 1853 and 1854, the cultivated acreage was narrowed to 36,662 acres and 34,651 acres respectively. Since 1854, however, the extent of acreage cultivated has widened from year to year; and while the population, little more than doubled during the five years, 1854–1859, the extent of land cultivated in the latter year was nearly six-fold of that in the former year, or 298,959 acres in 1859, against 54,724 acres in 1854.

## VICTORIA.

88. *Extent in Acres of Wheat Crop, 1854-1859.*—The breadth of land under cultivation since 1854 has increased in respect of each of the above-named crops. The wheat crop extended over 7553 acres only in 1854, while it covered 78,234 acres in 1859. A vigorous effort in wheat growing was made in 1856-7, the acreage for the crop being nearly doubled in extent over that for the previous year, viz., from 42,686 acres to 80,154 acres; and in the following year (1857-1858) a still greater breadth of soil was devoted to the same grain, viz., 87,230 acres; but in the following year there was a decline of about 9000 acres. In that year (ending 31st March 1859) during which 60,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation, the agriculturists preferred to grow oats, potatoes, and hay, as the previous season had been one of remarkable dryness, and the wheat crops were thereby seriously injured. It is recorded that wheat yielded  $2\frac{2}{3}$  bushels per acre less than did the crops of the three preceding years, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 209,000 bushels, which was mainly attributed to the long continued drought and the prevalence of hot winds.\*

89. *Extent of Land under Hay, Oats, and Potatoes.*—While, however, the breadth of wheat land was nearly nine thousand acres less in 1859 than in 1858, the breadth of the oat lands was increased by upwards of thirty-seven thousand acres, the hay lands by upwards of ten thousand acres, and the potato lands by nearly the same amount.

TABLE LV.—VICTORIA.—Total Amount of Land under Cultivation, the number of Acres under each of the principal Crops, and the Proportion per Cent. of the Number of Acres under each of those Crops to the Total Number of Acres under Cultivation, during each year from the year ending 31st December, 1838, to the year ending to 31st March, 1859.

YEAR.	Total extent of Land under Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Green Forage.	
		Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.
31st Dec., 1838	140	80	57.1	20	14.3	—	—	20	14.3	—	—	—	—
" 1839	430	190	44.1	80	18.6	10	2.3	150	37.2	—	—	—	—
" Nov., 1840	3,210	1,940	60.4	820	25.5	300	9.3	150	4.9	—	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	4,881	1,702	34.9	1,187	24.3	353	7.2	932	19.1	548	11.2	—	—
30th Sept., 1842	8,121	2,432	29.9	2,029	24.9	761	9.4	1,419	17.5	1,402	17.3	—	—
31st Dec., 1843	12,068	4,674	38.7	2,560	21.2	1,063	8.8	2,069	17.1	1,622	13.4	—	—
" 1844	15,689	6,945	44.3	4,371	27.9	1,727	11.0	2,486	15.8	—	—	—	—
" 1845	25,094	11,481	45.7	3,770	15.0	1,847	7.4	2,041	8.1	5,877	23.4	—	—
31st Mar., 1847	31,499	15,802	50.1	5,718	18.1	2,034	6.5	2,140	6.8	5,672	17.9	—	—
" 1848	37,189	18,680	50.2	7,024	18.8	2,531	6.8	2,639	7.1	6,153	16.5	—	—
" 1849	40,173	19,435	48.4	8,634	21.4	2,944	7.3	2,578	6.4	6,417	15.9	—	—
" 1850	52,185	28,568	54.7	3,403	6.5	3,832	7.3	2,838	5.4	12,782	24.4	—	—
" 1851	52,176	28,567	54.7	4,092	7.8	3,831	7.3	2,837	5.4	12,782	24.3	—	—
" 1852	57,296	29,623	51.7	6,426	11.2	1,327	2.3	2,375	4.3	16,745	29.2	708	1.2
" 1853	36,662	16,823	45.9	2,947	8.0	411	1.1	1,978	5.4	14,045	38.3	401	1.1
" 1854	34,651	7,553	21.8	2,289	6.6	411	1.2	1,636	4.7	21,645	62.5	891	2.6
" 1855	54,715	12,827	23.5	5,341	9.9	691	1.3	3,297	6.0	31,443	57.5	957	1.8
" 1856	115,135	42,686	37.0	17,800	15.4	1,548	1.3	11,017	9.5	40,111	34.9	1,014	.9
" 1857	179,982	80,154	44.5	25,024	13.9	2,233	1.2	16,281	9.0	51,910	28.8	1,046	.6
" 1858	237,729	87,230	36.6	40,222	16.9	5,409	2.2	20,697	8.7	75,536	31.7	2,074	.8
" 1859	298,959	78,234	26.2	77,526	25.9	5,322	1.8	30,026	10.0	86,162	28.9	7,409	2.5

Note.—From 1841 to 1851 inclusive, the number of tons of hay "produced" only was returned; the acreage under hay appearing to have been included with that under oats. The gross number of tons of hay for each year during that period was, therefore, divided by 1.64 which was the average number of tons produced yearly during the four subsequent years. By this means the probable acreage of hay, as above given, was arrived at, and this being deducted from the number of acres improperly returned as wholly under oats, leaves an approximately correct acreage for that crop also.

## THE AVERAGE PRODUCE OF CROPS.

90. *The Average Produce of Wheat Crops. Produce of Wheat Crops, 1838-1859.*—It is clear that while the produce of crops depends greatly upon the nature and condition

\* "The greatest amount of injury is attributed to the hot wind of 23rd December, 1857, which, besides having been the highest in temperature was also the longest in duration. Farmers who previously anticipated from the luxuriance of their fields a yield of forty bushels per acre, obtained frequently but twelve bushels; and it is alleged that those portions of fields facing the north suffered to the extent of four bushels more than those facing the south, or which were sheltered by trees or the ridges of hills."—Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for 1858, p. 8. In November, 1838, there was a general fast proclaimed throughout New South Wales on account of the long continued drought; and agriculture in Victoria has for the last four years been suffering from a recurrence of dry seasons and blight.

of the soil, its mode of culture, and the quality of the seed sown, there will always remain further disturbing forces which human foresight cannot altogether control. The weather is one of these ; and notwithstanding the wisest appliances of science and art, the harvest, in regard to its bountifulness or deficiency, will vary from year to year with the ever changing conditions of moisture, electricity, and heat. On looking down the fourth column of the following Table (LVI.), it will be seen that the lowest yield of wheat is returned in 1848, when about 18¾ bushels were produced on the average to each acre ; and the highest recorded yield of the same grain is given in 1853, when upwards of 29½ bushels were returned per acre. In the following year about 20½ bushels are given as the average. In the succeeding year (1856) the average was raised to nearly 27 bushels per acre. In 1857 it decreased to little more than 23 bushels per acre ; and in the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859, the yield was returned at about 20 bushels per acre. In certain portions of the Colony the average yield of wheat has been quoted at upwards of 40 bushels, and in a few instances, under peculiarly favourable conditions of soil and season, at from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Under the present state of farming in Victoria, however, it would apparently not be prudent to calculate upon the general crop of wheat yielding more than 20 bushels per acre on the average.\* Low as this rate is, compared with that of England and Wales, it nevertheless appears to exceed the average produce of South Australia and New South Wales by no less than five bushels per acre.† Similar observations apply to some of the other main crops, as will be seen on reference to the following :—

VICTORIA.  
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\* Mr. McCulloch, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," eighth edition, "Corn Laws and Corn Trade," gives an estimate, on which he states he has bestowed a good deal of pains, of 3¾ quarters, or thirty bushels as the average produce of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom.

† Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar General of New South Wales, reports that the yield of wheat has ranged from 12½ to 16½ bushels in five years 1854–1858, both inclusive), the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre in that Colony. The following Table includes the produce of other crops besides wheat, and will prove interesting as a comparison with the Victorian results in table LVI. Mr. Rolleston further quotes some figures to show that in South Australia, in 1858, the wheat crop did not exceed that average.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Average Produce per Acre of each of the principal Crops, during each of the five years, from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Mean of Five Years.
Wheat (bushels) - - -	12·7	15·4	16·5	14·4	16·5	15·1
Maize - - - -	30·0	29·5	33·9	26·1	34·9	30·8
Barley - - - -	10·3	14·4	15·6	12·9	25·0	15·6
Oats - - - -	16·8	19·0	14·1	13·1	16·5	15·9
Potatoes (tons) - - -	2·9	4·1	3·1	2·6	3·5	3·2
Hay - - - -	·8	1·3	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·3

TASMANIA.

In Tasmania, the average Produce under different Crops, during the years 1857 and 1858, was as follows :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1857 - - -	19·2	16·9	21·2	3·7
1858 - - -	18·4	18·7	19·4	4·6
Average of two years	18·8	17·8	20·3	4·1

VICTORIA. TABLE LVI.—Showing the NUMBER of Acres under each of the principal Crops; the QUANTITY PRODUCED; and the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE; during each Year, from 31st December, 1838, to 31st March, 1859.

Year.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
31st Dec., 1838	80	bush. 2,000	25.0	20	bush. —	—	—	—	—	20	tons. —	—	—	tons. —	—
" 1839	190	2,600	13.7	80	—	—	10	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
November, 1840	1,940	50,420	25.9	820	28,750	32.6	300	9,000	30.0	150	300	2.0	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	1,702	47,840	28.1	1,187	37,325	31.4	353	9,385	26.6	832	3,734	4.0	548	900	1.6
30th Sept., 1842	2,432	55,380	22.7	2,029	66,100	32.5	761	20,025	26.3	1,419	5,966	4.2	1,402	2,300	1.6
31st Dec., 1843	4,874	104,040	22.3	2,560	70,789	27.7	1,063	25,156	23.6	2,009	6,933	3.4	1,622	2,661	1.6
" 1844	6,946	142,139	20.5	4,371	44,464	10.2	1,727	40,117	23.2	2,496	10,614	4.3	—	6,998	—
" 1845	11,481	234,734	20.4	3,770	71,368	19.0	1,847	39,289	21.3	2,041	11,138	5.5	5,877	9,639	1.6
31st March, 1847	15,802	345,946	21.9	5,718	185,856	32.5	2,034	47,737	23.4	2,140	9,030	4.2	5,672	9,303	1.6
" 1848	18,680	349,730	18.7	7,024	201,385	28.7	2,531	23,115	11.5	2,639	7,255	2.7	6,153	10,091	1.6
" 1849	19,436	410,220	21.1	8,634	78,887	9.1	2,944	36,403	12.3	2,578	21,741	8.4	6,417	10,825	1.6
" 1850	28,568	556,167	19.5	3,403	99,535	29.2	3,932	40,144	10.5	2,838	5,613	2.0	12,782	20,964	1.6
" 1851	28,567	556,167	19.5	4,092	99,535	24.3	3,831	40,145	10.5	2,837	5,613	2.0	12,782	20,964	1.6
" 1852	29,623	733,321	24.8	6,426	132,311	20.6	1,327	34,330	25.9	2,375	5,987	2.5	16,745	29,691	1.7
" 1853	16,823	408,704	29.6	2,947	96,980	32.9	411	9,431	22.9	1,978	4,512	2.3	14,046	21,266	1.5
" 1854	7,553	154,202	20.4	2,289	50,787	22.2	411	10,289	24.9	1,636	2,761	1.7	21,845	33,917	1.5
" 1855	12,827	250,091	19.5	5,341	130,746	24.5	691	14,339	20.7	3,297	8,382	2.5	31,443	53,455	1.7
" 1856	42,698	1,148,011	26.9	17,800	614,613	34.5	1,548	45,160	29.2	11,017	59,796	5.4	40,111	83,284	2.1
" 1857	80,154	1,858,756	23.2	25,024	641,679	25.6	2,233	69,548	31.1	16,381	36,895	2.3	51,910	81,049	1.6
" 1858	87,230	1,808,438	20.7	40,222	1,249,800	31.1	5,409	156,458	28.9	20,697	51,115	2.4	75,536	137,475	1.8
" 1859	78,234	1,563,112	19.9	77,526	2,160,357	27.9	5,322	115,619	21.7	30,026	108,466	3.6	86,162	113,542	1.4

91.—*Minor Crops.*—Efforts have been made from time to time to grow various crops other than those cited in Table LVI., but hitherto such efforts have been rewarded with but partial and intermittent success. Maize was cultivated to the following extent from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive :—

TABLE LVII.—MAIZE.

Year ending 31st March.				Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1854	-	-	-	19	60	3.2
1855	-	-	-	35	387	11.1
1856	-	-	-	121	3,142	26.0
1857	-	-	-	326	8,308	25.5
1858	-	-	-	445	6,558	14.7
1859	-	-	-	480	9,698	20.2

92. The cultivation of Turnips has not made equal progress :—

TABLE LVIII.—TURNIPS.

Year ending 31st March.				Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	-	-	-	355	2,909	8.2
1857	-	-	-	512	5,073	9.9
1858	-	-	-	355	1,583	4.5
1859	-	-	-	332	2,156	6.5

93.—*Minor Crops.*—The cultivation of peas, beans, and millet, mangel wurzel, sorghum, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, onions, and other minor crops, (exclusive of those cultivated in gardens) did not, in 1858–59, extend over 1,000 acres.

94.—*Gardens and Orchards.*—Gardens and Orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1858, at 4967. At the corresponding period of 1859, Gardens were put down at 5486, and orchards at 397; total, 5883 or an increase on the whole of 916 in the year.

95.—*Introduction of the Imphee and Sorghum.*—Seeds of the Imphee and Sorghum Saccharatum were distributed by me gratuitously to cultivators throughout most parts of Australia, in the middle of the year 1857. The Honorable E. Deas Thomson had some time previously introduced the sorghum into New South Wales, but of this I was not aware when I obtained the seeds of that plant from Europe. The Imphee, however, so far as I can learn, was never before brought to these shores. The sorghum has been tried, and it appears that it will grow and fructify profitably in Victoria generally; but the imphee, although producing much more luxuriantly in stem and leaf than the sorghum, cannot, so far as my experiments have gone, be depended upon for ripening its seeds in this Colony. On the other hand, in New South Wales, I am assured, it has proved a decided success, and therefore, perhaps, it will eventually prove judicious for



Victorians to cultivate the plant for forage, from seed ripening annually in New South Wales.\*

96. *Vine Growing*.—The subject of vine growing has at intervals obtained the earnest support of the press, and a few enterprising individuals among the general public have become cultivators ; but private effort, both in New South Wales and Victoria, has been hitherto insufficient to do much more than to raise abundant expectations, that Australia will eventually be a great vine growing country. The following are the only figures obtainable in illustration of the CULTIVATION OF THE VINE in this Colony † :—

TABLE LIX.—Showing the Number of Acres under Vines, the Quantity of Grapes sold, and Wine and Brandy manufactured during each year, from 1843 to 1859 inclusive.

Year ending.	Extent of Land under Vines.	Grapes sold.	Wine manufactured.	Brandy manufactured.
	Acres.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
31st December 1843 -	4	—	—	—
" 1844 -	10	—	—	—
" 1845 -	37	—	—	—
31st March 1847 -	78	—	—	—
" 1848 -	101	—	—	—
" 1849 -	108	3,021	6,306	100
" 1850 -	164	- - -	5,220	515
" 1851 -	161	- - -	4,621	286
" 1852 -	173	- - -	6,447	450
" 1853 -	107	- - -	4,500	500
" 1854 -	162	66,740	9,680	—
" 1855 -	180	186,502	9,600	100
" 1856 -	207	488,832	9,371	—
" 1857 -	279	711,546	10,946	340
" 1858 -	401	518,463	5,761	—
" 1859 -	547	400,736	7,740	72

97. *Tobacco*.—Tobacco has been pretty constantly raised by squatters for use in dipping sheep for the scab, but the quantity grown has never been considerable. In 1841 seventy-two acres were returned as producing 1440 cwt. ; and in 1859, there were sixty-six acres enumerated, which are said to have yielded 873 cwt. Between these two periods the quantity of land returned as cultivated for Tobacco varies from two acres to seventy-six acres.

GOLD PRODUCE.

98. *Produce of squatters and miners compared*.—We have already seen the total value of the exports of one great producing interest, viz., the Pastoral Class. We now come to an interest of still greater magnitude—the Gold Mining Class. During five and twenty years the squatters have freighted home-laden ships with wool, tallow, hides, and skins to the extent in declared value,† of upward of eighteen millions sterling (18,170,729/.), but in little more than eight years (1851–59) the gold miners of Victoria have produced, at the very least, upwards of eighty-seven millions' worth, in pounds sterling, of the precious ore.

\* The following communication was made to me on the subject by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson :—  
" My dear Sir, Sydney, 17th September, 1859.  
" In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the pleasure to state that the imphée has succeeded in this Colony beyond my most sanguine expectations. It grows very luxuriantly, throwing up as many as twelve and thirteen stems, in some cases, from a single seed, and growing to a height of twelve and fourteen feet. It also, in this genial climate, ripens to seed, and is quite as prolific in this respect as the sorghum. From the sixty seeds you were good enough to send me in 1857, although only twelve of them germinated, I succeeded in obtaining a very large quantity, which has enabled me to distribute it over every part of the Colony, and it is now fairly established as one of the staple productions of New South Wales. I now beg to send you a small supply of seed herewith, and if I find a favourable opportunity I will send you more.  
" I hope from this statement you will be satisfied that the seed you were kind enough to give me was not unworthily bestowed.  
" W. H. Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne. Yours very truly, E. DEAS THOMSON."

† In the elder Colony (New South Wales), Mr. Rolleston the Registrar-General, reports that the breadth of land under vine culture increased from 913 acres in 1854 to 1180 acres in 1858.  
‡ The amount so declared on behalf of the squatters from 1837 to 31st Dec., 1850, for wool, tallow, and hides was (by Table VIII.) 4,372,147/.; and from 1st Jan. 1851, to 31st Dec. 1859, 13,798,582/. This of course is exclusive of the amounts realized annually by the sale of animal food and of the value of the increased numbers of live stock shewn in Table VII.



## VICTORIA.

## VICTORIA.—GOLD PRODUCE.

TABLE LX.—ESTIMATE of the PRODUCE of the GOLD FIELDS of VICTORIA EXPORTED from the Australian Colonies during the period from 1851 to 1859, both inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.			
	Balance of Exports over Imports as per Customs Returns of Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Balance of Exports over Imports, as per Customs Returns for Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria exclusive of the Gold taken from Colonies by private hand.	Value of the Gross Produce of each Year, rated at a uniform price of 80s. per ounce†.
	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	£	£	£	£
1851	145,146 14 16	- - -	145,146 14 6	508,013	- - -	508,013	580,587
1852	1,974,975 15 1	749,957 10 0*	2,724,933 5 1	6,912,415	2,624,851	9,537,266	10,899,733
1853	2,497,723 15 16	652,296 19 0†	3,150,020 14 16	9,366,464	2,446,114	11,812,578	12,600,083
1854	2,144,699 9 19	247,366 0 0	2,392,065 9 19	8,255,550	958,543	9,214,093	9,568,262
1855	2,751,535 8 16	41,530 3 0	2,793,065 8 16‡	10,994,150	166,120	11,070,270	11,172,261
1856	2,985,695 17 0	- - -	2,985,695 17 0	11,942,319	- - -	11,942,319	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528 8 0	- - -	2,761,528 8 0	10,983,966	- - -	10,983,966	11,046,113
1858	2,528,187 19 12	- - -	2,528,187 19 12	10,106,682	- - -	10,106,682	10,112,752
1859	2,280,675 13 0	- - -	2,280,675 13 0	9,120,971	- - -	9,120,971	9,122,702
	20,070,169 1 8	1,691,150 9 0‡	21,761,319 10 8§	78,100,530	6,195,628	84,296,158	87,045,276

\* Of this quantity, 230,074 oz. 10. dwt. were taken to South Australia by escort.

† Of this amount, 213,441 oz. 10. dwt. were taken from the gold fields of Victoria by the Adelaide and Sydney escorts.

‡ The gold export duty came into operation in May, 1855, and it is not presumed that any considerable quantity of gold escaped official cognizance since after that period.

§ Of this amount, 443,516 oz. 9. dwt. having been carried overland by escorts to Adelaide and Sydney, the quantity officially recorded as having been taken from the Colony is brought up to 20,513,685 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.; and if to this be added 174,906 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. in the banks and Government gold offices at the close of the year, the recorded produce up to the 31st December, 1859, comes to 20,688,592. 8 dwt. 16 gr.

¶ One of our Melbourne gold brokers (Mr. Khull) in his estimate of unrecorded gold brought by hand from the gold fields, brings the gross produce to the close of the year 1859 to 23,691,189 oz., inclusive of unexported bullion; and exclusive of the latter, to 23,432,533 oz., being 1,691,254 oz. in excess of our estimate, which is based on the Customs entries of Victoria and of the neighbouring colonies. No doubt a considerable quantity of gold was, previous to the export duty, taken in passenger ships from all the colonies without being passed through the Customs, but no reliable data exist for estimating it. In addition to the exported gold given above (21,761,319 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.), the quantity remaining in the Colony, inclusive of an estimate for the amount in private hands, would bring the total produce up to 22,000,000 oz.

¶ The Customs value of the shipments of 1851 and 1852 was made at 70s. an ounce; in 1853 at 73s.; in 1854 partly at 75s. and partly at 80s.; and in subsequent years the rate was, with few exceptions, 80s. The latter uniform rate is brought out for convenient comparison.

99. *Extent of quartz and alluvial mining.—Increase in the number of quartz miners.*—It is difficult to determine at present to what extent quartz mining has superseded alluvial mining. In March, 1857, only 3,035 miners (exclusive of Chinese) were returned in the census as being employed in quartz mining; in December, 1859, according to the estimates of the mining surveyors furnished to the Board of Science, the quartz miners amounted to 15,342. At the two periods, according to the same authorities, the total numbers of European males engaged in mining were respectively 62,211 and 100,591. The quartz miners have therefore apparently increased over 400 per cent., while the miners of all classes have increased only 61 per cent. At the close of 1859, the steam engines employed in alluvial mining numbered 235, and their total horse-power amounted to 3,821, while in quartz mining there were as many as 296 engines engaged, whose total horse-power amounted to 4,357½.

100.—*Increase of machinery on the gold fields.—Estimated value of all kinds of machinery on the gold fields.*—The progress made in the employment of machinery may be further approximately gathered from the following returns:—In the year 1856, when the yield of gold exceeded that of 1859 to the value of more than 2,800,000l., the number of quartz-crushing machines and steam engines was 359, and 597 in 1859; in the former period the number of puddling machines was 3,540, and in the latter, 3982; and the number of whims had increased from 370 to 465. The improvement in the construction and power of machines is, however, reported as being relatively much greater than the increase in the number of them; and the mining surveyors estimate at present the value of all kinds of mining machinery at 1,155,923l.

101.—*Decrease of gold produce in 1859.*—It will be observed that the yield of gold in 1859 was nearly a tithe less than that of the previous year; but it is generally anticipated that this falling off will not continue. This is, however, but a matter of reasonable conjecture; and my official function is, I conceive, not to register hopes, but to record ascertained facts.

102.—*Conclusion.*—The preceding statistical notes will, I trust, be found sufficiently suggestive, to enable intelligent readers to deal for themselves with such points in the various tables as I have at present scarcely or not at all touched upon. A goodly-sized volume of judicious comments might easily be written on the innumerable details of

instructive interest these tables contain ; showing, as they do, the genesis and growth of a young British people ; and giving authentic proofs of what such a people has been able to accomplish, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of a new country, within a period scarcely exceeding in duration the time that it takes in the course of nature for a new-born child to become a man.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,  
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Melbourne, 31st December, 1859.

VICTORIA.

TASMANIA.

## TASMANIA.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 90.)

Government House, Hobart Town,  
August 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book or Statistics of Tasmania for the year 1859, which came to me from the Colonial Secretary's Office yesterday. The Returns are 57 in number.

2. The aggregate population, as computed from the census of 1857, is estimated at 85,968 souls, on 31st December 1859, exclusively of the military. The latter are now reduced to 170 rank and file, owing to the native insurrection in New Zealand. The male population exceeds the female by 11,030.

The assisted immigration was 721 at an expense of 9,430*l*.

The aborigines are five males and nine females.

The imports are valued at 1,163,907*l*. ; the exports at 1,193,898*l*.

The receipts and disbursements of the general revenue were 310,228*l*. Balance creditor, 2,398*l*.

Of the land revenue, 119,197*l*. Balance creditor. 4,689*l*.

The tonnage entered and cleared at Hobart Town was 71,879. At Launceston, 49,027*l*.

The live stock—sheep, 1,697,199 ; cattle, 79,950 ; horses, 20,559.

The cultivation in acres, 208,619.

New land broken-up in 1859, 7,293.

Rural land sold in 1859, was 74,597 acres for 78,977*l*., or 1*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. per acre.

Town and suburban land, 2,061 acres for 19,609*l*., or 9*l*. 10*s*. per acre. The system of selling land on credit has been in operation for two and a half years. The lands sold on credit engagements were 155,330 acres, for 233,238*l*., and have been redeemed to the extent of 153,239*l*., the defaulters, whose purchases amounted to 2,412*l*. 15*s*., being little over one per cent.

Depasturing land, acres, licensed, 1,751,051, on rental of 22,307*l*.

Number of acres in the colony, 14,482,892, of which are already granted or sold 2,977,295.

Public debt on 30th June 1860, 329,060*l*.

*Banks.*—The five banks, of which three are local and two London banks, had in 1859 a total liability of 991,276*l*., and assets, 1,633,046*l*. And on 30th June 1860—liabilities, 1,023,113*l*. ; assets, 1,913,207*l*.

Insolvencies in 1859 were ten in number :—Scheduled liabilities, 130,445*l*. ; scheduled assets, 91,618*l*.

Convictions in Supreme Court were—felonies, 121 ; and misdemeanors, 29.

In Recorder's Court, Launceston—crimes against the person, 12 ; and crimes against property, 22.

The executions in 1859 were 12, all convicts or ex-convicts.

The greatest number of persons confined in the colonial gaols in 1859 at any one time was 154 ; the cases of sickness were 299, and no deaths.

The civil cases tried before the Supreme Court in 1859 were 42 ; the actions tried in Court of Requests were 902.

The number and description of convicts in Tasmania on 31st December 1859, comprised 21 prisoners under sentence of transportation, 42 serving probation for

TASMANIA. ticket-of-leave, 6 under special order of detention. The number maintained by the Home Government was 548, including 42 females; 242, including 9 females, by the Colonial Government. Of this aggregate of 790, 401 are under penal servitude, 49 under sentence of hard labour, 172 under magisterial sentence, 99 in hospitals and invalids. In orphan schools in Hobart Town, there are 460 children, 220 of whom are at Imperial charge, and 240 chargeable to the colony. Besides the 548 prisoners, there are 212 paupers (free by servitude) maintained by the Home Government, and 213 by the colony; the majority of these also belonged to the same class.

On 31st December 1859, there were 975 convicts not chargeable to either Home or Local Government, because either earning their own livelihood, or illegally at large, in or out of the colony. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Government for convict service is estimated by the Comptroller-General at this date to be 51,000*l*. Of this sum probably 11,802*l*. will be due from the colony for colonial convicts and paupers, thus leaving the probable actual expenditure from Imperial funds, 39,198*l*. Of this latter sum 3,500*l*. may be required for lunatics at the asylum, New Norfolk, 4,500*l*. for orphan school, 1,200*l*. for patients in colonial hospital, 250*l*. for convicts in Launceston gaol, and 6,000*l*. in aid of police and gaols, leaving 23,740*l*. as the amount to be expended for management, direct control, and incidental expenses of the Imperial convict service.

#### *Education.*

At the South or Hobart Town side of the island, Mr. Stutzer, M.A., Cantab, the Inspector of Schools, reports that the schools dependent on Government aid were 50 in number, with 2,742 children; being an increase of about 300 on the preceding year. Towards its close a new plan of classification was approved, by which the teacher's emoluments are regulated upon a graduated scale. The general object is to make the schools depend more on the exertions of the teachers, and less upon direct Government aid. 18 schools have as yet come under the new plan, and the saving is about 400*l*. per annum. In the most expensive schools upon this scale, the total cost of each pupil is rather under 3*l*. per head; in the cheapest it is 2*l*. 2*s*. Mr. Stutzer remarks that every other question connected with the schools is of little importance compared with the paramount importance of securing good teachers. The Board will find little difficulty in raising subscriptions to supplement the salaries of masters who are notoriously equal to their work; and instead of the present uniform rate of ninepence per week, he proposes four rates, viz., twenty shillings per quarter, one shilling, ninepence, and fourpence per week; the few unable to pay the lowest of these rates to be admitted on special certificate.

The order and discipline preserved in the schools is stated to be excellent. In the first half of 1860, the actual state of knowledge among the children had been thoroughly tested by competitive examinations. The result had conclusively shown that the pupils from the best of the Government schools are at least fully equal to any others of their age in Tasmania. The children are taught the Sacred Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, general and physical geography, English and general history, and grammar; the female children, needlework, and in most of the schools, both sexes, singing. The extras are a little French and Latin, in three of the schools, and the rudiments of Euclid and Algebra. The number at present studying the higher geography is about 300; most of the children above the age of eight have a rough knowledge of general geography. The pains bestowed upon teaching arithmetic has been very great. The number able to work sums higher than the first four rules is 708; in addition to 112 studying Euclid and Algebra. Some of the children are able to calculate by mental arithmetic easy questions with remarkable rapidity and accuracy. Grammar is universally attended to, and so far successfully, that most children of eight years of age are able to parse a sentence with correctness. Miss Kent, a pupil of Hullah, instructs a large class at the central school, and from this it is hoped that a number of well-trained pupils will proceed. A drawing master, Mr. Northcote, was also been lately appointed. The masters employed by the Southern Board consist of some trained in the national schools at home; of others without special training, educated in university or collegiate establishments; and of others taken on from time to time, without such advantages, in order to fill vacancies on the third class schools.

Of masters who can deservedly be called good, there are fully 18, and of these, eight are men of superior attainments and decided natural ability. Three of these eight are members of Scotch universities. The trained masters from the national schools at home have a general advantage as to organization, but in other respects are scarcely equal to those who have had the benefit of university education. The best of all descriptions are

from Scotland and the north of England. The salaries, with contingent advantages, enjoyed by the majority under the Southern Board are, on the average, more than double the amounts given at home; but in about twenty of the schools they are barely sufficient for comfortable subsistence. The only means of securing qualified persons for the inferior situations is by ensuring to them promotion to vacancies. With this view, a classification is adopted, and the promotions which have taken place, with one exception, have been conducted on this scale. The teachers employed by the Southern Board are thought by Mr. Stutzer to be superior, as a class, to those in similar positions at home. Future vacancies in superior schools will be supplied by pupil-teachers. In another year or two they may be looked to for a steady supply of trained teachers; four of them have already been made available, and are reported to be decidedly superior in method and power of teaching to others, much their seniors, who have not been systematically trained. The pupil-teachers at present employed are 21, in addition to the four who act as assistant teachers. The standard of proficiency required at the annual examinations was, for last year, higher than that for the first-class masters under the Irish Board.

The northern inspector, Mr. T. Stephens, B. A., Oxon, regrets that in his district it has been yet found impossible to procure, except in a few isolated instances, any but unskilled and inexperienced teachers, who are, as a body, destitute of any special training or peculiar fitness for their work. In a few of the best schools the reading is as intelligent as could be desired; in a few others, while the mechanical part of the reading is satisfactory, it is unaccompanied by any corresponding action of the intellectual faculties. Occasionally, a class working sums in the double rule of three are unacquainted with proportion; another, professing a knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions and the higher rules, fail to solve questions only requiring a knowledge of the tables of weights and measures.

An organizing master (Mr. Pears) of the Southern Board, eminently well qualified, and discharging his duties with tact and discretion, produced permanent improvement in only three out of ten schools, although these schools were under teachers who, Mr. Stephens had reason to hope, would have profited by the assistance of Mr. Pears. The northern schools are 34, the children who attended during some part of the year 1859 being 2,217, of whom 50 per cent. are under 8 years of age, and only 12 per cent. above 11 years of age. The teachers are, males 27 and females 28.

The total sum appropriated for educational purposes is 12,000*l*.

With the advice of my Executive Council, I appointed a Commission "to make inquiry into the state of superior and general education in Tasmania, and the adequacy of the existing means for its promotion;" and the report of the Commissioners is annexed.\* The testimony of the witnesses examined was almost unanimous as to the general excellence of the elementary education imparted in the schools under the control of the State; the necessity and justice of extending to the higher branches of education some assistance proportionate to that which is given liberally to the lower; the value of the efforts that have been made for superior education by the established grammar schools; the difficulty of sustaining those efforts; and the strong claim which such schools possess to public recognition and support. The Commission recommend that the High School, the Hutchins school,—both in Hobart Town,—and the grammar school in Launceston, should receive Government aid, rather than be driven out of the field by the creation of new grammar schools. The recommended aid is proposed to be given conditionally on inspection by the State; on being open to all classes, religious and social; on having a sufficient number of duly-qualified teachers; the aid to be the establishment of scholarships of several degrees of value, tenable by boys from 14 to 17 years of age, the candidates having reached a certain prescribed standard of proficiency. For every exhibition, a proportionate money payment to the head master as provision for the tuition of the exhibitioner. It is admitted that a college or collegiate school will be ultimately required, although the present is not the time for its establishment. The exhibitions are proposed to be 54 in all; 18 for each of the three grammar schools, viz.—18 at 0 to pupil and 20*l*. to master, 360*l*.; 18 at 12*l*. to pupil and 20*l*. to master, 576*l*.; and 18 at 18*l*. to pupil and 30*l*. to master, 864*l*.; totals, 540*l*. to pupils, and 1,260*l*. to masters; in all, 1,800*l*. The tuition payment for scholars to be divided between principal and vice-principal in the proportion of two to one, so as to raise their salaries (when all the scholarships were filled up) to 700*l*. and 350*l*. respectively. The report of the Commission has been laid before the Legislature, and I think is likely to be adopted; if modified at all, the change would probably be still more favourable to the grammar schools on whose buildings, endowments, prestige, and established character the State desires to graft a superior education under its control and inspection.

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\* Not printed.

## TASMANIA.

I append the reports of Messrs. Stutzer and Stephens, the inspectors of schools.\*

Competitive examinations are held as follow :—

At the Hutchins' school, among its pupils for the Newcastle scholarships, four in number, tenable for two years, each of value of 12*l*.

At the High School, ditto, ditto, and also the MacNaughten scholarship, value 15*l*, tenable for two years.

The private schools to superior schools :—

Two exhibitions of 50*l*. each.

The Government schools to superior schools :—

Two exhibitions of 32*l*. and 16*l*. each.

For the degree of Associate of Arts, next September.

For the two Tasmanian scholarships of 200*l*. each, to be awarded in 1861 to Tasmanian students, at a home university.

*Ecclesiastical.*

The Statistics of the Church of England for 1859 were printed for the House of Assembly, and are annexed to this despatch. There are 29 colonial chaplains, paid by the Colonial Government, and 13 incumbents of parishes unpaid by the State.

The total stipends were	-	-	-	-	£11,342
Fees	-	-	-	-	604
Rent of glebes	-	-	-	-	1,016
Other sources	-	-	-	-	854
Pew rents	-	-	-	-	1,491
Offertories	-	-	-	-	2,936

Churches and chapels, or stations	-	-	-	-	95
Number of seats	-	-	-	-	13,619
Ditto attendants	-	-	-	-	6,600
Ditto communicants	-	-	-	-	1,725
Ditto Sunday scholars	-	-	-	-	1,280

Annexed\* also is the third session proceedings of the Synod of the Church of England. It consists of the lord bishop, the clergy, and 56 elected laymen.

The Church of Scotland has	-	-	-	9 ministers
The Free Church of ditto	-	-	-	4    "
The Wesleyan Church	-	-	-	11   "
The Church of Rome, 1 bishop and 10 priests, and 1 convent of Sisters of Mercy.	-	-	-	
The Independents have	-	-	-	12 ministers
The Baptists have	-	-	-	1    "

There are Jews' synagogues in Hobart Town and Launceston.

*Legislation.*

Forty-five Acts were passed in 1859. Their titles are to be found in the Blue Book herewith forwarded. Two were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, viz., the Act to abolish, on certain terms, State aid to religion, which was disallowed; and the Act to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council, which was allowed.

The allowed Act to amend the Constitution has been met with a Bill in the Legislative Council to effect its repeal; the repealing Bill passed the Legislative Council, but was rejected in the House of Assembly.

As respects State aid to religion, the Legislative Council are averse from further legislation on the question, at least until after the next general election of the Assembly shall take place.

The non-allowed Act is causing discussion in the Assembly as to the fairness of the present distribution of State aid to the churches. The Roman Catholic bishop and others of the Church of Rome who were petitioners against the disallowance of the Act, and favourable to the abolition of State aid on the terms proposed in the disallowed Act, are applicants for a redistribution of the amounts to the various churches on the ground that the Church of England and the Church of Scotland have too much of State aid, and the Church of Rome too little, and apply for a sum of money to remedy the alleged injustice. The result is not likely to be arrived at before the departure of this mail.

\* Not printed.

*Explorations.*

TASMANIA.

The Government geologist, Mr. Charles Gould, at the close of 1859 completed a geologic map of the Fingal district, embracing an area of 600 square miles up to the granite Mount Victoria, and last summer mapped the south-western portion from Marlborough and Lake St. Clair to Cradle Mountain and Bond's Plains, to which locality Mr. Ronald C. Gunn conducted another expedition from the north-west coast.

Their reports\* accompany this despatch, together with a map by Mr. Gould of the south-west portion. It does not appear at all likely that the districts hitherto examined will prove auriferous. In the south-west the vallies of Cuvier, Collingwood, and King's River may be occupied, and between Cradle Mount and Middlesex Plains there is land said to be rich in herbage. Lake St. Clair was found to have deep water; the soundings in one part gave 550 feet. Appended to Mr. Gould's report is a table of heights, and a series of barometrical observations. Mr. Gunn found good land on the Leven River. The surveyor-general, Mr. Calder, in a report annexed, has given an account of lands near the Pattersonia, the Piper, and the Ringarooma Rivers.

The surveyor Tully explored between the South Esk River and Cape Portland; Mr. Lette between the rivers Blyth and Emu, Cam and Inglis, and Rocky Cape or Detention River; Mr. Scott on the district north-east of Launceston. The reports are annexed.

In these districts there is a large quantity of available land.

A road from Hobart Town to the Huon is also in progress. Mr. George Innes, the district surveyor, conducted an expedition to connect the Huon River from Hospital Bay, by a road to the Picton and Arve Rivers; his report is also annexed.

*Introduction of Salmon.*

I also annex a report of an examination of the river Derwent and its tributaries to its junction with the river Ouse, by Mr. Alexander Black, showing the suitableness of the coast and river waters of Tasmania for the health and propagation of Salmon.

Mr. Black had charge of the unsuccessful experiment of Salmon ova on board the ship "S. Curling" via Melbourne to Hobart Town. The experiment will be renewed at the cost of the colony.

*Defences.*

I forward states of the Queen's regular troops, and of the volunteer force in Tasmania. The military are detachments of the 12th and 40th regiments, numbering in all 170 rank and file. The volunteers number 500, and are at present far from having attained an efficient condition; the volunteer movement is one of very recent origin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16.

## REPORT of Mr. BLACK on the INTRODUCTION of SALMON.

SIR,

Hobart Town, August 13, 1860.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with the instructions of the Government of Tasmania, to submit the following Report on the practicability of introducing Salmon Ova from Britain into this colony:—

In the first place, I propose to show that the coast and river water of Tasmania is in every way suitable to the health and propagation of the Salmon, with directions how to choose the best site for a piscicultural establishment.

On the 29th June I commenced to examine the Derwent and its tributaries up to its junction with the Ouse, and the River Ouse up to Mr. Edol's farm.

The gentlemen residing on the banks courteously aided me in my examination, and afforded me every information relative to the river, with the exception of its temperature.

The river I find to be a tortuous brisk-running stream, with here and there ledges of rock lying in its bed, in parts longitudinally, sometimes transversely. None of these ledges will impede the Salmon when migrating. At these spots the stream flows rapidly over or between the rocks, as the case may be, diverging into long reaches, and, at this period of the year, flowing fully from bank to bank (slightly tinged, yet clear), over a fine gravelly bottom, into deep pools finely shaded by steep woody banks. In similar pools in its native rivers, the Salmon delights to loiter when ascending the river from the sea. Then again, as links connecting some of the reaches, the river spreads out (before

\* The Reports being voluminous are not printed.

## TASMANIA.

it converges) and runs swiftly over a fine gravelly bottom, admirably adapted for spawning beds. From information derived, as I before stated, this appears to be the general character of the Derwent, and of several of its affluents up to their tributary lakes. These are situated in a cold sterile country—a circumstance which will greatly tend to maintain during the summer months the low temperature of the streams they feed, which is so necessary to the acclimatising and propagation of the Salmon. It appears also that these streams are subject to frequent inundations and violent currents, which will prove very destructive to the ova and fry. As an equipoise, however, to these destructive agencies, which point to the expediency of maintaining a system of artificial rearing, the rivers are singularly void of predaceous fishes, so that what the floods spare are not likely to be devoured as prey. Thus far the Derwent compares favourably with the finest Salmon streams in Britain. But the real question to be considered as affecting the experiment of acclimatising the Salmon in Tasmania, is the temperature of its rivers, coast waters, and climate. I may here observe, that the result of many experiments I have made on the Salmon ova proves that, in a temperature of water exceeding  $55^{\circ}$ , a healthy condition of ovum will not be long maintained. Hence I infer, that in water of that average temperature the Salmon will cease to propagate; and in a temperature of  $60^{\circ}$  the ovum instantly dies.

I shall now proceed to show, by comparison of temperature, and by relative position, that the waters of Tasmania are considerably below the maximum temperature in which the Salmon ceases to propagate; and, unless it be the circumstance of hot winds and severe droughts visiting the Island during the embryo stage of the first brood, I see nothing else to apprehend.

The temperature of the Tay and Tweed in the end of last January (the most inclement month ever recorded in our meteorological tables) was  $36^{\circ}$ , whilst in July that of the Derwent was  $44^{\circ}$ , that of the Ouse  $41^{\circ}3$ . In the former case the difference is only  $8^{\circ}$ , in the latter only  $5^{\circ}3$ . This, however, is not a fair comparison, inasmuch as these streams take their rise in the coldest mountain ranges in Britain. A just comparison will be, both as respects the river and the coast water, the west and south of Ireland. There is the Shannon, which rises in the Loughs of Roscommon, Westmeath, and Clare. There are the little rivers of Kerry running out of several small lakes in that country, and the Laune issuing from the Killarney Lakes. All these rivers and lakes abound with Salmon of a fine quality. The central and west of Ireland where these loughs are situated, but particularly the south (Kerry), is celebrated for possessing the highest temperature within the British Isles; and, certainly, if I am informed rightly, differs widely in aspect and climate from the mountainous region whence flow the Derwent and its affluents.

These rivers also debouch into coast water that cannot differ more than  $1^{\circ}$  or  $2^{\circ}$  from that of Tasmania, from the circumstance that a branch of the gulf stream (Rennel's current) flows obliquely across the channel, and either impinges on that portion of the coast or sweeps closely by it,—no doubt slightly influencing the coast water, as its warm water certainly somewhat modifies the climate.

The end of last February, on the coast of Wales, the channel water was  $46^{\circ}5$ , that of the coast water of Tasmania was  $51^{\circ}$  in July, only  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  difference. I infer that the average difference cannot exceed  $4^{\circ}$ .

Therefore it appears that the thermal condition of the river and coast waters of this island does not differ materially from that of the natural habitat of the Salmon; and the geographical position of Tasmania in respect to oceanic currents is not dissimilar to that of Ireland. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to infer that, whilst the rivers of the colony are suitable for a nursery and habitation for Salmon, the adjacent marine feeding grounds will afford abundance of food, and the temperature of the water prove congenial to the fish.

I recommend the following as fitting spots for the reception of the ova on its arrival:—The first, on the right bank of the Styx, two miles above its junction with the Derwent; the second, on the right bank of Russell's Falls, a few hundred yards from its mouth; and finally, a spot between a rocky cliff of considerable elevation and the right bank of the Ouse, a short distance below Mr. Edol's farm. This last is peculiarly eligible. The success of the experiment depends entirely upon the temperature of the water. I therefore suggest that, at each of the above-named points, the temperature of the water should be accurately ascertained (with a tested thermometer) each day about 3 P.M. during the ensuing summer, and the spot found to have the lowest temperature selected.

In the selection of these spots I have been guided by the advantages of their being above the highest point of inundation, yet permitting the river water to be easily led on to them, and the circumstance of their affording an easy egress to the smolt and of being close in the vicinity of fine spawning beds, on which the spawning fish can be captured for the purpose of artificial propagation without injuring it. The North West Bay River pond may be of use as an accessory to the experiment; and, not knowing that it was possible to convey the vivarium any distance by land without injuring the ova, it is the best place that could have been selected. But now this difficulty is obviated entirely, as the vivarium will be so constructed that it can easily be embarked with the ova in it, transhipped at Melbourne, and borne on men's shoulders up to the breeding ponds at any of the indicated spots, without in the slightest degree injuring the ova. If even another spot in a different stream was selected in which to deposit a few ova, it might be of advantage.

I shall now proceed to describe the most feasible means to be adopted for conveying the ova from England to the breeding ponds of Tasmania.

A manager and two assistants are indispensable. With respect to funds, this matter should be clearly and definitely settled in accordance with the estimate that may be approved of by the Government, so that no impediment from this cause can arise to mar the arrangements of the manager; and, as the success of the experiment will wholly depend upon him, no interference whatever should be permitted with his plans and arrangements. I presume that, if the Australian Association were requested by the Tasmanian Government, they would cheerfully afford the manager their valuable advice and assistance.

With respect to the selection of a ship, a large and fast vessel is more suitable than a smaller one. If such a one is on the berth in Liverpool, the preference should be given thereto, inasmuch as it



appears on the average that the passage to Melbourne is less from that port than from London. Liverpool is also nearer the spot whence the ova is likely to be obtained; consequently any unnecessary journey by rail, so prejudicial to the ova, is avoided. The end of January or beginning of February is the best season to embark the ova.

The plan of apparatus used for the late experiment, modified and extended, should be adopted for any future experiment, inasmuch as, notwithstanding its inaccuracy of detail, together with the unusually adverse circumstances under which it was tried, a part of the ova was conveyed to 30° south latitude, and then the cause of death resulted from the ice being expended.

The following is a description of a suitable apparatus:—The form of frame frustrum of a cone; bars of galvanised iron, connected with cross bars at top and bottom; spirally round this is a trough 1 foot wide by 4 inches deep, divided into compartments; placed in this is a peculiar perforated tile of glass, with glass cover, to contain the ova; a tank, capacity 250 gallons, on deck, one of same dimensions on the deck below,—the former a feeding tank, the latter receives the water after passing through the vivarium; inserted in the deck tank is a 1½ inch copper pipe, well tinned, led entirely round the ice-house, whence it emerges and is led with a flexible joint into the upper compartment of the vivarium; the water flowing through it is carried by a pipe into the tank on the lower deck, whence it is force-pumped up into the tank on the upper deck through an aërating machine, which also contains a stratum of granulated charcoal, through which the water percolates; an ice-house of 25 tons capacity; tanks to contain 6 tuns of water. All these must be lined with block tin. A frigorific machine of a peculiar construction: this is to be used in the event of any casualty occurring to the ice-house, or the ice failing. In the event of any of the ova hatching, a kind of fountain tray will be provided in which to place them. This will require a small feeder with tubing, a quantity of elastic bands and tubes, pails, force-pump, &c.; a few gallons of deodorising fluid, and a carboy of sulphuric acid, or a quantity of either, carpenter's tools, nails, &c., and spare boards, tin and lead, and a set of thermometers and test tubes.

It will also be advisable, if by force of weather or otherwise the ship has to put into the Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro, &c., for the manager to be supplied with a letter of credit.

The following is an approximate estimate of the cost:—

Ice-house, capacity 25 tons, water tanks to contain 6 tuns, vivaria, frigorific apparatus, and requisites connected therewith	£ 500
Ice, 25 tons, at 5 <i>l.</i> per ton	125
Procuring ova and water	49
Freight of 80 tons at 4 <i>l.</i> per ton	320
Passage of 2 assistants with families, say 6 people at 16 <i>l.</i> each	96
Passage of manager	60
Wages of 2 men at 75 <i>l.</i> each per annum	150
Salary of manager	500
In addition, for travelling expenses in Britain, 20 <i>s.</i> per day	50
For incidental expenses	150
A letter of credit for 100 <i>l.</i>	100
And 10 per cent. for contingencies	200
	<u>£ 2,200</u>

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

As an Addendum to this Report, it now only remains for me to point out what arrangements are necessary to render this enterprise of permanent good to the colony.

I beg leave to remark, that it will be very unwise indeed to commence a very costly, difficult, and delicate experiment,—an experiment involving a question of so much importance to the colony,—and, in a fit of false economy, imperil the success thereof by not completing the whole of the arrangements requisite to ensure it. I believe breeding ponds suited to the circumstances of the case, and the climate, to be as indispensable a part of the arrangements in the latter part of the experiment as the ice-house is in the former. Therefore I advise that the manager be instructed to obtain in Europe every information relative to the most recent improvements in pisciculture, and to prepare a modified plan of a breeding establishment, adapting modern improvements to the difference of the climate and the temperature of this country. This plan, with working instructions, can be transmitted so as to reach the colony in sufficient time to admit of the ponds being prepared for the reception of the ova prior to its arrival. The vivarium will be so constructed that the ova will remain in it until it is hatched. The embryo fish can then easily glide into the pond prepared for it, where it will remain two years as fry; at the end of that time it changes its appearance, and is ready for its first journey to the sea. It has now become a smolt, and during its migrations it is gregarious; at this period, as it descends the river, evil-disposed persons may easily capture and destroy the whole brood, thereby inflicting a serious pecuniary loss, and an irretrievable injury upon the colony. In order to guard against the possibility of such a disastrous occurrence, I beg leave to recommend the following system, as calculated to afford effectual protection to the fish, whilst, at the same time, it will commence and complete the organisation of the fisheries in the most efficient and most economic manner.

In the order noted hereafter, introduce from Britain thirty-five married salmon fishermen, of good character and of industrious habits. Men of this class are not always to be obtained; therefore early steps should be taken to secure in time the services of men indispensable in this case, but under any circumstances a valuable acquisition to a colony. The duties of these men will be varied and arduous; viz., acting as water-bailiffs for the prevention of poaching, fishing, repairing the fishing-



TASMANIA. gear, attending to the ponds, and removing from the bed of the river matter obstructive to fishing or obnoxious to the fish.

When the river is adequately stocked, and the fisheries fully established, the question may arise, whether it will be advisable to rent the fishings to these men?

It will now be in place to make some remarks on the process of stocking the river, and show how quickly this may be accomplished. Then, with reference to the introduction of the ova, I do not think it at all hazardous to predict that of 50,000 ova embarked, 30,000 will be landed alive, and placed in the ponds prepared for them. Two years after their introduction they will leave the ponds in the shape of smolt, and proceed to sea, where they will continue from six to ten weeks; they will then re-enter the river, and slowly wend their way up it until they arrive in the vicinity of the pond. Being now fecund, they will select a suitable bed for spawning, and each female will deposit 5,000 ova. I assume that 10,000 grilse have been returned to the river: 5,000 of these are females, which will deposit the astonishing quantity of 25,000,000 ova about two years and eight months after its introduction. The following tabular statement will show the rate of increase, the number and weight of the fish after each journey to the sea, and the proper appellation of each. Marvellous as this increase appears, I have no doubt but that this rate of increase will be fully maintained in the waters of Tasmania.

Date.	Ova Ponds.	Ova River.	Grilse, weight 6 lbs.	Salmon, 1st Year, weight 12 lbs.	Salmon, 2nd Year, weight about 20 lbs.	Salmon, 3rd Year, weight about 30 lbs.
1st & 2nd Year	Fry and	Smolt.	—	—	—	—
3rd Year -	300,000	24,000,000	10,000	—	—	—
4th Year -	300,000	48,000,000	None.	8,000	—	—
5th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	350,000	None.	6,000	—
6th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	500,000	300,000	None.	4,000
7th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	The River is now fully stocked.			

The river may in the sixth year be considered adequately stocked, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of fish.

The next question to be considered is,—at what time will it be advisable to commence fishing? Assuming the process of stocking the river to go on in the ratio set forth in the preceding table, the fishing may be commenced in the order exhibited in the following tabular statement, without in the least impeding the operation of stocking the river. The first, second, and third columns are the date, name of fish, and weight; the fourth column, the number of fish in the river; the fifth, the number of fish that may be taken out of the river without detriment to stocking it; the sixth, weight in pounds of annual take of fish; and seventh, price; the eighth, the annual account sales of each kind; ninth, total annual account sales.

Year.	Name of Fish.	Weight.	No. of Fish in River.	Annual Take.	Weight of Annual Take.	Price per lb.	Account Sales per Annum.	Total Annual Account Sales.
		lbs.			lbs.	s. d.	£	£
3d	- Grilse	- 6	10,000	500	3,000	1 6	250	250
4th	- Salmon	- 12	7,500	1,000	12,000	1 6	900	900
5th	- Grilse	- 6	365,000	60,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	34,500
Ditto	- Salmon	- 20	4,500	500	10,000	1 6	7,500	
6th	- Grilse	- 6	Infinite	50,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	
Ditto	- Salmon	- 12	200,000	50,000	600,000	1 6	45,000	74,250
Ditto	- Salmon	- 30	3,000	100	3,000	1 6	2,250	

In order to protect the fish, and to fish the river on this system, the men will have to be introduced in the following order:—Five men the first year, five the second, ten the third, and fifteen the fourth year. I think this will be a sufficient nucleus round which to gather men procurable in the colony.

The river should be divided, from where it first contracts its banks up to the breeding ponds, into fishing stations four or five miles apart. By the end of the fourth year, at each of these stations, house accommodation should be erected for four bailiff fishermen and their families.

From the beginning of the third year subsequent to the colonisation of the fish, the “plant” generally should be augmented each year, to meet the demands of the subsequent year’s fishing.

In the fourth year a depôt ice-house will be requisite, at some spot convenient to the wharf in Hobart Town, for the reception of the imported ice, and for the Salmon intended for exportation; when it can be put up in boxes packed with straw, and deposited in the ice-house of the steamer. By this means it will be carried to the principal markets in the colonies as fresh as when embarked. In the fifth year, possibly, one or two district ice-houses will be required.

In the fourth year, perhaps, 50 tons of ice will be required. A contract should be made to ensure a regular supply, at least 400 tons annually, from the Wenham Lake Ice Company. Henceforth the demand will be regular. This, however, may probably incite local enterprise to procure it from one of the islands lying south of this, where it, no doubt, can be procured at a rate to pay. In this year, also, the export freight will be a considerable item in the account. A contract may be made with the manager of the regular steamers to put up in their hold a permanent ice-house, in which to carry the fish to market.

In this year, “Fishing Licences” may be granted to qualified persons, and under certain restrictions.

By pursuing this system, the market will have time to be developed. People will gradually become acquainted with the best mode of turning this new source of wealth to profitable account; and in the sixth year (the year in which I assume the river to be adequately stocked) the river will be not only effectually protected, but fished to the best advantage. There will then be the means of speedily and cheaply conveying the produce to a market which has been gradually expanding.

TASMANIA.

AN ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE requisite to complete the FISHERIES by the end of the  
FIFTH YEAR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FIRST YEAR.						
Cost of introduction of ova	-	-	-	2,200	0	0
Principal piscicultural establishment and houses	-	-	-	1,500	0	0
				3,700	0	0
SECOND YEAR.						
Ten bailiff fishermen, at 30s. per week each; manager, 700 <i>l.</i> per annum	-	-	-	1,480	0	0
Ten houses at fishing stations, each 120 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	1,200	0	0
Boats and fishing gear	-	-	-	80	0	0
One spring cart, 22 <i>l.</i> ; horse, 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	42	0	0
Forage for horse, 35 <i>l.</i> ; food for fry, 15 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	50	0	0
				2,852	0	0
THIRD YEAR.						
Twenty bailiff fishermen, at 78 <i>l.</i> each, 1,560 <i>l.</i> ; manager, 700 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	2,260	0	0
New boats and nets, 60 <i>l.</i> ; repairing old, 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	80	0	0
Ten additional houses at stations, 120 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	1,200	0	0
Two spring carts and horses, 84 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	84	0	0
Forage for three horses, 105 <i>l.</i> ; food for fry, 15 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	120	0	0
				3,764	0	0
FOURTH YEAR.						
Thirty-five bailiff fishermen, 78 <i>l.</i> each, 2,730 <i>l.</i> ; manager, 700 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	3,430	0	0
Cost of ice-house in Hobart Town, &c.	-	-	-	700	0	0
Fifteen additional houses for men at stations, each 120 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	1,800	0	0
New boats and nets, 60 <i>l.</i> ; repairing old, 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	80	0	0
Two hundred boxes for fish, 20s., 200 <i>l.</i> ; fifty tons ice, at 7 <i>l.</i> , 350 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	550	0	0
Repairs of cart, horse, &c., 15 <i>l.</i> ; forage and food for horses and fry, 120 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	135	0	0
				6,695	0	0
FIFTH YEAR.						
Forty men, 3,120 <i>l.</i> ; salesman, 120 <i>l.</i> ; clerk, 200 <i>l.</i> ; manager, 700 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	4,170	0	0
Four hundred tons ice, at 7 <i>l.</i> per ton	-	-	-	2,800	0	0
Four hundred tons freight to various ports, at 40s.	-	-	-	800	0	0
New boats and gear, 50 <i>l.</i> ; repairing old, 30 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	80	0	0
One hundred fish boxes, 20s., 100 <i>l.</i> ; two district ice-houses, 300 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	700	0	0
Two carts with horses, 84 <i>l.</i> ; repairing, &c. old, 30 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	114	0	0
Forage for horses, 175 <i>l.</i> ; food for fry, 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	195	0	0
				8,859	0	0
				£25,870	0	0

## BY CREDIT.

Account sales of third year, 3,000 lbs. fish, at 1s. 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	-	250	0	0
Ditto fourth year, 12,000 ditto ditto	-	900	0	0
Ditto fifth year, 370,000 ditto ditto	-	34,500	0	0
		35,650	0	0
Balance	-	£9,780	0	0
By account sales of sixth year, 963,000 lbs., at 1s. 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	-	£74,250	0	0

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ALEX. BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., to his Grace  
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 463.)

Government House, Adelaide,  
December 19, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Province for the year 1859. The alterations and improvements made in the statistical tables of the colony during the current year have no doubt been one of the causes of the Blue Book reaching me so late as November.

Since then my time has been, and still is, so entirely occupied by other business, that I do not think that I should do justice to the subject were I to attempt the compilation myself of a report on the Blue Book, a report which is in some degree rendered unnecessary on several subjects by the full details which I supplied in my despatch of the 10th October last year.

Enclosure.

I therefore think it better to forward the volume at once, than to detain it another month, especially as I am enabled to supply a very valuable commentary on the statistics of the colony by Mr. Josiah Boothby, principal clerk in the chief secretary's office, and the gentleman entrusted with the superintendence of the new statistical tables of the province.

I hope the next Blue Book will be compiled sufficiently soon to enable me to furnish for early publication those details of political interest and those deductions which may be deemed specially appropriate to my own vocation.

Meantime I recommend that Mr. Boothby's annexed summary should be published with this despatch.

I have, &amp;c.

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Report to the Honourable George Marsden Waterhouse, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, South Australia,  
September 29, 1860.

SIR,

IN presenting the Statistical Register of South Australia for the year 1859, I have the honour to explain, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the circumstances under which this volume appears in a more amplified form than hitherto adopted.

His Excellency having in July of last year drawn the attention of the neighbouring governments to the desirableness of simultaneous action in the several colonies with reference to the census, Mr. Archer, the Registrar-General of Victoria, submitted that his Excellency's proposition should be followed up, "not only as regards unity in point of time, but also as regards unity of system in the " compilation " of ascertained facts. At the same time Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General of New South Wales, suggested that "the progress of agricultural, commercial, mining, and other industrial " pursuits might be indicated in a similar way throughout Australia," and spoke of such an arrangement as tending to facilitate comparison "between the social statistics of each colony and the mother " country, and generally to promote the aims of modern statistical science."

The Government of Victoria expressed a hope that the views of Mr. Archer, to the effect that the three colonies should "not only unite in regard to the enumeration of the people, but to recast and " assimilate in concert all 'blue book' and other statistics on a scientific and practical basis," would meet with the concurrence of the Governments of New South Wales and South Australia; whilst at the same time this Government was invited by that of New South Wales to "join in such measures " as may be calculated to secure uniformity in statistics of such importance."

The Government of South Australia, fully admitting the correctness of these views, and being desirous to carry them into effect as far as then practicable, directed the preparation of new statistical tables, in which, by various modifications in form, re-classification of subjects, and introduction of additional information not hitherto published, some approximation might be made to the more elaborate system adopted in the neighbouring colonies, and a preliminary step be taken towards that

"unity of system" acknowledged by eminent statist to be of the most essential importance in all statistical inquiries.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

In endeavouring to carry out these instructions I have amended several of the old tabular forms, and introduced new comparative and other tables, embodying a variety of additional information more closely assimilating to that contained in the statistical returns of the neighbouring colonies; and with a view to direct special attention to the more prominent features of those tables which particularly exhibit the social progress of the colony and the development of its resources, I beg to append the following synoptical remarks.

#### *Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

The number of births registered during the year 1859 was 5,738, giving a per-centage of 4·84 on the estimated population at the commencement of the year\*; the per-centage in 1855 was 4·72, and in 1850, 4·11. The large preponderance of births of males over females, viz., 108 boys to 100 girls, in 1859, although not greater than in former years, was much greater than in the neighbouring colonies, or than in England and Wales, where the proportion is about 104 boys to 100 girls. The number of children born out of wedlock, registered in 1859, represents only 1·58 of the total births.

The return of marriages registered exhibits a decline, the number, 1,045, being less than in either of the three preceding years. The per-centage of marriages in 1855 on the total population of that year was 1·12, whilst in 1859 the proportion was only 0·88 per cent.

The return of the number of deaths registered shows the rate of mortality in 1850 to have been 1·86 per cent., in 1855, 1·95, and in 1859, 1·62 per cent. The deaths of children under two years of age, in 1859, comprised 53·8 per cent. of the total deaths; but it is satisfactory to notice that the rate of infant mortality is not higher than in 1855, and that it is nearly three per cent. lower than in the year 1850.

The natural increase to the population in 1859, by the excess of births over deaths, was 3·225 per cent., a rate of increase considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies, and nearly three times exceeding the average shown in the registration returns for England and Wales. The average of the past five years was more than double the average of the preceding quinquennial period.

The return of the causes of death exhibits those most frequent in the years 1856–59, and affords data of yearly increasing value from which comparisons may be instituted of so reliable a nature as will prove of much value to medical science.

The nosology or classification of diseases is founded upon the system in force in England and Wales, and similar to that adopted in New South Wales and Victoria, and has been employed in this province for a period of four years. The great importance of this branch of vital statistics renders it a matter for regret that the general results only of these returns can here be noticed; the detailed tables, however, afford ample materials for more minute comparisons.

#### *Charitable Institutions.*

The returns under this head comprise several tables showing that the numbers availing themselves of the assistance rendered in the government establishments for the alleviation of bodily and mental suffering are yearly increasing. In addition to detailed statements from the hospital and lunatic asylum, a return is given specifying the several classes of diseases treated during the past eight years, with the average duration of stay of the patients in the hospital, in both acute and chronic cases, from which may be gathered the relative proportion which each class of disease bore to the total number of cases treated, and other interesting particulars.

The average daily number of inmates in the lunatic asylum in 1859 was 114, or 1 in every 1,035 of the population, a proportion much less than is generally supposed to exist.†

It should be noticed with regard to the return of destitute poor that no able-bodied person is at any time admitted into the destitute asylum in South Australia. The inmates of that institution may be classified as follows:—aged, infirm or sick persons, and deserted children. All the male adults, and many of the females specified in the return of out-door cases, were relieved in consequence of sickness, on a medical certificate; the remainder of the females, with the whole of the children, became recipients, either through the death or desertion of the head of the family, which latter evil has been mainly the cause of the increased numbers in the year 1859.

A statement is given showing the amounts expended by the Government (exclusive of cost of buildings, &c.) during the past ten years, in connexion with hospital and medical establishments, and the lunatic and destitute asylums, from which it appears that the average yearly expenditure upon these services has been 11,072*l.*, the amount in 1850 having been 4,169*l.*, in 1855, 12,613*l.*, and in 1859, 15,780*l.*

\* In the following table are given the relative proportions in New South Wales and Victoria, extracted from the latest available Returns by the Registrars-General of those Colonies:—

—	Percentage of Births on total Population.	Proportion of Births of Males to Births of Females.	Percentage of Marriages on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths under Two Years on total Deaths.	Percentage of natural Increase on Population.
		Boys. Girls.				
New South Wales	4·69	100 to 98	1·09	1·82	35·96	2·636
Victoria	4·35	103 to 100	0·98	1·95	—	2·039

The proportion in Victoria, in 1858, was 1 in 1,000; New South Wales, 1 in 518; Tasmania, 1 in 482; in England, 1 in 700.—(Vide Report presented to International Statistical Congress by Australian Delegates.)

Alterations in the form of these returns render the criminal statistics more easy of reference for ascertaining the increase or diminution of crime, the effect of legislation existing for its suppression, its amount, as compared with other countries, and other points bearing upon the moral condition of the population, as indicated in the criminal records of the province.

The number of cases heard and determined by the magistrates (summary jurisdiction) in 1859 was 3,932, showing a decrease upon 1858 of 103, and upon 1857 of 17 cases. Charges of drunkenness formed nearly one third of the whole number disposed of; yet it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding a considerable increase of population, the convictions for drunkenness were fewer in 1859 than in any of the three preceding years, and nearly one tenth less than in 1858.

The informations laid under acts of council and proceeded with numbered 2,699, being 13 more than in 1858. In 2,108 cases convictions were obtained principally under the following acts:— police 624, masters and servants 189, crown lands 156, impounding 118, municipal 107, licensing 75, common assaults numbering 276, and sureties of the peace 106. 591 cases were dismissed.

The number of preliminary investigations in the magistrates' courts in 1859 was 448, of which 168 resulted in committals to the Supreme Court, 113 in committals to the local court of full jurisdiction, whilst 167 cases were dismissed. The various offences are so classed as to afford a means of estimating in future years the proportion of convictions obtained to the number of commitments for trial in the higher courts in each separate category of crime. At present it is only possible to compare the total commitments to and convictions in the Supreme Court from the years 1856 to 1859\* :—

		No. of commitments.	No. of convictions.
1856	- - - - -	- 123	85
1857	- - - - -	- 119	73
1858	- - - - -	- 150	75
1859	- - - - -	- 168	93
Average of four years		- 140	81

Taking an average of the past four years, fifty-eight per cent. of the cases committed for trial in the Supreme Court terminated in a conviction. The proportion of commitments to the population of the colony, upon a like average, was 1·23 per 1,000, and of convictions was ·713 per 1,000.

The return of convictions in the Supreme Court extends back to the year 1852, previous to which date comparisons cannot be instituted, as up to the close of 1851 numerous cases of petty offences swelled the list, of which the extended jurisdiction of the local courts relieved the higher tribunal. "Offences against the person" were less in 1859 than in any previous year during the period comprised in this return, and only half as many as in 1858. "Offences against property," on the other hand, were considerably more than in any previous year, but the convictions for misdemeanors were beneath the average.

The number of capital punishments in the decennial period 1850–59 was seven,—three white persons and four aboriginal natives. During the past five years no white person has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the province of South Australia.

#### *Ecclesiastical.*

The return of the number of places of worship in connexion with the various religious denominations for 1859 is given in a modified form to that previously adopted, the column showing the average attendance having been omitted in consequence of the impracticability of procuring information of any value upon that point. In former years the tables were prepared in this office from the return of individual ministers of the several religious bodies, but for the past year the returns for the several denominations were, for the most part, compiled by their respective heads, the numbers being furnished to this office in aggregate. The increase shown in 1859 may be partly attributable to the greater accuracy secured by the adoption of this new method of obtaining the information. It appears from this return that the several religious denominations provide sitting accommodation, either in churches or chapels, rooms, or other buildings used for public worship, for about one-half of the population.

The return of Sunday schools shows a fivefold increase upon the year 1853 in number of schools as well as in the number of scholars attending them. The number of Sunday school teachers in 1859, the first year in which the information has been obtained, was 2,123, 1,031 males and 1,092 females, being in the proportion of one teacher to every eight scholars.

#### *Education.*

In addition to detailed statements relative to the schools licensed by the Board of Education during 1859, and a decennial return of the number of schools, teachers, and scholars, showing an increase of nearly fifty per cent. upon 1855, some interesting particulars are afforded respecting the progress of the South Australian Institute since its foundation, and of the Country Mechanics' Institute during the past year. A decennial return is also given of the amounts expended by the Government under the head of service, "education," showing an average yearly sum of 9,866*l.*, the amount for 1859 being 18,240*l.*, or nearly double the expenditure of 1855. The total amount granted to the end of 1859, in aid of erection of district school-houses, was 6,571*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the number of buildings to the erection of which Government has granted aid being thirty-six.

\* The returns furnished of convictions in the Local Court of Full Jurisdiction were in some cases erroneous, and could not be corrected in time for publication.

*Electoral Franchise.*

The return showing the number of registered electors on the rolls is of interest as exhibiting the facilities afforded by the new system of registration introduced by Act No. 12 of 1857-8, to the successful working of which the very large increase in the number of names inrolled is no doubt attributable.

The names on the rolls for the House of Assembly in 1859 amounted to seventy-eight per cent. of the male population of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, whilst in 1857 only forty per cent. were inrolled. The rolls for the Legislative Council show that in 1859 forty-six per cent. of the males of twenty-one years of age and upwards returned themselves as possessing the necessary property qualification, whilst in 1857 the proportion was only thirty per cent.

*Exchange, Currency, &c.*

Statements of the amount of paper currency in circulation, of coin and bullion held by the banks during the last five years, and of the course of exchange and rates of interest allowed by the banks during the past year, are comprised under this heading.

It is impracticable, owing to the diversity in the dates of rendering the bank returns of averages, to furnish a statement of the assets and liabilities of the several banks over a number of years. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy this defect. In the meantime the following table will illustrate in some degree, the progress of banking since the year 1850; it shows the amount of coin, &c. held by the banks in 1850 and 1859, the notes in circulation, the cash deposits, and the debts due to the banks, with the per-centage of each upon the combined import and export trade at those dates, and the rate per head of the population.

	1850.			1859.		
	£ 1,416 389			£ 3,163,370		
Combined import and export trade -	63,700			117,967*		
Population - - - -	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coin and bullion - - -	136,352	9.6	2.1	294,314	9.3	2.4
Notes in circulation - - -	72,273	5.1	1.1	226,684	7.1	1.9
Deposits - - - -	202,511	14.3	3.0	690,693	21.8	5.8
Debts due to the banks - -	570,287	40.2	8.9	1,159,753	36.6	9.7

\* Census, 2nd April 1860.

It will be observed that, in proportion to the combined import and export trade, at the respective dates, the amount of coin and bullion held by the banks bears nearly the same per-centage in 1859 as in 1850; that the notes in circulation have increased from five to seven per cent.; and that the increase in the amount of deposits was from fourteen per cent. in 1850, to twenty-one per cent. in 1859; whilst the proportion of debts due to the banks has become reduced from forty to thirty-six per cent.

The return of the number of depositors, &c. at the Savings Bank (obligingly supplied by Mr. Hector, the accountant, in detail, since its institution in 1849), is of a most valuable nature. A progressive increase since 1854 in the number of depositors and in amount of deposits may be regarded as evidencing the prosperity and increasingly thrifty habits of the industrial classes. The year 1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 271 depositors, and of 4,292*l.* deposited; and a decrease in the amount withdrawn of 4,126*l.* The following table exhibits the progress made in the past ten years :—

Years.	Depositors.		Deposits.		Depositors Balances.		
	No.	Proportion to Population.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Rate per Head of Population.
			£	£	£	£	s. d.
1850 - -	672	1 in 95	10,255	15	11,538	17	3 7
1855 - -	1,322	1 in 63	27,753	21	48,870	37	11 5
1859 - -	2,200	1 in 53*	39,430	18	71,895	33	12 2†

\* (1858)—In Victoria, 1 in 64; in New South Wales, 1 in 30. † In Victoria, 18*s.* 7*d.*; in New South Wales, 33*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.*Immigration and Emigration.*

The annual reports and elaborate returns of the Immigration Agent render it unnecessary to remark at length upon tables merely designed to show in a concise form the general totals of arrivals and departures during the past decennial period. Assistance will be rendered to those who may have occasion to refer to them by briefly noticing some of the more striking features connected with the subject.

The total immigration during the ten years 1850-59 amounted to 124,595 persons; of whom 67,815 arrived from Great Britain, 49,309 from British Colonies, and 7,471 from Foreign Countries.

The total emigration during the same period amounted to 67,784 souls; of whom 64,265 departed for British Colonies, 2,735 to Great Britain, and 784 to Foreign States.

The excess of immigration over emigration gave an addition to our population of 56,811 persons\*; of whom 29,670 were males, and 27,141 females; of the former, 22,301 were adults, and 7,369 children; of the latter, 19,869 were adults, and 7,272 children; or together, 42,170 adults, and 14,641 children.

The number of immigrants introduced at the public expense, during the last ten years, was 50,355 persons; 29,675 English, 5,913 Scotch, and 14,767 Irish; the total number of males being 23,690, and females 26,665. Of the males 17,331 were adults, and 6,359 children; and of the females, 19,926 were adults, and 6,739 children; or, together, 37,257 adults and 13,098 children.

By deducting from the total immigration from the United Kingdom the number introduced at the public expense, it will be found that 17,460 persons, or about one fourth of the whole, arrived in the colony at their own charge; of the adult males about one third, and of the adult females about one sixth, came from the mother country without assistance from the public funds.

The excess of arrivals of unassisted immigrants from Great Britain (14,725) nearly equals the excess of departures to British Colonies (14,956). The following abstract shows in quinquennial periods the total immigration and emigration to and from Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, with the excess in each case.

Countries.	Quinquennial Period.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Gain by Immigration.	Loss by Emigration.
Great Britain - - - {	1850-1854 - -	40,017	1,749	38,268	—
	1855-1859 - -	27,798	986	26,812	—
	Total 10 years -	67,815	2,735	65,080	—
British Colonies - - - {	1850-1854 - -	33,464	41,362	—	7,898
	1855-1859 - -	15,845	22,903	—	7,058
	Total 10 years -	49,309	64,265	—	14,956
Foreign Countries - - {	1850-1854 - -	3,516	725	2,791	—
	1855-1859 - -	3,955	59	3,896	—
	Total 10 years -	7,471	784	6,687	—
Totals - - - - {	1850-1854 - -	76,997	43,836	41,059	7,898
	1855-1859 - -	47,598	23,948	30,708	7,058
	Grand total 10 years	124,595	67,784	71,767	14,956
Net Increase by Immigration - {		1850-1854 - -	-	33,161	
		1855-1859 - -	-	23,650	
		Total 10 years - -	-	56,811	

The total expenditure upon immigration during the ten years 1850-59 was 1,121,731*l.*; an average cost to the state of 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per Government immigrant, or 19*l.* 15*s.* for each individual who arrived during that period, and has remained in the colony.

Particulars are supplied respecting the average duration of voyage, contract price of passage, and births and deaths on board emigrant ships, during the past ten years.

*Imports and Exports.*

The returns under this head, rendered in a more concise form than hitherto, in greater detail, and comprising several new features, are of much importance, as illustrating the expansion of commerce and the development of the material resources of the colony generally. It is desirable to refer to

\* The arrivals of Chinese in 1856-7, en route for the Victoria gold-fields, are not included in the Immigration returns.

them seriatim, specifying the nature of the information afforded by each, and briefly pointing out the principal facts demanding notice.

In all cases the quantity is given in addition to the value, thus affording means for making more reliable comparisons than where the declared value only is rendered.

The first return is that of the total value of imports and exports to and from each country, exhibiting the balance of trade with each. The combined import and export trade of 1859 amounted to 3,163,370*l.*, the excess of exports being 148,382*l.*, the exports having amounted to 1,655,876*l.*, against 1,507,494*l.* imports.

This return exhibits the imports from the United Kingdom as exceeding the exports thereto by 264,529*l.* This, however, is only apparently so; the fact being, that our trade with Great Britain rendered last year a balance in favour of this colony of about 53,426*l.*; the explanation of which is, that a portion (317,955*l.*\*) of our produce, wool, copper, lead, &c., merely forwarded to Melbourne for transshipment, facilities of transit to the mother country being greater from thence at certain seasons than from South Australian ports, appears under the head of exports to Victoria.

The combined import and export trade with the neighbouring colony of Victoria amounted during the past year to 1,191,477*l.*; showing a balance in favour of this colony of more than half a million sterling. This sum is, however, reducible by the value of the exports en route for Great Britain, as explained in the previous paragraph, leaving the true balance to be about 209,599*l.*

The exports to New South Wales, 150,115*l.*, exceeded the imports from that colony by 36,108*l.* From Mauritius we imported to the value of 93,872*l.*, or 76,682*l.* more than our exports to that place.

The next return is that of the general imports during 1859, distinguishing the quantity and value of each article, the country from whence imported, and the quantities entered for home consumption during the year.

As illustrating the nature of the import trade with Victoria, it is important to notice that of the total imports thence, amounting to 331,961*l.*, the greater part consisted of articles the bulk of which were in former years generally procured from the place of production, or from Great Britain direct. For instance, of the total importation of tobacco (manufactured), about three fourths came by way of Victoria; of tea, two thirds; of soap, two thirds; of coffee, one half; of rice, one third; and one third each of spirits (brandy) and sugar. As this is an increasing feature in our Victorian trade, attention may be directed to the inquiry whether this indirect mode of procuring a large portion of the necessaries of life is, as respects the interests of the consumers, the most advantageous that can be adopted. It must be noticed, as a matter of regret, that the imports of articles generally considered to yield a source of profit to home producers are still so large.

The decennial return of the total value of imports into the province during the years 1850 to 1859 distinguishes the countries from whence imported, and exhibits a decrease in 1859, upon the previous year, of 261,857*l.*, and upon 1857 of 115,558*l.*

The imports from Great Britain were less than in any year since 1852. In 1857 they were 1,016,813*l.*; in 1858, 1,264,735*l.*; but in 1859 only 841,922*l.*, or nearly one third less than in the previous year. The average for the three years was 1,041,156*l.*

The imports from British possessions were not shown in detail in the customs returns till 1857, since which date the imports from Victoria have been as follows:—1857, 288,098*l.*; 1858, 237,680*l.*; 1859, 331,961*l.*, showing a considerable increase. From New South Wales, during the same years: 1857, 89,712*l.*; 1858, 92,076*l.*; 1859, 114,006*l.*

The imports from India and China have declined from 86,017*l.* in 1857 to 14,756*l.* in 1858, and 26,499*l.* in 1859; on the other hand, those from Mauritius show a very large increase, the amounts being in those years 36,278*l.*, 68,828*l.*, and 93,872*l.* respectively. The imports from Foreign States maintained the same rate during the past three years, being about 60,000*l.* in each year.

#### *Exports.*

Under the head of exports, the first return gives in detail the quantity and value of each article, distinguishing in either case whether the produce of the colony, and also the countries to which exported.

Of the total exports during 1859, viz., 1,655,876*l.*, the large amount of 1,502,165*l.* was produce of the colony, leaving only 153,711*l.* as representing imports re-exported; it will therefore be only necessary to refer in detail to the statements showing the exports of articles the produce of the colony.

The decennial return of total value of exports during 1850 to 1859, shows the countries to which exported, and the value of exports the produce of the colony, the difference being imports re-exported. The total exports of 1859 exhibit an increase on the previous year of 143,691*l.*, but a decrease on 1857 of 302,696*l.*, in which year the exports of agricultural produce reached above three quarters of a million sterling, the highest rate during the decennial period. The exports to Great Britain in 1859 were of the value of 577,393*l.* against 550,491*l.* in 1858 and 666,136*l.* in 1857, the shipments of copper and wool in the latter year being greater than during any of the past ten years. The exports to the following places show increases in 1859 over 1858:—to New South Wales of 35,074*l.*; Victoria of 45,477*l.*; India and China of 10,789*l.*; Mauritius of 13,902*l.*; and to other British possessions of 12,217*l.*

\* The Board of Trade Returns for 1858 show an import into Great Britain from Victoria during that year of copper, value £222,500, whilst the export of copper from South Australia is only given as of the value of £86,000. It should be known that the whole of the copper for which credit is given in those returns as an export from Victoria is in fact the produce of the mines of South Australia.



SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

Exports, the Produce of the Colony.

The information under this head, comprised in a series of tables, seven in number, exhibits the quantity and value of the staple productions of South Australia, exported during the years 1850 to 1859. These tables are fraught with much valuable information, and may prove as instructive to those immediately engaged in the several pursuits as they will be interesting to the public generally, indicating, as they do, a most satisfactory development of the material resources of the colony. They illustrate the rapid progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests during the last ten years, and afford means for tracing the effect produced upon those interests by temporary disturbing influences.

The following abstract discloses the progress made in the exports of the chief staple products:—

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports			
		Bread-stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1850 - - -	545,040	38,312	131,731	365,464	9,533
„ 1855 - - -	686,953	236,400	283,479	155,557	11,517
„ 1859 - - -	1,502,165	554,265	484,977	411,018	51,905
Total in five years, 1850-54 -	3,248,918	897,598	814,083	1,322,733	214,504
„ 1855-59 -	6,686,710	2,628,274	2,105,972	1,806,738	145,726
Average of five years, 1850-54 -	649,783	179,519	162,816	264,546	42,902
„ 1855-59 -	1,337,342	525,655	421,194	361,347	29,146
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1850-54 - - -	100.	27.6	25.1	40.7	6.6
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1855-59 - - -	100.	39.3	31.5	27.1	2.1

A comparison of the average of the last five years, 1855-59, with that of the previous quinquennial period, 1850-54, shows the following increases:—

Upon total exports of produce	-	-	105 per cent.
„ bread-stuffs, &c.	-	-	193 „
„ wool	-	-	159 „
„ copper, &c.	-	-	36 „

The following figures exhibit side by side the proportions in which each class of exports contributed to the total shipments of produce, calculated upon the average of the quinquennial periods ending 1854 and 1859 respectively:—

	Average 1850-54.	Average 1855-1859.
Bread-stuffs, &c.	27.6	39.3
Wool	25.1	31.5
Copper, &c.	40.7	27.1
Miscellaneous products	6.6	2.1

Bread-stuffs, &c.

Bread-stuffs and grain constitute nearly 40 per cent. of the total exports of South Australian produce. The shipment of these staple commodities has increased from a total value of less than forty thousand pounds in 1850 to the very large sum of more than half a million sterling in 1859.

The following table exhibits the remarkable development of this, the most important branch of our export trade, and as giving the quantities exported will, for the purposes of comparison, be more reliable than any statement merely showing the values, and will afford a more correct estimate of the rapid advance made during the past five years.

Period.				Flour.	Wheat.	Total* (in Flour).	Bran and Pollard.
				Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1850	-	-	-	1,561	107,600	3,952	93
„ 1835	-	-	-	5,759	8,456	5,947	1,863
„ 1859	-	-	-	19,350	292,736	25,855	4,330
Total in five years	-	1850-54	-	28,447	315,696	35,462	7,681
„	-	1855-59	-	103,566	157,792	122,628	20,751
Average of five years	-	1850-54	-	5,689	63,139	7,092	1,536
„	-	1855-59	-	20,713	171,558	24,525	4,150

\* Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked that the export of wheat is yearly increasing, in 1859 being seventy per cent. above the average of the past five years, whilst the shipment of

flour, bran, and pollard is decreasing, the quantity being slightly below the average of the same period. This increased demand for grain is, no doubt, attributable to the estimation in which South Australian wheat is held by the millers in the neighbouring colonies for mixing purposes. In each of the years 1858 and 1859 the exports of wheat to Victoria was about 190,000 bushels, equal to about 4,200 tons of flour; the shipments of flour being 20,028 and 17,133 tons respectively. The bread-stuffs exported to New South Wales have been principally in the form of wheat, the shipments in each of the two past years being about 80,000 bushels to only about 2,000 tons of flour. Further information upon this subject is afforded in a return showing the quantities of bread-stuffs shipped during the years 1857 to 1859, distinguishing the countries to which exported.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.  
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#### Wool.

The rapid expansion of the pastoral interest during the space of ten years, as indicated in the export of wool, places it next in rank to the agricultural, as regards the value of its contribution to the total exports of produce.

The average quantity of wool shipped during the five years 1855-59 was nearly 130 per cent. higher than the average of the five years 1850-54. Not only in quantity is this great increase observable, but also in value, which shows an increase of 159 per cent. The wool shipped during the years 1850-54 was declared at an average value of 10½*d.* per lb., whilst the shipment during the last five years, 1855-59, was valued at 12½*d.* per lb., an advance of not quite twenty per cent.

Period.				Quantity.	Value.		
				Lbs.	£	s.	d.
In the year 1850	-	-	-	3,266,017	131,731	0	0
" 1855	-	-	-	5,590,171	283,479	0	0
" 1859	-	-	-	9,496,715	484,977	0	0
Total in five years	-	1850-54	-	17,746,234	814,083	0	0
"		1855-59	-	40,793,535	2,105,972	0	0
Average of five years	-	1850-54		3,549,247	162,816	0	0
"		1855-59		8,158,707	421,194	0	0

The progress made in the production of wool is not less remarkable, from the fact of New South Wales and Victoria exhibiting of late years a very slightly increased exportation.\* Prior to 1855, the whole of the wool was shipped at Port Adelaide; but since that date large quantities have been shipped from the outports.

				Lbs.
In 1859 the shipments from Port Adelaide were	-	-	-	5,190,603
" " Port Wakefield	-	-	-	1,706,170
" " Port Robe	-	-	-	1,218,720
" " Port Augusta	-	-	-	1,381,222
Total exports of wool, 1859†	-	-	-	9,496,715

Nearly three times as much South Australian wool was exported by way of Melbourne in 1858 than in 1859, the shipments being 851,593 lbs.

#### Minerals.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average :—

Period.				Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.
Total in five years, 1850-54	-	-	-	166,978	633	32,057	511
" 1855-59	-	-	-	218,669	1,277	35,546	2,716
Average of five years, 1850-54	-	-	-	33,395	126	6,411	102
" 1855-59	-	-	-	43,733	255	7,109	543

The export of metals and minerals during the last five years not only evidences the increased productiveness of our mines, but also that the export of manufactured copper has increased in a larger ratio than the shipment of the ore in its crude state; a fact of much importance, viewed as a

\* The following are the averages of the five years mentioned :—

New South Wales, { 1849-1853—14,076,293 lbs.  
1854-1858—17,289,272 lbs.

Victoria, { 1850-1854—19,667,024 lbs.  
1855-1859—20,981,118 lbs.

Export of wool, { Tasmania, 1858—2,492,919 lbs.  
New South Wales, 1858—13,553,835 lbs.  
Victoria, 1859—21,660,295 lbs.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.** profitable source of employment in this branch of industry to an increasing class of our population. The increase in the average shipments of copper is thirty per cent., of ore only ten per cent. The exports of lead have more than doubled, and of lead ore the shipments have increased five-fold; indicating the rapid development of this description of mineral wealth.

A satisfactory increase is also observable in the exports of the miscellaneous products of the colony.

*Lands—Crown.*

During the year 1859 the extent of land alienated from the Crown (188,065 acres) exceeded the quantity sold during any previous year, those immediately following the gold discoveries excepted, the excess over 1857 being 10,465 acres, and over 1858 30,050.

By dividing the decennial period over which the return extends into two quinquennial periods, and taking the average of these periods, a considerable increase will be observed in the rate at which the land has been taken up for settlement or investment.

During the first five years, 1850-54, (comprising the years immediately following the discovery of gold,) the number of acres alienated was 661,457, or an annual average of 132,291 acres; but during the last five years, 1855-59, the number of acres sold was 882,743, showing an average of 176,548 acres per year; the additional number of acres sold in the latter period over the former was 221,286, or an increase of thirty-three and a half per cent.

In 1859 the average price of country lands sold at auction was 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the average size of the lots being 121½ acres.\* In 1858 the average price was 1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and average size 97 acres.

The total extent of purchased land at the close of 1859 was 2,103,789 acres, giving the large rate per head of the population (census, April 1860,) of 17·83 acres (see foot note).† The number of acres remaining unalienated from the Crown is estimated to be about 197,022,379, of which about 27,000,000 acres are held upon lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes.

The following table exhibits the rapid manner in which land has been taken up of late years, and the proportionate increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation; and by reference to the Table at foot it will be seen how favourably South Australia contrasts with the sister colonies in this respect.

	Year.	Total Lands purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
	1850 -	559,589	8·71	64,728	1·01	11·56
	1855 -	1,221,046	14·34	203,423	2·38	16·65
	1859 -	2,103,789	17·83	361,884	3·06	17·2

It is gratifying to observe, that, notwithstanding the large addition (882,743 acres) in the interval to the quantity of purchased land, the extent in cultivation bears a higher proportion to the purchased land than it did in 1855, although the increase in that year was as high as fifty per cent. upon the proportion in the year 1850.

A statement of the amounts received for the sale and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown during the past ten years exhibits that, irrespective of the sums received for rents of runs, licences, &c., no less than 2,058,782*l.* has been received into the Treasury since 1st January 1850, as proceeds of the sale of Crown lands. It would be desirable to show in detail the manner in which the colony has benefited by these large receipts; but as this cannot be accomplished it may be useful to note that the expenditure upon public works and improvements and immigration during the period amounted to 2,729,866*l.*, 1,608,135*l.* upon the former, and 1,121,731*l.* upon the latter.

*Litigation.*

Under this head is grouped such statistical information as is available relating to the civil causes brought before the courts of the province; but, as a means of correctly estimating the amount of litigation, or as showing the amount of business transacted in such courts, the returns are necessarily incomplete, from the absence of information relative to cases disposed of prior to trial.

The return from the Supreme Court extends as far back as 1853, and comprises statements relative to the civil, equity, testamentary, matrimonial and divorce, and appellate jurisdictions of the

\* The average price of country land was, in Victoria, in 1857-8, £1 12*s.*; in New South Wales, in 1858, £1 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre.  
† The following are the relative proportions in the neighbouring colonies:—

	Total Land purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
New South Wales -	†6,471,588	18·92	223,295	0·65	3·45
Victoria -	3,042,514	6·03	298,959	0·59	9·85
Tasmania -	2,900,637	35·5	229,489	2·81	7·91

‡ Of which 3,680,481 granted.

Court. Notwithstanding the extension in the jurisdiction of the local courts in 1852, the number of writs of summons issued out of the Supreme Court has increased fourfold since that date; and a similar rate of increase is shown in the number of writs of execution passing through the sheriff's office. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the number in 1859 was less than in 1858; a year which is marked in these returns as the most prolific of litigation during the septennial period included therein. The number of records entered for trial was less in 1859 than in any year since 1855, and the total amount for which judgments were signed was below that of any year succeeding 1854. A considerable increase is shown in testamentary and equity business.

The return from the local courts shows that the number (7,245) of claims for money not exceeding 30*l.* each, heard and determined in 1859, although less in number than in 1858, was nearly double that of 1857, and more than treble that of 1856.

For purposes of comparison, and as illustrative of the description of cases brought before the civil side of the local courts, the additional information supplied this year will be found useful. The claims are now shown in four classes; viz., those up to 5*l.* (limited jurisdiction), and those above 5*l.* and up to 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.* respectively; the following particulars being given for each class, viz., the number of summonses issued, the amount of claims sued for, and the amount of judgments obtained after hearing.

The table shows that of the 7,245 cases heard in 1859, 4,049 were for claims up to 5*l.*, 2,654 claims between 5*l.* and 20*l.*, and only 542 for sums above 20*l.* and under 30*l.* In the first class the amount sued for was 9,675*l.*, and the amount of judgments 3,891*l.*; in the last class the claims amounted to 13,968*l.* and the judgments to 5,499*l.* The total amount sued for is stated to be 50,225*l.*, and the total judgments obtained after hearing 20,667*l.*; but this sum cannot be taken to represent the whole amount recovered through the agency of the local courts, as, no doubt, a large number of claims were settled out of court, and consequently would not be recorded in this return.

#### *Loans for Public Works.*

The public debt of South Australia consists entirely of monies borrowed for the formation of reproductive public works, in aid of the amount appropriated from the general revenue for such objects; viz., railways to connect the metropolis with the port and with Gawler Town, and the extension thence northward\*; the supply of the city of Adelaide with water; and the improvement of the harbour of Port Adelaide. The total amount of such loans outstanding on the 31st December 1859 was 830,200*l.*

The fullest information is afforded in the statement, showing in each case the amount of loan authorized to be raised, specifying the act of the legislature sanctioning it, and the public work for which it was incurred; the amount of bonds issued and redeemed during each year, and the amount outstanding; the rate of interest, and dates when payable, are also given, with the earliest and the latest date of redemption, from which it appears that the total public debt now outstanding will be extinguished within thirty-four years, viz., on 1st January 1894.

#### *Meteorological.*

The meteorological observations of C. Todd, Esq., observer at Adelaide, during the year 1859, are given in elaborate detail; and abstracts of Mr. Todd's observations during the past three years are supplied in a convenient form for reference or for purposes of comparison; abstracts are also given showing the temperature of the air and the rainfall at Adelaide in each month of those years.

It cannot but be regretted that official meteorological observations have not hitherto been made in various localities of the province; because, in consequence of Adelaide being the only place of observation, a very unfavourable view is presented of the nature of the climate of South Australia. Nothing more is wanting to exemplify this than a glance at the table showing the number of days on which the maximum temperature of the air exceeded 90° at Adelaide during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and by comparing it with a similar table for Mount Lofty†, when it will be observed that in 1858 there were at Adelaide fifty-eight days on which the thermometer stood above 90°, while at Mount Lofty there were only eleven days; again, in 1859, fifty-one days at Adelaide against four days only at Mount Lofty. The climate of the hill districts of South Australia is well known to be very much more temperate than that of the plains; and it may be observed that, notwithstanding the frequent high readings at Adelaide of the dry-bulb thermometer, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere renders the heat so much less oppressive than would be supposed by persons unacquainted with the peculiarities of the climate that in midsummer the usual out-door occupations are carried on throughout the day. Again, the general law of nature applies to South Australia with respect to the fall of rain, the hill districts receiving a much more bountiful supply than the plains around Adelaide.‡ An abstract, showing the rain-fall at Adelaide in each month during the past twenty-one years, has been obligingly supplied by G. S. Kingston, Esq., C.E., whose carefully recorded pluvial statistics and accompanying remarks, founded upon so lengthened an experience, will be esteemed of great value.

The tables referring to Mount Lofty have been kindly furnished by A. Hardy, Esq., J.P., from observations recorded at his summer residence at that place.

\* In 1860, the Northern Line, traversing the most extensive agricultural district in the colony, was opened to Kapunda (49 miles from Adelaide), at which place a copper mine of considerable productiveness has been established for many years, placing the far famed Burra Burra Copper Mines, with the smelting works adjacent, within 50 miles of a railway to the sea-board.

† Mount Lofty.—Height above the sea, 2,234·5 feet; latitude, S. 34° 58' 10"; longitude, E. 138° 43' 30"; distant from the sea by a due east line, 11 miles; distant from Adelaide by a due east line, 7 miles; distant from Adelaide by road, 9½ miles.

‡ See Tables, "Rainfall—1859," Adelaide, 14·46 inches; Mount Lofty, 32·0 inches.

The list of reputed mines in the colony at the close of 1859 contains the names of fifteen mines at work during that year.

In the absence of any detailed information as to the quantities of ore raised from the several mines, it may be stated that the value of mineral produce exported during the past ten years amounted to upwards of three millions sterling.

The large extent of mineral country, and the valuable deposits of rich copper ore, &c. lately discovered, give promise of future wealth to South Australia, the magnitude of which can hardly be estimated. Since the date of this return claims have been made for leases of no less than one hundred and thirty-six sections of supposed mineral land on Yorke's Peninsula alone, to which part of the province attention has been attracted by the discovery and successful working of most extensive lodes of copper ore at the Wallaroo mines, situate only five miles from a shipping place.

*Population.*

This table shows the estimated population at the close of each year, as made up from the records in this office from the date of the census of 1855 to the termination of 1859. The census of 1860 having, however, been completed prior to the issue of this volume, the actual numbers returned on the 2d April are added to the table. All matters of interest connected with the subject have been fully entered into in the report which accompanied the population tables of that census.

*Postal.*

This return not only shows the greatly increased numbers of letters and newspapers passing through the post, but also exhibits, by the addition of two fresh columns, the greater facilities afforded of late years for the interchange of communication throughout the province.

It appears that since 1854 fifty-five new post offices have been opened, making in 1859 a total of one hundred and thirty. The length of the mail routes has been extended from 988 miles in 1854 to 1,586 miles in 1859.

The expenses of the post office department have exceeded its receipts since 1854; but the excess in 1859 was only 3,268*l.*, a small amount, considering that postal accommodation has been extended into very remote and thinly settled portions of the province, from which hardly any postal revenue is at present derivable. It must also be understood that the rates of postage were reduced nearly one half in 1853, whilst from the altered circumstances of the colony since that date the expenses have been materially enhanced. The expenditure of the post office was, in 1850, 4,026*l.*, in 1855, 15,032*l.*, and in 1859, 17,047*l.*, the revenue in those years being 5,413*l.*, 7,841*l.*, and 13,779*l.* respectively.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The frequent alterations made from time to time in the form of rendering the public accounts, the distinction maintained up to the close of 1856 between the "ordinary" and "land fund" revenue, with the occasional transfers from one fund to the other as "grants-in-aid" consequent thereon, have made it a matter of some difficulty for persons unacquainted with the various changes to obtain a correct view of the financial operations of the Government over a number of years without minutely entering into the several published statements.

With a view to supply this deficiency in the revenue tables, I have, at considerable labour, prepared returns, showing in a clear and simple form not only the total general revenue and expenditure of the Government since 1850, but also the amounts under each separate head of receipt and payment during the last ten years. By confining the amounts strictly to revenue and expenditure proper, and by the addition of copious explanatory remarks, it is to be hoped that these financial statistics will go far towards obtaining the desired object, and will prove valuable for future reference.

It is impracticable, within the limits of this report, to enter into the details of these returns any further than to notice that in the first quinquennial period, 1850-54—

The total revenue was	-	-	£1,839,825, and expenditure £1,224,827.
And in the second period, 1855-59	-	-	£2,370,394, and expenditure £2,957,365.

The total ten years revenue	-	-	£4,210,219, and expenditure £4,182,192.
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The average yearly revenue of the first five years, 1850-54, was 367,965*l.*, and of the second five years, 1855-59, 474,078*l.*, the revenue of 1859 being 511,927*l.* Notwithstanding this large additional revenue, it would have been impossible to meet the increased expenditure in the second period, principally upon public works, and improvements, and immigration, had not large balances accrued from the revenue in the first period, comprising the years immediately following the gold discoveries.

The expenditure in connexion with public works and improvements, out of the general revenue, was in the first five years, 1850-54, 426,781*l.*, but in the last five years, 1855-59, nearly treble that sum, or 1,181,354*l.*

*Railways.*

Many valuable particulars are supplied in a return of the amount of traffic and of the receipts and expenditure of the South Australian railways since the opening on 21st April 1856. The recent date at which certain portions of the line have been opened does not permit of comparisons being instituted;

but the extent to which the facilities afforded by this improved and cheaper means of transit have been availed of, exhibited by these returns, justifies the expectation of the future reproductiveness of these great public works. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The traffic during 1859 consisted of 315,699 passengers and 149,598 tons of goods, producing a total revenue of 48,068*l.*, the expenditure being 39,871*l.* Thirty-two and one-half miles were open for traffic, and twenty-four miles were in course of construction at the close of 1859.

#### *Roads, Main.*

The attention which has been paid to the improvement of the means of internal communication, and to the supply of increased facilities for the transport of produce to the sea-board, is also evidenced in the return relating to the formation of macadamized roads in various districts of the colony. The length of main lines of road, metalled and completed, to the end of 1859, was 175 miles, of which 141 miles have been made during the last seven years. For their formation and maintenance 548,236*l.* has been expended out of the general revenue during that period, under the superintendence of the Central Board of Main Roads, without any charge, in the shape of tolls or otherwise, having as yet been made to meet the cost of repairs.

#### *Shipping.*

The returns of vessels entered inwards and outwards exhibit an increased amount of shipping, both inwards and outwards, as arriving and departing during the five years 1855-59, compared with the previous quinquennial period.

Quinquennial Periods.	Total Vessels.		Great Britain.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		Other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
Inwards :—											
Total, 1850-54	-	1,822	541,666	426	225,586	797	190,414	115	22,863	484	102,803
„ 1855-59	-	2,053	579,254	360	208,714	938	174,352	212	42,329	543	153,859
Outwards :—											
Total, 1850-54	-	1,830	541,749	105	49,548	1,113	264,029	127	32,107	485	196,065
„ 1855-59	-	2,028	567,946	86	39,405	1,167	235,206	152	33,555	623	259,780

From the above abstract it will be observed that the shipping to and from Great Britain direct has decreased considerably, whilst large increases are observable in the number and tonnage of vessels to and from New South Wales and other countries; and that although a greater number of ships arrived from and departed to Victoria, there was less tonnage employed. Twenty-eight vessels, of a total of 3,998 tons, were engaged in the Murray River trade in 1859. Seventy-three vessels, with a tonnage of 5,493 in the aggregate, are stated as belonging to Port Adelaide.

#### *Telegraphs.*

As an evidence of progress the return of the operations of the South Australian Magnetic Telegraph Department possesses no ordinary degree of interest. On the 31st December, four years ago, there were nine miles of wire open, through which 14,738 messages were transmitted; the receipts being 366*l.* On the 31st December 1859, there were nineteen stations, 368 miles of line, and 448 miles of wire opened; by means of which 64,688 messages had been transmitted in the course of the year, producing a revenue of 6,198*l.*, of which sum more than half was received for messages through the inter-colonial line, connecting the principal towns of South Australia with those of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and which enables their inhabitants, from the geographical position of this province, to participate in the advantages of the earliest and latest possible communication, not only with the mother country and Europe, but also with India and China.

#### *Agriculture.*

The length which this report has already attained precludes this subject from being fully entered into. Reference must be made to the detailed tables, which are deserving of attentive perusal, as affording information of much value to persons interested in agriculture.

The careful collection and compilation of agricultural statistics year by year, in continuance of the system adopted in this colony for four consecutive years, is of the highest importance, if accurate data is to be recorded upon which estimates may be formed of future production, and the effect of soil, climate, or varying seasons upon the crops in different localities. An increased willingness to afford the required particulars is indicative of agriculturists generally becoming more alive to the desirableness of a periodical collection of agricultural statistics.

The extent of land under cultivation in the season 1859-60 was 361,884 acres\*, or 3·06 acres to every individual of the population.† In 1856 the quantity was 203,423 acres, or 2·38 acres per head; and in 1850, 64,728 acres, or 1·01 acres per head.

\* Includes 56,266 acres returned as "in fallow," now shown for the first time.

† In New South Wales, 1858, 223,295 acres; or, 0·65 acres per head of population.

Victoria,	1859, 298,959	"	0·59	"	"
Tasmania,	1858, 229,489	"	2·81	"	"

**SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.**

In 1859 seventy per cent. of the total land under crop was appropriated to the culture of wheat, a proportion considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies; in New South Wales in 1858 the proportion was but forty-three per cent., and in Victoria in 1859 only twenty-six per cent. The additional quantity of land under wheat in 1859 over 1858 was 29,513 acres, or an increase of fifteen per cent.

The average produce per acre of wheat, in 1859, was only 9 bushels 38lbs., or 1 bushel 33lbs. less than in any previous year; this serious reduction in the yield is attributable to the unprecedented dryness of the season, to substantiate which statement it needs only to be mentioned that the rain fall was one third less than the average of the last twenty-one years. The recurrence of three dry seasons, during which period no less than 56,205 acres of fresh land have been brought into cultivation, renders it almost impossible to estimate what would be the average yield of wheat in South Australia in a favourable season.

The number of acres of enclosed land has increased from 805,642 acres in 1858 to 1,097,919 acres in 1859, showing that more than half the purchased land is fenced.

Vine culture is rapidly extending, the area of the vineyards in 1859 being 2,201 acres, against 1,626 acres in 1858; the number of vines in bearing in 1859 was 1,454,471, and 1,577,881 not in bearing, evidencing the remarkable activity in vine planting during the last two or three years. The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1858-9 was 180,324 gallons, against 140,970 gallons in 1857-8, and 100,624 gallons in 1856-7. The manufacture of wine is receiving more attention, and vine-growing promises to be a source of considerable profit in South Australia. The cultivation of the vine in the sister colonies does not seem to progress in an equal degree.\*

*Conclusion.*

The statistical view of the progress of the colony since its foundation comprises the most material points the early official records are capable of exhibiting, and embraces much that will be especially interesting to those who have witnessed the growth of its varied interests from the commencement.

The variety and extent of the new matter introduced into these tables with a view to render the statistical information they convey as complete as possible, has necessitated frequent and tedious reference to the earlier records of the colony, accounting for the delay in the publication of this volume.

Attention has of late been specially directed to the importance of adopting an uniform system in the preparation of the statistical returns now annually compiled in each of the Australian colonies, and which, although of much interest and value, would be of still greater general utility were the chief statistical facts they contain exhibited in a tabular arrangement common to all. The attainment of so desirable an end only requires a reciprocal action on the part of the several Governments, and would secure a comparative record of the progress of the several communities in the development of their natural resources, social progress, and advancement in material wealth.

I have, &c.

J. BOOTHBY,

Chief and Record Clerk.

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\* In New South Wales, 1858, Vineyard, 1,180 acres; Wine made, 58,396 gallons.  
Victoria, 1859 " 547 " " 7,740 "

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STATISTICS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.  
STATISTICAL VIEW of the Progress of South Australia, from the Year 1836 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Population.	Number of Inhabitant in City of Adelaide.	Number of Inhabitants in Country Districts.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Convictions in Supreme Court.	Flour Mills.	Lands sold in each Year.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Live Stock.			Shipping.				Export of Produce of the Colony.					Value of		Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Year.
											Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Breadstuffs, &c.	Minerals and Metals.	Wool.		Total Exports of Produce.					
														Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.			Quantity.	Value.						
1836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£	—	—	£	—	1836	
1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1837	
1838	6,000	—	—	83	75	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1838	
1839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1839	
1840	14,630	8,489	6,141	355	186	320	47	—	—	—	959	16,052	166,770	206	35,791	219	47,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840	
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	17,799	101	19,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1841	
1842	—	—	—	377	76	143	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	12,499	77	12,855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1842	
1843	—	—	—	934	140	158	31	16	1,887	28,690	1,576	20,000	331,000	51	7,532	53	8,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1843	
1844	*17,366	6,107	11,259	671	110	140	21	21	5,022	26,918	—	—	—	71	9,639	68	8,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1844	
1845	21,759	—	—	708	141	238	22	24	49,658	26,218	—	—	—	114	13,795	111	12,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1845	
1846	*22,390	7,413	14,977	937	220	360	40	26	59,403	33,292	2,000	60,000	700,000	142	23,478	136	24,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1846	
1847	31,153	—	—	994	346	495	31	25	34,003	36,440	—	—	—	150	31,761	151	30,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1847	
1848	38,666	—	—	1,239	311	509	45	25	29,200	48,911	—	—	—	215	46,640	197	44,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1848	
1849	52,904	—	—	1,605	255	839	16	—	56,611	44,983	—	—	—	277	80,623	272	75,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1849	
1850	*63,700	14,577	49,123	2,174	233	986	93	27	64,949	64,728	6,488	100,000	1,000,000	284	86,583	275	87,872	38,312	365,464	3,266,017	131,731	545,040	570,817	845,572	238,983	239,080	1850
1851	66,538	—	—	2,759	189	973	103	—	82,590	—	—	—	—	259	74,757	279	80,245	73,359	310,916	3,694,672	148,036	540,962	602,087	690,777	222,558	183,506	1851
§1852	68,663	—	—	2,727	726	1,098	137	—	86,672	—	—	—	—	366	101,666	373	100,841	212,566	374,778	2,714,504	115,877	736,899	1,787,741	798,811	243,174	140,047	1852§
1853	76,050	—	—	2,774	1,020	1,275	73	40	213,321	—	—	—	—	437	131,994	432	128,923	257,144	176,744	4,607,281	236,020	731,595	2,241,814	2,336,290	539,754	239,783	1853
1854	83,550	—	—	2,774	1,002	1,346	69	60	213,925	129,692	—	—	—	476	146,666	471	143,868	316,217	94,331	3,463,760	182,419	694,422	1,322,822	2,147,107	595,355	422,408	1854
1855	*83,821	18,259	67,562	3,944	953	1,663	77	—	171,610	—	—	—	—	361	114,982	350	110,941	236,400	155,557	5,590,171	283,479	686,953	988,215	1,370,938	453,641	689,696	1855
1856	103,422	—	—	4,488	1,172	1,147	85	70	187,451	203,423	22,260	272,746	1,962,460	430	113,661	437	116,729	556,371	408,042	8,236,221	412,163	1,398,367	1,665,740	1,966,529	479,977	579,926	1856
1857	109,917	—	—	5,183	1,218	1,304	73	70	177,600	235,965	26,220	310,400	2,075,805	486	140,373	484	141,995	755,840	458,839	9,695,203	504,550	1,744,184	1,958,572	1,623,052	455,210	538,212	1857
1858	118,340	—	—	5,672	1,173	1,859	75	71	158,015	264,462	34,629	375,507	3,108,501	374	98,802	367	93,589	525,398	373,282	7,775,225	420,833	1,355,041	1,512,185	1,769,351	469,637	528,772	1858
1859	*122,735	—	—	5,738	1,045	1,923	93	75	188,065	361,884	40,471	—	—	402	111,436	390	104,692	554,565	411,018	9,496,715	484,977	1,502,165	1,655,876	1,507,494	511,927	620,756	1859

Excepting as regards the years marked thus \*, in which a Census was taken, the number given is the population as estimated at the close of each year. The figures previous to 1850 have been procured from the best available sources. Where blanks occur the information was not obtainable.

† Local Courts established.

‡ Total extent of land alienated, 2,103,789 acres.

§ The effect of the gold discoveries is indicated in the years immediately following 1851.

|| Land Fund included since 1849.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 1860

J. BOOTHBY, Chief and Record Clerk.



WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Perth, March 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. It is unnecessary for me to offer any lengthened comment upon the very satisfactory returns and information comprised in this Blue Book, indicating a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in Western Australia.

3. There has been an increase of revenue to the extent of 5,000*l.* as compared with the receipts of 1858.

4. The expenditure for 1858 amounted to 47,000*l.*, and that for 1859 to the increased sum of 54,000*l.*; leaving a balance of 10,000*l.* in the colonial chest at the end of the year, after paying all outstanding liabilities.

5. It will be observed that the increase of revenue is derived from items which demonstrate the increased development of the internal resources of the colony.

6. Of the increased expenditure of 1859 the sum of 800*l.* may be set down as additions to fixed establishment; 2,000*l.* expended on roads and bridges, and 1,000*l.* subsidy to the Royal Mail Service.

7. The value of goods imported in 1859 amounted to 125,315*l.* as compared with 144,931*l.* in the year 1858. Of this decrease in imports, 5,000*l.* is under the head of corn and flour, which, taken in connexion with an increase to the population, indicates a large increase in the home production of bread stuffs in the year 1859.

8. The exports are steadily on the increase, as shown by the following figures. In the year—

	1856	1857	1858	1859
Exports	£43,907	£59,946	£78,648	£93,037.

This large and progressive increase in colonial exports will be found principally under the heads of copper ore, timber, sandal wood, and wool.

9. A comparison of these imports and exports with those of former years indicates a high degree of comfort and prosperity in a community numbering under 15,000 souls, and justifies the belief that the days of debt and difficulty under which the colony so long struggled have passed away.

10. The following comparative statement (for which I am indebted to the Registrar-General) illustrates the past and present of the colony at a glance :—

	TOTAL AMOUNT		ANNUAL AVERAGE	
	For the 21 Years before the Introduction of Convicts.	For the 10 Years since the Introduction of Convicts.	Before arrival of Convicts.	Since arrival of Convicts.
Imperial Expenditure - -	£375,264	£905,971	£17,870	£90,597
Colonial Revenue - - -	£123,813	£340,753	£5,896	£34,075
Exports - - - -	£175,843	£463,184	£8,374	£46,318
Tonnage of Ships arriving - -	223,758	374,432	10,655	37,443
Acres in Cultivation - - -	61,442	137,108	2,906	13,711

11. There have not been any alterations under the heads of duties, taxes, or legislation within the year, which call for any special notice.

12. The census returns for 1859 have been very recently completed, and will be transmitted when printed. They show an increase of 26-34 per cent. on the population of 1854. I am, however, disposed to believe that the numbers shown in the census of 1854 were considerably in excess of the reality, and hence the actual increase since that period is greater than the census of 1859 indicates.

13. In reference to the increase of the population, it is remarkable that while in the years 1856 and 1857 the number of free persons who quitted the colony greatly exceeded the number who arrived in those years, in the years 1858 and 1859 the number of arrivals was greater than that of departures, the excess in the latter year amounting to 517 persons. These are facts which tend to show that the inducements to emigrants arriving to remain and settle in the colony have increased in a degree commensurate with the progress and prosperity of the colony.

14. The new regulations for the sale and leasing of crown lands, which I lately submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, will, undoubtedly, give a fresh impetus to agricultural and industrial pursuits, and encourage the permanent settlement of the colony. The land revenue during the last year exceeded the estimate by a sum of 1,336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; and the land sales during the ensuing year will probably exceed those of any former period.

15. The people continue to evince that loyalty to our Sovereign for which they have ever been distinguished.

16. The law is firmly and fairly administered and cheerfully obeyed.

17. The absence of all serious crime is remarkable and satisfactory, while the colony is still unafflicted by any amount of pauperism worthy of notice.

18. The number of persons tried and convicted at the General Quarter Sessions during the year 1859 was 17, for the following offences:—

Cattle stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selling Wife	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forging and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	4
Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	1
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convicts illegally at large	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	1

17

There was but one execution, that of a convict for the murder of a native.

19. Labour is plentiful and fairly paid; provisions abundant and reasonable in price; and cheap land within the reach of all.

20. I transmit a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the colony as taken from the accounts of the Auditor-General for the year 1859.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,  
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure in  
No. 18.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the Year 1859, and the REVENUE received in that Year, as shown by the ACCOUNTS made up from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859.

	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Customs :—</i>		
Spirits - - - - -	11,000 0 0	13,492 9 0
Wine - - - - -	500 0 0	522 18 0
Tobacco - - - - -	4,000 0 0	4,883 12 0
Beer - - - - -	600 0 0	1,170 16 10
Coffee - - - - -	50 0 0	75 14 0
Sugar - - - - -	1,500 0 0	2,413 7 8
Tea - - - - -	600 0 0	1,152 3 2
Goods (ad valorem) - - - - -	4,000 0 0	4,650 4 9
Warehouse Rent - - - - -	300 0 0	332 10 1
Porterage and Store Charges - - - - -	100 0 0	137 14 3
Exports - - - - -	50 0 0	21 18 0
	22,700 0 0	28,853 7 9 <sup>a</sup>
Harbour Dues - - - - -	1,000 0 0	1,263 6 0
Land Sales - - - - -	3,000 0 0	4,164 12 0 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Land Revenue :—</i>		
Tillage Leases - - - - -	450 0 0	712 2 0
Depasturing Leases - - - - -	3,300 0 0	4,143 5 3 <sup>c</sup>
Depasturing Licences - - - - -	550 0 0	577 10 6
Timber Licences - - - - -	150 0 0	359 15 0
Rents - - - - -	50 0 0	43 0 0
Rents (exclusive of Land) - - - - -	130 0 0	121 2 0
Duties on Transfer of Land - - - - -	100 0 0	128 8 0
Duties on Sales by Auction - - - - -	400 0 0	429 3 9
Licences - - - - -	2,060 0 0	2,189 17 10
Postages - - - - -	2,500 0 0	2,546 1 10
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court - - - - -	970 0 0	937 9 7
Rottneest Farm - - - - -	600 0 0	732 11 0
Fees of Office - - - - -	465 0 0	381 7 0
Sale of Government Property - - - - -	200 0 0	126 15 1
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred - - - - -	600 0 0	673 18 9
Miscellaneous Services - - - - -	15 0 0	35 6 3
Special Receipts - - - - -	150 0 0	87 1 0
Refunds - - - - -	150 0 0	247 12 2
	39,540 0 0	48,753 12 6
Imperial Grant for Governor's Salary - - - - -	1,800 0 0	— <sup>d</sup>
Do. for Police and Magistracy - - - - -	8,192 13 4	8,030 6 0
Do. for Police Buildings - - - - -	—	914 11 5 <sup>e</sup>
Do. for Light-houses at Albany - - - - -	—	246 8 0 <sup>f</sup>
Amount to be raised by Debentures for Government House - - - - -	7,000 0 0	— <sup>g</sup>
£	56,532 13 4	57,944 17 11

W. KNIGHT,  
Auditor-General.

## REMARKS ON REVENUE STATEMENT, No. 1.

(a) The General Customs Revenue is more than 6,000*l.* in excess of the estimate for the year 1859, and 12,000*l.* more than the receipts of 1857, since which date the Imports and Consumption have been gradually increasing, more particularly under the heads of Tea and Sugar, to which trade a great impetus has been given by the very extensive exports of Sandal Wood to the port of "Singapore," and the consequent exchange of freight.

(b) The Land Sales have exceeded the estimate, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending the Land Regulations, and the contemplated reduction of price from 20*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

(c) The Land Revenue has exceeded the estimate to the extent of 1336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* from the increase of pastoral requirements.

(d) The salary of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn in England.

(e) This sum of 914*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* is two-thirds of the outlay in the erection of police stations in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, and was sanctioned to be charged on Imperial funds by Despatch, No. 6, of the 10th July 1858.

(f) This charge on Imperial funds was sanctioned by Despatch, No. 5, 9th July 1858.

(g) The authority for raising 7,000*l.* by Debentures, for the erection of the new Government House, has not at present been acted upon, in consequence of the surplus revenue having hitherto been amply sufficient to cover the current expenditure.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the Year 1859, and the ACTUAL EXPENDITURE as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

	Estimated Expenditure.			Actual Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Civil Establishments :—</i>						
His Excellency the Governor	2,083	16	8	278	0	0
Colonial Secretary	2,176	0	0	2,177	16	11
Clerk of the Council	220	0	0	218	0	6
Treasurer	680	0	0	680	0	0
Auditor-General	600	0	0	600	0	0
Registrar of Deeds	50	0	0	50	0	0
Registrar-General of Births, &c.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Surveyor-General	2,858	12	6	2,413	16	2
Superintendent of Public Works	462	18	4	457	12	3
Customs	1,801	18	4	1,772	0	5
Post Office	1,094	10	0	1,089	17	1
Harbour Master	1,425	0	0	1,428	19	0
Judicial Establishments	5,130	1	8	4,854	11	9
Ecclesiastical Establishments	2,051	0	0	1,765	4	11
Medical Establishments	1,270	0	0	1,231	11	10
Police	8,085	0	0	8,006	11	3
Gaols	150	0	0	142	10	0
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	322	0	0	304	1	0
Aborigines	675	15	0	701	4	8
Poor House	131	0	0	131	0	0
Education	1,631	10	0	1,565	11	3
	32,949	2	6	29,918	9	0
<i>Services exclusive of Establishments :—</i>						
Pensions, Retired Allowances, &c.	400	0	0	462	5	6
Revenue Services	100	0	0	117	6	6
Administration of Justice	620	0	0	860	11	9
Ecclesiastical	60	0	0	420	16	8
Charitable Allowances	800	0	0	787	5	3
Hospitals, exclusive of Establishments	600	0	0	907	15	3
Police ditto	2,794	0	0	3,840	1	2
Gaols ditto	1,000	0	0	1,079	14	11
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	350	0	0	894	9	5
Rent	185	0	0	241	17	4
Transport	300	0	0	279	2	0
Conveyance of Mails	1,750	0	0	1,404	4	11
Works and Buildings	8,400	0	0	4,143	8	11
Roads and Bridges	4,197	10	10	4,120	4	11
Miscellaneous Services	180	0	0	914	11	2
Immigration, exclusive of Establishments	250	0	0	570	17	3
Aborigines	592	0	0	507	11	7
Harbour Master	400	0	0	556	16	2
Interest	605	0	0	105	0	0
Refunds	—			54	15	0
Subsidy on account of Royal Mail Service	—			1,151	2	6
Remittance to Agent-General (not classified)	—			1,560	10	9
£	56,532	13	4	54,918	17	11

W. KNIGHT,  
Auditor-General.

#### REMARKS ON EXPENDITURE STATEMENT, No. 2.

The salary of His Excellency the Governor, viz. 1,800*l.*, has been drawn in England.

This increase is principally from extra forage allowances to Sub-Guardian.

This excess of 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is for a gratuity paid to the late gaoler at Perth, in consequence of the abolition of the offices held by him.

Unusually heavy expenses were incurred in 1859 in the prosecution of offenders connected with irregularities in the Convict Establishment, and in the investigation of the murder of a runaway convict at Shark's Bay, by one of his fellows.

Special grants in aid of the erection of churches, parsonage houses, &c.

From the payment of arrears of medicines by Agents-General, and the increased expenditure for the lunatic asylum.

From the exigencies of the service, the principal over-drafts being for remounts, forage, and the purchase of fire-arms, per Agents-General.

Notwithstanding this excess of 544*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, the gross expenditure of this establishment, say 1198*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, has been met by sales of produce and other credits, leaving a balance of only 223*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* unprovided for.

Sundry miscellaneous rents unprovided for.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

Under this head has been charged 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* for arrears of stationery, as included in Agents-General's account to 30th September 1859.

Expenses of light-houses at King George's Sound, not provided for in the Estimates.

No money having been raised on Debentures for the erection of the new Government House, the sum of 500*l.* provided for interest on this account, has not been required.

The sum of 4,000*l.* has been remitted to the Agents-General during the year 1859, and of this amount 2,439*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been classified in the above statement, as abstracted from their accounts to the end of September 1859, as follows:—"Hospitals," for medicines, 196*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; "Works and Buildings," for materials for new Government House, 1,317*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; "Survey Department," for instruments, 67*l.* 12*s.*; "Police," for fire-arms, 132*l.* 4*s.*; "Miscellaneous," for arrears of stationery, &c., 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, thus leaving the sum of 1,560*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* as above to stand open for future classification.

## CENSUS OF 1859.

*To His Excellency*

*The Governor.*

*Perth, 7th March 1860.*

SIR,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, the enclosed Statistical Returns, being the results of the Census taken on 31st December 1859.

The vast amount of work entailed in the working up of these returns, considering that they, as well as the detail work of the Census forms in each district, have been compiled by ourselves, with little or no extraneous assistance, has rendered it impossible that they could have been furnished at an earlier period.

The previous Census to that we have now the honor to submit was taken on the 30th September 1854, a period of five years and three months intervening; the result shows an increase on the whole population of 26·34 per cent. At first sight this increase was considerably below the amount we had anticipated; but on a review of the 1854 Census, and a glance at the information we have been able to procure as to the means at disposal at that period of procuring correct returns, leaves little doubt on our minds that the population at that date was considerably over-estimated.

The returns in this instance have been collected by the police in each district, under the supervision of the resident magistrates, and transmitted in bulk to us, and we have carefully worked out the detail accounts of each district. Viewing, that previously to the distribution of the Census forms, we directed a list of houses in each district to be furnished, and have compared the number of forms received with these returns, we think we may venture to assert that the Census of 1859 is as correct as any documents of such a nature ever can assume to be.

Perhaps the most important topic brought forward in these returns is the large disproportion of the sexes. No person casually looking at any one of the within documents can fail to be struck at once with this extreme difference.

It will suffice to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that of the adult male population 38 per cent. are married, and 62 per cent. are single, while of the females 72 per cent. are married, and 28 per cent. unmarried. To this must be added the fact that of the men returned as married, 25 per cent. at least are virtually single, their wives residing in the United Kingdom, of whom but very few are likely to rejoin their husbands.

This would bring the numbers of single male adults to 72 per cent. on the whole number against 28 per cent. of female single adults, and it must in addition be remembered that this disproportion is daily increasing, and it becomes a very serious question what steps should be adopted for the modification of so serious a state of things.

We think it advisable in this Report not to make any suggestions thereon; the subject has often been under discussion, and we feel assured your Excellency is in possession of the opinion of all classes of the community on this topic.

Form No. 1 shows the number of persons resident in each district, the number of houses, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons residing in each house.

Form No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of population in each district between the dates of the Census in 1854 and 1859.

It is gratifying to find that in all the districts, with the exception of Albany, the population has increased, and a reference to the stock and crop returns will prove that the increase is in a greater ratio in those districts where the greatest amount of land has been cleared and cropped.

No. 3 is a tabular statement of the ages of the colonial population, given in periods from five to ten years, and dividing infants from adults.

No. 4 is a similar statement of the adult population, dividing the married from the single.

No. 5 shows at a glance the ages of the adult male population divided into classes, bond and free.

No. 6 is a similar statement on a more comprehensive scale, showing females as well as males, dividing the bond from the free, and the civilian from the military population.

No. 7 is a repetition of No. 6, on a still more comprehensive scale.

No. 8 shows the division of the population in their various religious denominations.

No. 9 is a table showing the places of birth of the whole population.

No. 10 shows the state of education throughout the colony.

No. 11 gives the population in each principal town in the colony.

No. 12 shows the number of aborigines in private employ.

No. 13 is a table showing the various occupations of the male population throughout the colony.

No. 14 is a very important table, showing in a centesimal form the proportions of the population one to the other and to the whole population; this form will under existing circumstances regulate the distribution of the ecclesiastical grant from 1861 to the date of the next Census. There is a slight increase in the per-centage of the Roman Catholic population, but the relative proportions of the various grants will require but little alteration.

Forms Nos. 15 and 16 show the amount of land in cultivation and the numbers of stock of various descriptions in each district. A comparison of these tables with similar information on the same heads for the past five years is very gratifying, showing a steady onward progress in the industrial occupations of the colonists, a material guarantee of the healthy condition of the colony itself, and a fair proof of individual prosperity. The large amount of land returned as in fallow and cleared for cultivation, shows that past exertions have answered expectations, and an earnest of still further energy in succeeding years. At the moderate computation of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, this return shows a sufficient quantity of wheat grown to support the present number of colonists, allowing seven or eight bushels per head all round, and to leave a reasonable surplus as seed wheat for the present season.

Returns Nos. 17 to 33 require little comment—they form Appendices of general information, without which the Census as a whole would hardly be complete, and they prove the general progress of the colony.

We believe, and we think with reason, that the information contained in the Census is so complete, and compiled in so plain a form, as to render it unnecessary that we should trouble your Excellency with any lengthened report or explanation. We have endeavoured to make each form complete in itself, and to vary the mode of showing the results, so that a person may quickly procure any information respecting any point connected with the population on which he may desire information.

It was our intention to have appended a return showing the amount of crime in the colony, as interesting from the nature of our population, but on consideration we deemed it better to omit doing so.

We desire, in concluding our Report to your Excellency, to express our sense of the very zealous and correct manner in which the returns were distributed and collected by the police, and for the assistance and supervision over this service rendered by the magistrates in the various districts.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

FRED. P. BARLEE,

Colonial Secretary.

A. DURLACHER,

Registrar-General.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the CENSUS taken on  
31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.			Nearest average whole No. of Persons to each Inhabited House.
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
Fremantle - -	570	—	8	378	1200	986	2186	
Murray - -	58	—	2	60	232	144	376	6
Perth, City - -	448	2	8	458	1355	1195	2550	6
Rural District - -	60	—	7	67	206	114	320	5
TOTAL, Perth - -	508	2	15	525	1561	1309	2870	6
Plantagenet:								
Albany, Town - -	79	1	3	83	312	174	486	6
Rural District - -	53	—	4	57	259	86	345	6
TOTAL, Plantagenet - -	132	1	7	140	571	260	831	6
Sussex - -	104	—	4	108	415	198	613	5
Swan:								
Town of Guildford - -	72	2	6	80	203	151	354	5
Rural District - -	140	—	6	146	570	312	882	6
TOTAL, Swan - -	212	2	12	226	773	463	1236	6
Toodyay - -	199	—	5	204	1029	498	1527	8
Victoria - -	107	—	12	119	647	256	903	9
Wellington:								
Town of Bunbury - -	40	1	4	45	123	87	210	5
Rural District - -	120	—	3	123	487	284	771	6
TOTAL, Wellington - -	160	1	7	168	610	371	981	6
York, Town - -	106	2	6	114	363	239	602	6
Rural District - -	154	—	8	162	771	410	1181	8
TOTAL, York - -	260	2	14	276	1134	649	1783	7
GRAND TOTAL - -	2110	8	86	2204	8172	5134	13306	6
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government					1057	—	1057	
Military - - - - -					293	181	474	
TOTAL POPULATION - -					9522	5315	14837	

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1854 and 1859  
including MILITARY and CONVICTS.

DISTRICT.	1859.			1854.			INCREASE.			INCREASE PER CENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle - -	1816	1080	2896	1784	975	2759	32	105	137	1·79	10·76	4·96
Murray - -	232	144	376	161	100	261	71	44	115	44·09	44·0	44·06
Perth - -	1968	1379	3347	1593	1140	2733	375	239	614	23·47	20·96	22·46
Plantagenet - -	590	261	851	683	266	949	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
Sussex - -	415	198	613	209	98	307	206	100	306	98·56	102·04	99·67
Swan - -	872	470	1342	817	408	1225	55	62	117	6·73	15·19	9·55
Toodyay - -	1081	499	1580	798	250	1048	283	249	532	35·46	99·6	50·76
Victoria - -	679	256	935	280	73	353	399	183	582	142·5	250·68	164·87
Wellington - -	655	377	1032	624	283	907	31	94	125	4·96	33·21	13·78
York - -	1164	651	1815	830	371	1201	334	280	614	40·02	76·01	51·12
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	50	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	—	—
Total Population	9522	5315	14837	7779	3964	11743	1836	1356	3192	—	—	—
Deduct decrease in Albany							93	5	98	—	—	—
Total Increase, 1859, on 1854							1743	1351	3094	22·4	34·08	26·34

No. 5.—AGES of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

District.	Under 1.			1 to 5.			5 to 10.			10 to 15.			Total under 15.			15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.			50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			Total of 15 and upwards.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Fremantle -	27	59	86	160	140	300	130	142	272	95	95	190	412	436	848	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	182	353	189	97	286	91	80	121	23	8	31	2	3	—	1	1	788	550	1338	1200	986	2186	
Murray -	2	6	8	31	23	54	26	23	49	15	19	34	74	71	145	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38	24	8	27	5	3	8	1	1	5	—	—	158	73	231	232	144	376	
Perth -	77	78	155	168	174	342	173	170	343	122	153	275	540	575	1115	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264	116	40	136	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet -	10	16	26	47	45	92	35	34	69	34	33	67	126	128	254	23	24	47	130	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109	27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	571	260	831	
Sussex -	10	10	20	36	45	81	19	30	49	12	10	22	77	95	172	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47	22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	—	1	—	338	103	441	415	198	613
Swan -	38	30	68	63	69	132	55	64	119	35	53	88	191	216	407	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118	58	17	75	9	3	12	3	6	1	1	582	247	829	773	463	1236		
Toodyay -	32	39	71	83	91	174	69	60	129	69	46	117	253	238	491	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161	47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	776	260	1036	1029	468	1527	
Victoria -	7	21	28	45	46	91	28	36	64	27	18	45	107	121	228	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111	27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	647	256	903		
Wellington -	16	19	35	66	60	126	67	40	107	47	46	93	196	165	361	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96	31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	610	371	981		
York -	24	25	49	117	118	235	84	106	192	85	63	148	310	314	624	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161	69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	824	335	1159	1134	646	1783	
TOTAL -	243	303	546	816	811	1627	696	707	1393	541	538	1079	2286	2359	4645	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2467	1017	374	1391	512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	8172	5134	13306
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	491	—	437	—	437	76	—	76	40	—	40	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	—	—	1057
Military -	20	10	30	46	31	77	48	27	75	10	17	27	124	85	209	4	16	20	72	31	103	77	44	121	16	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	263	181	474			
GRAND TOTAL -	263	313	576	862	842	1704	734	734	1468	551	555	1106	2410	2444	4854	563	624	1187	2352	1009	3361	2372	643	3015	1109	379	1488	552	147	699	138	52	190	24	15	39	2	2	4	7112	2871	9983	9622	5315	14937



No. 4.—AGES of MARRIED and SINGLE of 15 Years and  
(Ages of Prisoners and Military not

		15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
FREMANTLE	Married	1	25	26	70	109	179	122	132	254	118	97	215
	Single	74	79	153	117	66	183	99	—	99	71	—	71
	Total	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	132	353	189	97	286
MURRAY	Married	—	2	2	8	12	20	15	11	26	11	16	27
	Single	32	11	43	31	9	40	20	5	25	11	—	11
	Total	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38
PERTH	Married	—	13	13	92	165	257	158	149	307	113	87	200
	Single	120	165	285	187	82	269	136	8	144	63	1	64
	Total	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264
PLANTAGENET	Married	—	7	7	13	37	50	72	33	105	4	19	23
	Single	23	17	40	137	11	148	69	—	69	86	—	86
	Total	23	24	47	150	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109
SUSSEX	Married	—	—	—	25	39	64	40	21	61	19	4	23
	Single	24	17	41	94	11	105	85	1	86	22	2	24
	Total	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47
SWAN	Married	1	9	10	45	78	123	68	43	111	74	29	103
	Single	60	52	112	133	9	142	119	—	119	12	3	15
	Total	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118
TOODYAY	Married	—	7	7	54	105	159	97	49	146	61	37	98
	Single	73	39	112	204	4	208	166	1	167	63	—	63
	Total	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161
VICTORIA	Married	—	20	20	31	43	74	71	31	102	64	15	79
	Single	38	12	50	139	10	149	133	—	133	32	—	32
	Total	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111
WELLINGTON	Married	—	7	7	32	52	84	56	41	97	42	27	69
	Single	50	39	89	96	13	109	66	6	72	26	1	27
	Total	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96
YORK	Married	—	23	23	66	107	173	109	59	168	71	35	106
	Single	63	64	127	215	16	231	157	9	166	54	1	55
	Total	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161
TOTAL	Married	2	113	115	436	747	1183	808	569	1377	577	367	944
	Single	557	495	1052	1353	231	1584	1050	30	1080	440	7	447
	Total	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2457	1017	374	1391
PRISONERS and Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt.	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MILITARY	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

upwards in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.  
returned as divided into Married and Single.)

50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			TOTAL.			—	—
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
91	30	121	20	4	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	423	397	820	Married -	} FREMANTLE.
—	—	—	3	4	7	1	3	4	—	1	1	365	153	518	Single -	
91	30	121	23	8	31	2	3	5	—	1	1	788	550	1338	Total.	} MURRAY.
13	3	16	4	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	51	45	96	Married -	
11	—	11	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	107	28	135	Single -	
24	3	27	5	3	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	158	73	231	Total.	} PERTH.
87	36	123	14	11	25	2	2	4	1	—	1	467	463	930	Married -	
29	4	33	12	8	20	7	3	10	—	—	—	554	271	825	Single -	
116	40	156	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	Total.	} PLANTAGENET.
22	6	28	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	104	222	Married -	
5	—	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	28	355	Single -	
27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	Total.	} SUSSEX.
5	7	12	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	72	165	Married -	
17	—	17	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	245	31	276	Single -	
22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	338	103	441	Total.	} SWAN.
15	14	29	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	1	1	207	176	383	Married -	
43	3	46	7	2	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	375	71	446	Single -	
58	17	75	9	3	12	3	3	6	—	1	1	582	247	829	Total.	} TOODYAY.
30	11	41	3	4	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	248	214	462	Married -	
17	1	18	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	528	46	574	Single -	
47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	776	260	1036	Total.	} VICTORIA.
15	4	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	113	296	Married -	
12	—	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	357	22	379	Single -	
27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	Total.	} WELLINGTON.
25	10	35	11	8	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	167	145	312	Married -	
6	1	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	61	308	Single -	
31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	Total.	} YORK.
43	17	60	11	3	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	300	245	545	Married -	
26	—	26	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	524	90	614	Single -	
69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	—	824	335	1159	Total.	} TOTAL.
346	138	484	78	33	111	9	6	15	1	1	2	2257	1974	4231	Married -	
166	9	175	47	19	66	15	9	24	1	1	2	3629	801	4430	Single -	
512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	Total.	} PRISONERS and Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	345	Married -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	—	712	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	Total.	} MILITARY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	96	192	Married -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	Total.	} GRAND TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2698	2070	4768	Married -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4414	801	5215	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7112	2871	9983	Total.	

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 5.—AGES of MALES of 15 Years and upwards, in CLASSES, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

	15 to 21.	21 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Free	554	783	845	464	360	69	20	2	3097
Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men	1	425	474	197	90	46	—	—	1173
Ticket-of-Leave Men	4	580	538	356	122	13	4	—	1616
Ditto on hands of Government	—	1	21	16	10	2	—	—	50
Prisoners	—	491	417	60	30	9	—	—	1007
Military	4	72	77	16	—	—	—	—	169
TOTAL	563	2352	2372	1109	532	138	24	2	7112

No. 6.—CLASSIFICATION of the ADULT POPULATION (of 15 Years of Age and upwards) in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the Census taken on the 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	Males of 15 and upwards.							Females of 15 and upwards.			Grand Total of 15 and upwards.
	Free Civilians.	Military.	Total Males of 15 and upwards who were born in the Colony or arrived therein as free Immigrants.	Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.	Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.	Total Adult Males who arrived in the Colony as Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Total Adult Males.	Families of Civilians.	Military.	
Fremantle	545	52	597	111	132	504	747	1344	550	43	1937
Murray	108	—	108	26	24	—	50	158	73	—	231
Perth	570	105	675	215	236	260	711	1386	794	44	2164
Plantagenet	268	1	269	109	68	16	193	462	132	1	595
Sussex	154	—	154	41	143	—	184	338	103	—	441
Swan	298	4	302	118	166	91	375	677	247	4	928
Toodyay	365	2	367	150	261	46	457	824	260	1	1085
Victoria	219	1	220	70	251	31	352	572	135	—	707
Wellington	222	3	225	101	91	26	235	450	206	2	658
York	343	1	349	232	244	26	502	851	335	1	1187
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	50	—	—	50
TOTAL	3097	169	3266	1173	1666	1007	3846	7112	2775	96	9983

NOTE.—The Military only include the detachments of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment and the Royal Engineers; the Pensioners being permanently resident here are included in the general free population.

No. 7.—MARRIED and SINGLE of 15 Years and upwards, in CLASSES, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males of 15 and upwards.												Females of 15 and upwards.												Total Males of 15 and upwards.				Total Females of 15 and upwards.				Total Population of 15 Years and upwards.				
	Free Civilians.				Military.				Expencees and Con- ditional-Pardon Men.				Ticket-of-Leave Men.				Prisoners.				Families of Civiliana.				Families of Military.												
	Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.			Single.		Total.	
	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.					
Fremantle	339	544	201	545	41	41	11	52	20	21	41	70	111	504	418	236	654	690	1344	378	19	397	153	550	43	43	43	431	19	440	153	593	1937				
Murray	38	68	108	108	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	19	26	—	44	7	51	107	138	45	—	45	28	73	—	—	—	45	—	45	28	73	231				
Perth	327	537	233	570	45	45	60	105	60	22	82	133	215	280	447	145	592	794	1388	431	32	463	271	794	44	44	44	475	32	507	271	778	2164				
Plantagenet	92	199	98	298	1	1	—	—	8	4	12	20	41	—	77	16	93	245	338	72	3	104	28	133	1	1	1	102	3	105	28	133	595				
Sussex	62	87	154	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	31	103	—	—	—	72	—	72	31	103	441				
Swan	131	167	298	298	4	4	4	4	30	20	50	68	118	91	174	65	239	438	677	175	1	176	71	247	4	4	4	179	1	180	71	251	928				
Toodyay	170	192	365	365	1	1	1	2	20	24	44	106	150	46	201	58	257	597	824	213	1	214	40	260	1	1	1	214	1	215	40	261	1085				
Victoria	130	85	219	219	1	1	—	—	19	10	29	41	70	31	153	38	191	381	572	112	3	113	22	135	—	—	—	112	1	113	22	135	707				
Wellington	120	102	222	222	2	2	1	3	20	15	35	66	101	33	146	34	180	270	450	145	—	145	61	206	2	2	2	147	—	147	61	206	638				
York	185	163	346	346	1	1	—	—	53	33	86	146	232	26	247	61	308	543	851	242	3	245	90	335	1	1	1	243	3	246	90	336	1187				
Ticket-of-Leave Men on the hands of Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	39	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50			
TOTAL	1594	1630	1467	3097	96	96	73	169	246	154	400	773	1173	1007	2010	688	2638	4414	7112	1014	60	1974	801	2775	96	96	96	2010	60	2070	801	2871	9983				

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 8.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

District.	Church of England.			Wesleyana.			Independents.			Presbyteriana.			Baptists and other Protestants.			Total Protestants.			Church of Rome.			Jews, Mahometans, and Infidels.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Fremantle	855	664	1519	20	25	45	44	38	82	20	15	35	6	2	8	945	744	1689	243	228	471	12	14	26	1200	986	2186
Murray	204	119	323	—	—	—	6	3	9	6	6	12	—	—	—	216	128	344	16	16	32	—	—	—	232	144	376
Perth	957	717	1674	235	223	458	43	34	77	13	8	21	18	13	31	1266	995	2261	288	314	602	7	—	7	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	417	189	606	2	2	4	—	—	—	36	21	57	4	3	7	459	215	674	110	45	155	2	—	2	571	260	831
Sussex	325	151	476	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	1	331	154	485	83	44	127	1	—	1	415	198	613
Swan	599	322	921	22	30	52	27	29	56	10	1	11	3	—	3	661	382	1043	109	81	190	3	—	3	773	463	1236
Toodyay	691	326	1017	29	9	38	—	—	—	16	2	18	1	—	1	737	337	1074	291	161	452	1	—	1	1029	498	1527
Victoria	484	177	661	16	4	20	—	—	—	8	9	17	—	—	—	508	190	698	138	66	204	1	—	1	647	256	903
Wellington	377	224	601	25	22	47	11	9	20	15	5	20	—	—	—	428	260	688	176	111	287	6	—	6	610	371	981
York	802	430	1232	99	60	159	7	6	13	11	1	12	9	3	12	928	500	1428	206	149	355	—	—	—	1134	649	1783
Total	5711	3319	9030	450	377	827	138	119	257	138	69	207	42	21	63	6479	3905	10384	1660	1215	2875	33	14	47	8172	5134	13906
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	680	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	680	373	—	373	4	—	4	1037	—	1037
Military	150	82	232	5	3	8	71	57	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	142	368	67	39	106	—	—	—	293	181	474
Grand Total	6541	3401	9942	455	380	835	209	176	385	138	69	207	42	21	63	7385	4047	11432	2100	1254	3354	37	14	51	9522	5315	14837

No. 9.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF POPULATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, from Census taken on 31st December 1859.  
(Not including Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depot, or Military.)

District.	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.			Wales.			Western Australia.			Other British Possessions.			Foreigners.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Fremantle	540	369	909	211	215	426	53	33	86	10	1	11	333	335	668	28	26	54	25	7	32	1200	986	2186
Murray	94	27	121	27	37	64	9	2	11	2	1	3	94	76	170	2	1	3	4	—	4	232	144	376
Perth	740	429	1169	207	265	472	49	25	74	7	3	10	517	556	1073	11	28	39	30	3	33	1361	1309	2670
Plantagenet	267	68	335	66	38	104	50	16	66	1	1	1	157	130	287	15	8	23	15	15	15	571	260	831
Sussex	223	33	256	48	44	92	25	5	30	2	—	2	103	110	213	5	6	11	9	—	9	415	198	613
Swan	380	128	508	94	95	189	25	4	29	10	3	13	249	250	499	6	7	13	9	5	14	773	463	1236
Toodyay	410	102	512	902	131	833	68	12	80	6	1	7	283	250	538	7	2	9	48	—	48	1039	498	1537
Victoria	355	83	438	126	47	173	41	4	45	12	6	18	93	113	206	7	2	9	13	1	14	647	256	903
Wellington	252	114	366	121	88	209	20	6	26	—	—	—	193	159	352	14	4	18	10	4	10	610	371	981
York	569	165	734	202	142	344	96	4	40	8	2	10	308	330	638	3	2	5	8	4	12	1154	649	1783
Total	3830	1518	5348	1304	1102	2406	376	111	487	58	17	75	2335	2379	4614	98	87	185	171	20	191	8172	5134	13306

No. 10.—EDUCATION OF PERSONS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA OF THE AGE OF 5 YEARS AND UPWARDS, ON 31st December 1859.  
(Not including Military or Prisoners.)

District.	No. above 5 years of age who could read and write.			No. above 5 years of age who could not read or write.			Total No. of 5 years and upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
Fremantle	659	465	1124	64	78	142	723	543	1266	354	332	676	290	244	534	1013	787	1800
Murray	142	79	221	24	10	34	166	89	255	57	36	93	33	26	59	199	115	314
Perth	749	520	1269	121	115	236	870	635	1505	567	537	1104	446	422	868	1316	1057	2373
Plantagenet	364	124	488	34	31	65	398	155	553	116	75	191	116	44	160	514	199	713
Sussex	263	87	350	35	8	43	298	95	393	106	56	162	71	48	119	369	143	512
Swan	438	237	675	70	73	143	508	310	818	234	127	361	164	54	218	672	364	1036
Toodyay	603	240	843	82	46	128	685	286	971	311	128	439	229	91	311	914	368	1282
Victoria	384	98	482	44	30	74	438	155	593	211	91	302	167	61	228	395	189	784
Wellington	379	178	557	56	52	108	435	230	665	149	114	263	93	62	155	528	292	820
York	670	267	937	107	96	203	777	363	1140	323	259	582	216	143	359	993	506	1499
Total	4651	2295	6946	637	559	1196	5288	2834	8122	2462	1725	4187	1825	1186	3011	7113	4020	11133

No. 11.—POPULATION OF TOWNS, not including PRISONERS, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

Town.	Married.			Single of 15 and upwards.			Children under 15.			Military and their Families.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	70	66	136	160	6	166	82	102	184	1	5	6	313	179	492
Bunbury	41	36	77	32	13	45	50	38	88	12	6	18	135	93	228
Fremantle	423	397	820	365	153	518	412	436	848	112	94	206	1312	1080	2392
Guildford	61	55	116	89	24	113	53	72	125	8	7	15	211	158	369
Perth	419	423	842	468	257	725	468	515	983	149	63	212	1504	1258	2762
York	119	91	210	126	30	156	128	118	246	4	2	6	377	241	618
TOTAL TOWNS	1133	1068	2201	1240	483	1723	1193	1281	2474	286	177	463	3852	3009	6861

No. 12.—ABORIGINES in PRIVATE EMPLOY in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Fremantle	9	3	12
Murray	6	1	7
Perth	4	8	12
Plantagenet	14	16	30
Sussex	33	10	43
Swan	14	6	20
Toodyay	81	21	102
Victoria	3	2	5
Wellington	3	1	4
York	9	1	10
TOTAL	176	69	245

NO. 13.—OCCUPATIONS of the MALE POPULATION in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, also the NUMBER of FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, on 31st December 1859.  
(Not including Military or Prisoners, or Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government.)

[illegible]

***(Continued.)***

District.	MEDICAL.			LABOURERS, NOT AGRICULTURAL.						MISCELLANEOUS.										Male Domestic Servants.			Female Domestic Servants.			Total Domestic Servants.
	Physicians and Surgeons.	Apothecaries.	Total.	Carters.	Engine Drivers.	Boatmen.	Miners.	General Labourers.	Total.	Gardeners.	No Occupation.	Schoolmasters.	Seamen.	Solicitors.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Clergymen.	Government Civil Service.	Total.	Male Domestic Servants.	Female Domestic Servants.						
Fremantle	3	3	5	6	—	57	—	247	310	2	—	5	15	—	—	—	4	95	121	25	70	95				
Murray	—	—	2	10	2	48	3	286	359	34	5	5	57	—	—	—	12	60	120	109	10	159				
Perth	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	43	3	4	2	—	3	—	—	1	15	62	15	10	25				
Plantagenet	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	50	50	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	13	13	26				
Sussex	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	81	81	7	—	1	4	—	1	2	7	12	27	26	55	81				
Swan	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	70	70	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	18	32	50				
Toodyay	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	15	14	29				
Victoria	2	—	2	—	—	9	—	12	21	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	11	13	17	34	47				
Wellington	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	22	24	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	11	18	27	33	60				
York	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
TOTAL	14	3	17	16	3	123	38	838	1018	47	10	20	76	3	2	32	233	425	207	356	563					



No. 14 —CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

	WHOLE POPULATION. 14837.		MALES. 9522.		FEMALES. 5315.		ADULT MALES. 7112.		ADULT FEMALES. 2871.		CONDITION OF ADULT MALES. 7112.						RELIGION. 14837.						
	Males. 9522	Females. 5315	Under 15. 2410	Above 15. 7112	Under 15. 2444	Above 15. 2871	Married. 2698	Single. 4414	Married. 2070	Single. 801	Free. 9097	Military. 169	Expirees and Con- ditional-Pardon Men. 1173	Ticket-of-Leave Men. 1666	Prisoners. 1007	Church of Eng- land. 9942	Wesleyans. 835	Independents. 385	Other Protestants. 270	Total Protestants. 11432	Church of Rome. 3354	Jews, Mahometans, &c. 51	
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	64.17	35.83	16.24	47.93	16.48	19.35	29.75	18.19	13.96	5.39	20.83	1.14	7.9	11.23	6.78	67	5.63	2.6	1.82	77.05	22.6	—	—
" Male Population (9522.)	—	—	25.31	74.69	—	—	28.94	46.35	—	—	32.52	1.77	12.41	17.41	10.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	45.99	54.01	—	—	15.06	38.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Male Adult Population (7112.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.93	62.07	—	—	43.55	2.38	16.5	23.42	14.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.1	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued.)

	OCCUPATIONS.								
	Agriculture and Grazing.	Trade and Com- merce.	Mechanics, Arti- sans, &c.	General Labourers.	Government Civil Service.	Military.	Other Callings.	Convicts on hands of Government.	
	3096	381	897	1016	235	169	396	1057	
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	50.66	2.56	5.84	6.84	1.58	1.14	2.66	7.12	—
" Male Population (9522.)	52.19	4.01	9.1	10.67	2.46	1.77	4.15	11.1	—
" Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Male Adult Population (7112.)	43.11	6.35	12.19	14.28	9.3	2.37	5.56	14.86	—
" Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 15.—CULTIVATION in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, in ACRES, in 1859.

District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize, Beans, and Pulse.	Hay and Green Crop.	Fallow.	Land cleared for Cultivation.	Kitchen Garden.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Vineyard.	Total Cultivated Land, and Land prepared for Cultivation.	Produce of 1858 Vintage.	
														Wine, gallons.	Dried Fruits, lbs.
Fremantle	76	70	—	1	8	105	36	122	45	11	1	14	489	600	200
Murray	595	80	31	7	—	223	86	137	26	7	1	11	1204	900	700
Perth	202	95	45	89	36	282	72	208	129	55	4	91	1303	4586	9009
Plantagenet	385	169	11	11	5	134	96	313	63	21	1	1	1210	—	—
Sussex	569	224	4	326	11	130	95	586	24	63	1	7	2030	100	—
Swan	1767	297	120	91	12	1540	235	850	87	49	4	113	5225	9878	7090
Toodyay	3489	943	105	47	4	991	926	1232	57	11	1	30	7856	135	678
Victoria	1573	632	54	6	4	296	509	2037	21	8	1	5	5136	—	—
Wellington	1813	464	85	82	3	367	166	834	56	144	3	52	4129	4389	1135
York	3141	1065	162	47	2	1380	937	1634	66	8	4	39	8555	245	140
TOTAL	13610	4029	617	707	85	5438	3238	8078	574	377	21	363	37137	20833	18952

No. 16.—STOCK in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

District.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Fremantle	115	678	1439	380	208
Murray	407	2475	1707	273	113
Perth	354	1608	1667	968	847
Plantagenet	807	1223	36736	706	35
Sussex	700	4539	5523	463	8
Swan	1005	4217	9900	1238	652
Toodyay	1832	4923	56425	2744	138
Victoria	833	4399	43768	556	159
Wellington	731	5672	4570	767	69
York	1582	1236	73080	3335	56
TOTAL	8386	30990	234815	11430	2285

**WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.****No. 17.—MILLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.**

Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.
13	7	6	28	54

**No. 18.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL REVENUE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Revenue - -	34161	34452	42103	33548	45039	48752

**No. 19.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Expenditure - -	36860	40153	38865	37627	39355	45728

**No. 20.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Civil Services - - -	89473	79321	61832	57196	59416	56819
Military Services - -	53124	35286	31645	34126	48629	35251
TOTAL - - -	132597	114607	93477	91322	108045	92070

**No. 21.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imports - - - -	128260	105320	122938	94532	144932	125315

**No. 22.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—EXPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Exports - - - -	36242	46314	44739	59947	78649	93037

**No. 23.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING INWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships - -	97	9	112	117	116	111
Tonnage - - - -	38963	27532	26681	59822	58830	63414

# STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 125

No. 24.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING OUTWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships - - -	} No Return. {	93	112	117	113	103
Tonnage - - - - -		37907	26604	59822	47719	57665

No. 25.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CROWN LANDS GRANTED and SOLD in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Crown Lands granted and sold -	2142	1715	2456	2713	3368	2231

No. 26.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CULTIVATED LAND in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.  
(Not including Fallowed, or Land cleared for Cultivation.)

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat - - - - -	5897	8409	9712	10895	11717	13610
Barley - - - - -	1539	1601	3459	1849	2827	4029
Oats - - - - -	935	299	436	352	546	617
Rye - - - - -	204	270	287	431	481	707
Maize, Beans, and Pulse -	61	87	42	95	80	85
Hay and Green Crop - -	3236	2284	3470	3559	4284	5438
Vineyard - - - - -	155	162	179	221	292	363
Potatoes - - - - -	218	272	187	266	255	377
Kitchen Garden - - -	342	304	303	295	348	574
TOTAL - - -	11987	13688	18075	17963	20830	25800

No. 27.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—STOCK from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Horses - - - - -	4499	4887	5408	7214	7153	8386
Cattle - - - - -	20436	21083	23207	26297	27806	30999
Sheep - - - - -	173568	184114	177717	198386	217280	234815
Pigs - - - - -	4442	5309	6247	8651	9338	11430
Goats - - - - -	1003	560	1258	1532	1744	2185

No. 28.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—BIRTHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males - - - - -	156	212	194	256	257	269
Females - - - - -	132	189	161	210	234	262
TOTAL - - -	288	401	355	466	491	531

**WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.****No. 29.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—DEATHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males - - - - -	40	38	75	113	101	143
Females - - - - -	18	20	21	51	63	66
TOTAL -	58	58	96	164	164	209

**No. 30.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MARRIAGES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.**

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Church of England -	48	34	27	36	53	62
Wesleyans - -	21	21	20	19	25	24
Independents - -	12	21	14	16	19	12
Church of Rome - -	28	31	29	23	34	43
District Registrars -	16	20	9	19	13	10
TOTAL - -	125	127	99	113	144	151

**No. 31.—CHURCHES and CHAPELS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.**

Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	TOTAL.
14	5	4	3	26

**No. 32.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.**

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
	14	641

**No. 33.—MINES working in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.**

	Copper.	Lead.	TOTAL.
	8	4	12

FRED. P. BARLEE,  
Colonial Secretary.

A. DURLACHER,  
Registrar-General.

## NEW ZEALAND.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace  
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 74.)

Government House, Auckland, New Zealand,  
July 27, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward six copies of the statistics of New Zealand for the  
year 1859.

The introductory report of the Registrar-General is so comprehensive, that I need not trouble your Grace with any lengthened remarks on the subject. The augmentation in the population, which amounts to 20·54 per cent., and the corresponding prosperity of the colony, are most satisfactory, and prove that if adequately protected by the mother country this colony, will in a few years be one of the most important in Her Majesty's dominions, and will contribute in no small degree to its wealth.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Enclosure in  
No. 19.

REPORT to the Honourable E. W. STAFFORD, Colonial Secretary, &amp;c.

SIR,

Registrar-General's Office, Auckland, July 2, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to present a series of statistical tables for the year 1859, in continuation of the volumes of statistics of New Zealand for 1853-1856, 1857, and 1858, which have been previously published.

In the important branches of information dependent on the census, it is obvious that, during the interval between one triennial enumeration and another, the utmost that can be arrived at must be approximations, more or less close, according to the nature and extent of the data upon which each can be calculated. As respects the population, however, it has usually been found that,—by adding to the previously ascertained numbers, the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration,—an estimate can be obtained, which may be received as substantially reliable. On this plan the population table (No. 1) has been compiled, the census taken in December 1858 forming the basis. It will be seen that the increase of the population of European descent in New Zealand during the year 1859 is estimated to have been no less than 12,180; viz., 7,428 males, and 4,752 females; an augmentation, the magnitude of which becomes evident when it is shown *centesimally*, the increase upon every 100 of the gross population having amounted to 20·54; or, taking the comparative numbers of the sexes separately, to 22·10 on the male, and 18·50 on the female population respectively.

The elements of the calculation may be shown compendiously as follows (the Chatham Islands being omitted):—

Increase by arrivals in 1859	-	-	-	-	-	21,188
„ births „	-	-	-	-	-	2,646
Total increase	-	-	-	-	-	23,834
Decrease by departures	-	-	-	-	-	10,950
„ deaths „	-	-	-	-	-	704
Total decrease	-	-	-	-	-	11,654
Net increase in 1859	-	-	-	-	-	12,180
Population in December 1858, as shown by census	-	-	-	-	-	59,328
Estimated population in December 1859	-	-	-	-	-	71,508

NEW  
ZEALAND.

The increase, it will be seen, was owing mainly to the unusual tide of immigration to New Zealand during 1859, especially to Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago. The particulars appear in Table No. 3, in which the immigration and emigration for the year are shown, not (as on previous occasions) merely by summaries for the provinces, but by the details for each port.

The distribution of this increase through the several parts of the colony is shown both numerically and centesimally in the following Table :—

PROVINCES.	Population (as ascertained by Census) in December 1858.			Estimated Population in December 1859.			Estimated Numerical Increase in 1859.			Centesimal Increase in 1859.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	On the Num- bers of the Sexes respectively.		On the Total Population.
										M.	F.	
Auckland - - -	10,218	7,959	18,177	12,384	9,302	21,686	2,166	1,343	3,509	21.19	16.87	19.30
N. Plymouth (Taranaki) - - -	1,414	1,236	2,650	1,450	1,276	2,726	36	40	76	2.54	3.23	2.86
Wellington - - -	6,524	5,229	11,753	7,495	5,549	13,044	971	320	1,291	14.88	6.11	10.98
Hawke's Bay - - -	1,063	451	1,514	1,411	617	2,028	348	166	514	32.73	36.80	33.94
Nelson - - -	5,203	4,069	9,272	5,654	4,524	10,178	451	455	906	8.66	11.18	9.77
Canterbury - - -	5,301	3,666	8,967	7,445	5,339	12,784	2,144	1,673	3,817	40.44	45.63	42.56
Otago - - -	3,874	2,070	6,944	5,185	3,825	9,010	1,311	755	2,066	33.83	24.59	29.75
Totals - - -	33,597	25,680	59,277*	41,024	30,432	71,456*	7,427	4,752	12,179	22.10	18.50	20.54

\* Stewart's Island not being included, the addition of 51 in 1858, and 52 in 1859, to the above totals, will be necessary to make them agree with the figures in the General Tables of Population.

In other branches of the Census Statistics the same closeness of approximation cannot be expected, no data of equal trustworthiness being available. Still, the assumption that the persons added to the population in 1859 may, generally speaking, be regarded as divisible into about the same proportions as respects places of birth, religious denominations, occupations, and state of education, with the persons who were in the colony when the census was taken, may perhaps be admitted as some guide in the absence of more accurate information. With this object, I subjoin further tabular views of the results of the last census, calculated centesimally, which have at least a definite value as exhibiting in a convenient form portions of the reliable information obtained in December 1858, and may be regarded as supplementary to the last statistical volume. In these calculations the population of Stewart's and the Chatham Islands (amounting collectively to only 136 souls) and the military and their families are not included. It is scarcely necessary to premise that the tables refer only to the population of European descent in New Zealand.

## PLACES OF BIRTH.

TABLE showing the per-centage of places of Birth of the Population in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	New Zealand.	Australian Colo- nies.	Other British Dominions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Places, or not described.
Auckland - - -	30.08	15.26	9.28	0.32	34.28	3.61	4.06	0.93	0.31	0.29	1.58
New Plymouth (Taranaki) - - -	52.98	1.92	2.53	0.19	40.00	0.90	0.87	0.04	—	0.19	0.38
Wellington - - -	43.48	5.78	9.90	0.35	35.84	2.04	0.95	0.31	0.10	0.34	0.91
Hawke's Bay - - -	43.99	8.06	11.03	0.53	26.55	4.03	2.11	0.99	0.99	0.79	0.93
Nelson - - -	45.86	3.32	8.20	0.45	35.54	1.90	1.28	0.36	0.21	2.60	0.28
Canterbury - - -	60.61	4.62	6.97	0.71	21.61	1.09	1.45	0.30	0.67	1.02	0.95
Otago - - -	19.30	2.97	50.47	0.22	22.02	2.19	1.19	0.35	0.14	0.29	0.86
Average for the Colony - - -	39.94	7.68	13.45	0.39	31.49	2.37	2.09	0.52	0.29	0.78	1.00

## Occupations.

In this, as in other colonies, the inquiry into the occupations of the people is perhaps that in which the information to be obtained from the census is least capable of being tabulated with precision. Many settlers pursue more than one avocation; and the calling entered in the census schedule is not always that in which the person is most habitually engaged, or from which he principally derives his maintenance. The descriptions are also frequently indefinite, and different names are given to what may be regarded as substantially the same business. The following table, however, which is calculated from a careful compilation of the entries under this heading in the census schedules of December 1858, will afford a general view of the proportions in which the population are engaged in the principal pursuits and employments.

TABLE showing centesimally the Distribution of Occupations in New Zealand in December 1856.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

PROVINCES.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agricultural and Pastoral.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Professions (including Clerical, Legal, Medical Teachers, Surveyors, and other Edu- cated Professions).	Labourers.	Miscellaneous, including Domestic Servants.	No Occupation stated (prin- cipally Women and Chil- dren).
Auckland - - - -	3.74	5.39	9.64	1.84	7.00	8.39	64.00
New Plymouth (Taranaki) - - -	2.38	8.83	5.92	1.96	4.26	3.89	72.76
Wellington - - - -	3.43	6.42	7.46	1.53	5.03	7.27	68.86
Hawke's Bay - - - -	3.96	15.46	9.84	1.78	9.64	15.59	43.73
Nelson - - - -	2.72	8.27	5.99	1.53	7.58	7.40	66.51
Canterbury - - - -	2.61	8.42	7.52	1.62	7.67	6.47	65.69
Otago - - - -	1.74	9.95	5.92	1.05	7.85	7.59	65.90
Average for the Colony -	3.05	7.45	7.72	1.61	6.85	7.61	65.71

*Religious Denominations.*

In the following Table the order in the schedule of "religious bodies," appended to "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been generally followed; but the Presbyterians have been brought under one heading, householders, in very many instances, not having regarded the distinctive designations of the several Presbyterian churches in filling the census forms.

TABLE showing the Per-centage of the Religious Denominations in New Zealand in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic Church.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Congregational Independents.	Baptists.	Primitive Methodists.	Lutheran Church.	Hebrews.	Society of Friends.	Other Denominations, or not described.
Auckland - - - -	45.82	15.49	21.98	8.12	3.03	1.84	0.41	0.15	0.66	0.04	2.46
New Plymouth (Taranaki) - - -	52.08	2.94	2.00	20.11	4.19	1.51	11.85	0.08	—	0.30	4.94
Wellington - - - -	54.60	14.55	10.61	12.32	1.72	1.92	1.20	0.21	0.32	0.13	2.42
Hawke's Bay - - - -	62.02	17.44	13.01	3.10	1.39	0.33	0.13	0.53	0.20	0.92	0.93
Nelson - - - -	54.98	12.01	6.34	11.30	1.51	4.37	0.21	3.00	0.19	0.13	5.96
Canterbury - - - -	72.88	10.67	4.08	8.26	1.13	1.47	0.11	0.54	0.09	0.02	0.75
Otago - - - -	25.50	65.74	2.02	1.35	2.22	1.67	0.03	0.39	0.01	0.16	0.91
Average for the Colony	51.40	19.40	11.11	9.09	2.16	2.12	0.95	0.70	0.32	0.12	2.63

*Education.*

The following Table is condensed from one published amongst the Census Tables in the Statistics of last year. As compared with the Census Returns of 1851, there appears an increase, in seven years, of the proportion of the population able to read and write, amounting to more than 9 per cent.

TABLE showing the Centesimal Proportions of Males and Females respectively, and of the Total (European) Population of New Zealand, able or unable to read or write, in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.								
	Cannot read.		Read only.		Read and Write.		Both Sexes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.
Auckland - - - -	24.89	28.23	10.43	15.05	64.68	56.72	26.35	12.46	61.19
New Plymouth (Taranaki) - - -	24.75	25.24	12.17	15.45	63.08	59.31	24.98	13.70	61.32
Wellington - - - -	24.27	26.89	9.93	14.84	65.80	58.27	25.43	12.12	62.45
Hawke's Bay - - - -	20.88	39.91	6.12	7.98	73.00	52.11	26.55	6.67	66.78
Nelson - - - -	22.91	26.52	7.67	11.43	69.42	62.05	24.49	9.32	66.19
Canterbury - - - -	22.28	27.91	8.58	10.31	69.14	61.78	24.58	9.29	66.13
Otago - - - -	21.35	25.02	10.79	13.94	67.86	61.04	22.97	12.18	64.85
Average for the Colony	23.51	27.32	9.59	13.52	66.90	59.16	25.16	11.29	63.55



NEW  
ZEALAND.

The quantity of land under cultivation, and the numbers of live stock in the colony, can be estimated, with any reliable degree of correctness, only in the years when the census is taken; the basis of greater or lesser probability on which the calculations in the preceding tables rest, scarcely existing where so much is necessarily contingent upon circumstances. It may be generally stated, however, that, on a comparison of the results of the censuses in 1851 and 1858 respectively, it was found that during seven years the land under crop in the colony had increased from 29,140 to 140,965 acres, and the land fenced from 30,470 to 235,488 acres; and the numbers of live stock, of all kinds, from 299,115 to 1,727,997. If it is assumed that the increase for the last year was according to the average of the previous septennial period, then, in December 1859 the quantity of land under crop would be 156,940 acres, and of land fenced, 264,776 acres; and the aggregate number of live stock about 1,932,123. This estimate, however, affords no more than a very general idea of what a census taken in 1859 might have been expected to show.

The Abstract of the Census of the Aboriginal Native Population taken in 1857-58, as published in the Statistical volume for last year, is reprinted in this volume (Table No. 2.); no later information having been available, except with regard to the province of Canterbury, a careful census of the native population in which (with the exception of the west coast) was taken by Mr. Walter Buller in the beginning of the present year. Though confined to a single province,—and that one in which there are comparatively few Maories,—yet the recent date as well as the completeness of the information render it interesting; and the portions of Mr. Buller's returns which show the numbers of the native population, the live stock owned by them, and their crops and cultivations, are included in the Appendix.

The Tables relating to Trade and Interchange, and the Revenue Tables, have been prepared in the offices of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter, and may be received with full confidence in their accuracy. An alteration has been made in the form in which the details of imports and exports are presented; the whole of the ports being now arranged in one table, instead of being given in separate tables as heretofore. Otherwise the previous plan has been continued, the summaries especially being still prepared so as to afford, in a very compendious shape, information which it would cost the general reader considerable pains to extract from the detailed statements, which, nevertheless, have their special value for those who desire to enter more minutely into commercial and financial questions, for the consideration of which they are designed to afford materials and facility.

A comparison of these tables with those for the immediately preceding year, and for the previous years from 1853 (the most important of which are included in the following summaries), will afford satisfactory evidence of the progress of the colony. It may be convenient to bring together here a few of the principal results of such a comparison.

The total value of imports, which had increased from 597,827*l.* in 1853 to 1,141,273*l.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 1,551,030*l.*, being an increase of 409,757*l.* on the last year.

The total value of exports, which was 303,282*l.* in 1853, and 458,023*l.* in 1858, rose in 1859 to 551,484*l.*, being an increase of 93,461*l.* in that year. Omitting the exports of articles imported from other countries, and taking only the exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures (which are manifestly those from which the real development of the resources of the colony is to be inferred), it is gratifying to find that there was an increase in the last year amounting to 87,358*l.* 12*s.*, the totals being 521,308*l.* in 1859, against 433,949*l.* 8*s.* in 1858.

The shipping exhibits a corresponding increase. In 1853, the vessels entered inwards were 238, with a tonnage of 65,504; in 1858, vessels 339, tonnage 90,118; in 1859, vessels 438, tonnage 136,580. Outwards, the vessels numbered in 1853, 229, tonnage 62,891; in 1858, vessels 322, tonnage 82,293; in 1859, vessels 398, tonnage 120,392.

The total revenue of the colony, which had risen from 149,820*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1853 to 341,654*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 459,648*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase in that year, as compared with 1858, of 117,993*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Of this increase, the ordinary revenue shows 29,120*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* above 1858, the increase in the customs duties (exclusive of the export duty on gold) making 16,679*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* of this amount, while the territorial revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by the sum of 80,082*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Such information as I have been able to obtain respecting the meteorology of New Zealand in 1859, is given in the Appendix. It includes (Appendix A.) an abstract of the Meteorological Register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, which Colonel Mould has kindly supplied, in continuation of similar tables for previous years, commencing with 1853, furnished by him, and published in the former volumes of statistics. Appendix B. is an abstract of daily observations made at Heathcote Valley, near Lyttelton, by I. T. Cookson, Esq., M.G.A.; and Appendix C., a wind and weather table, also for Canterbury, from observations by C. O. Torlesse, Esq., both those gentlemen having courteously forwarded this information for the present volume, in addition to the information supplied by them for the last. Dr. Thomson's interesting table, comparing New Zealand with other countries as regards climate, is again reprinted from the volume for 1853-1856.

It does not seem necessary to remark here upon the other tables in the following series, notes being appended to such of them as appeared to require any particular explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. BENNETT,  
Registrar-General.

(Note.—The Appendices above referred to, being very minute, are not reprinted.)

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**EASTERN COLONIES.**

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CEYLON.

## CEYLON.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Queen's House, Colombo,  
June, 15 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

It is peculiarly gratifying to me, at the close of my administration of the affairs of this island, to be enabled to submit to your Grace additional proofs that the high estimate which I originally formed of its capabilities was not exaggerated, and that my views as to the system best calculated to develop its resources have been corroborated by the results of another year.

2. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for the confidence which your Grace and those of your predecessors, under whom I have had the honour of serving during the last five years, have been pleased to place in my recommendations; or for the cordial co-operation that I have found here in the Executive and Legislative Councils. Without this double support my government must have been as barren as I trust it will hereafter be thought fruitful in useful works; the progress of the Colony would have been retarded; other coffee-producing countries might have been brought into a dangerous rivalry with Ceylon; and land, which is now becoming a favourite investment with capitalists, even when there is no intention of bringing it into immediate cultivation, would not have acquired that value which is the fruit of improved communications and easier access.

*Revenue.*

3. Without going over the ground afresh upon which I entered so largely last year, and referring to the Tabular Returns appended to paragraph 6 of my despatch, to show the gradual increase of the revenue since 1854, I shall now simply state, that the revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, the receipts of 1858 being 654,961*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and those of 1859 747,036*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, while the expenditure of the latter year, not including the surplus fund votes, amounted to 698,268*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving a net surplus upon the year of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* If the surplus fund expenditure, amounting to 53,825*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.*, be added to the outlay, as well as to the receipts, the latter will amount to 800,862*l.* 9*s.* 8¾*d.*, the expenditure to 752,093*l.* 18*s.* 7¾*d.*, the balance of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* remaining the same,

4. This is the largest amount yet reached in Ceylon, the revenue having only realized 408,000*l.* in the year ending 1st January 1855. And the progress made is the more satisfactory, because of its steadiness. The receipts of 1859, as I have just stated, exceeded those of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, and those of 1857 by 169,008*l.* If compared with 1854, the excess amounts to no less a sum than 339,037*l.*

*Expenditure.*

5. The increase in the expenditure of the Colony bears a fair proportion to that of the revenue. Large additions have been made to establishments to meet the new wants which the increase of business has created. The Colony has seen that it was its interest to pay its servants better; to encourage a more frequent supervision of the outlying districts, by a liberal scale of travelling allowances; to facilitate the access to justice by ambulatory courts, which have been tried at Nawellepettia, Pusilawe, and Maturatte in the central province, at Plopalle and Mallagam in the northern, and at Calmone in the eastern province, with decided success, and are now about to be extended to the districts of the Knuckles, Rangalle, and Meddemahanuwera, which are too far removed from Kandy to avail themselves of the regular police court; and to provide for the growing desire for land, by an increase in the survey department, which alone amounts to 4,783*l.* a year. The result is, that the expenditure of 1859 amounted to 698,263*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, against 594,332*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1858, showing a net increase of 103,936*l.*

*Items of Increase in Revenue.*

## 6. The principal items of increase in revenue are :—

Customs	-	-	-	£33,323
Land sales	-	-	-	7,633
Land revenue	-	-	-	16,078
Rents (exclusive of land)	-	-	-	2,575
Licences	-	-	-	3,556
Pearl fishery (as compared with 1858)				24,181

Some of these, like the pearl fishery, are accidental, and are not likely to recur for some years. Others have a permanent character, for they denote increased cultivation, arising from the higher value of agricultural produce throughout the island; increased traffic, as shown by the greater competition for toll rents; and increased consumption, under the heads of arrack, salt, and rice, the latter of which has largely contributed to the increase in the customs.

7. By a series of papers, which the Acting Auditor General has prepared at my suggestion, though not usually included in the Blue Book, it appears that the customs receipts have risen from 110,952*l.* in 1854 to 218,498*l.* in 1859; the arrack rent, from 58,697*l.* to 76,943*l.*; salt, from 52,570*l.* to 68,283*l.*; toll rents, from 27,656*l.* to 48,706*l.*; land revenue, from 49,617*l.* to 97,920*l.*; land sales, from 6,015*l.* to 31,755*l.*; the total increase in the five years under the six heads of revenue included in the table from which I quote being 236,566*l.*, and the average annual increase 47,312*l.*, which, added to the receipts of the pearl fisheries, amounting to 140,490*l.* sufficiently accounts for the constantly recurring excess of the actual over the estimated revenue, and for the fact that after providing for an aggregate expenditure of 351,269*l.* under supplementary supply bills, the balances that have accrued have covered a surplus fund expenditure of 224,000*l.*, yet left 85,814*l.* in the treasury at the close of 1859, in lieu of the 40,781*l.* that I found there, on the 1st January 1855 :—

*Assets and Liabilities.*

8. For the table of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of the Government on the 31st December 1859 of 213,314*l.* But this, like all previous balances under the same head is not a net balance; deductions must be made from it for revenue debts (many of which have figured among the assets of the Colony for the last 30 years, without the slightest chance of any portion of the amount being recovered), surcharges and widows' pension fund, which reduce the real amount to 85,814*l.* But that is a net available balance, over and above the revenue of 1860, which I leave in the treasury at the disposal of my successor, subject only to such demands as may be made upon it under the general surplus fund bill, which Mr. Labouchere directed me to bring in, but in which I shall include nothing that is not indispensable for the completion of works begun under my administration, but left in consequence of my removal from the Colony in an unfinished state. I allude more especially to the courts at Hulfsdorp, the two wings of which are built, while 8,000*l.* are still required for the Supreme Court, which is to fill the space in the centre, according to the original design.

*Surplus Fund Ordinances.*

9. I have nothing to add to the details given upon this subject in my Blue Book Despatch of last year (par 5.), and in the message accompanying the additional ordinance brought in at the close of last Session.

Most of the works thus provided for are approaching to completion, and the benefits derived from the outlay by the Colony are admitted to be a full equivalent for the cost.

*Cash in Hand.*

10. From the Treasurer's returns, it appears that the cash in hand, in the general treasury, and the several cutcherries in the island, on the 1st January 1860, was 97,982*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Government of 41,592*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, after deducting the amount of deposits and treasury notes still outstanding. A sum of 80,000*l.*, being a loan to the Oriental Bank, must be added to the above balance, though a part of this amount represents the unexpended balances on surplus fund votes.

CEYLON.

*Customs.*

11. There was an increase of 284,845*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* in the value of goods imported in 1859, as compared with 1858, the one having been 2,029,861*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, the other 2,314,707*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and in the exports, of 237,302*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the value for the two years having been, 1858, 1,923,199*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; 1859, 2,160,502*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*. There was a proportionate increase in the revenue derived from these sources, the figures being, 1858, 182,811*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; 1859, 216,785*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; showing an increase during the past year of 33,973*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*. The exports of coffee for 1859 were in excess of those for 1858 by 45,271 cwts., there having been shipped in the one year 589,773 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., in the other, 544,507 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. The exports of cinnamon, though in excess by 128,617 lbs. of those of 1858, are still considerably below what they were in 1856. The quantities for each year having been:—

1856	-	909,033 lbs.
1857	-	888,959 „
1858	-	750,744 „
1859	-	879,361 „

But the imports of rice and paddy are again on the increase. In my last Blue Book Despatch I reported a decrease for 1858 of 519,422 bushels; but this has been more than made good by an increase of 676,760 bushels during the past year, the figures being 1858, 3,382,998 bushels, and 1859, 4,059,758 bushels. Such an increase, under the peculiar circumstances of Ceylon, may be regarded, not as an indication of failing production in the Singhalese or Tamil districts for home use, but of increasing demand for labour employed in the coffee districts and on public works. The amount received under this head would, I believe, have very considerably exceeded that actually realized, but for the suspension of the railway works, which has exercised, naturally and inevitably, a prejudicial influence upon trade generally, and led, as I anticipated, to a marked decrease in the customs receipts of the present year. This result is the more mortifying, because, as I have already shown, the increase in the customs for the last five years has been steady and progressive. The amount is now nearly double what it was in 1854; and I beg to record my belief that whenever the Colony gives fair play to its resources I see no reason why the customs alone should not yield 300,000*l.* to the revenue. They would, in my opinion, have reached 250,000*l.* in 1860 but for the check that has occurred.

*Public Works.*

12. The total expenditure on public works in 1859 amounted to the large sum of 208,188*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*, which includes 168,588*l.* of Government money, 18,781*l.* of road ordinance money, and 28,768*l.* for cost of establishment under the new scale. Of this amount 103,884*l.* were expended upon the up-keep of roads, 20,681*l.* on new bridges (all of which have been completed since the date of this report), 4,317*l.* on the repair of bridges, 16,870*l.* on new public buildings, 13,514*l.* on the repair of existing buildings, 1,809*l.* on the drainage of Colombo and Kandy, 20,047*l.* on miscellaneous services, which include tools for department (2,778*l.*), bullocks, carts, &c. (999*l.*), a large crane at the Colombo Wharf, 1,134*l.*, and payments on account of the Oroobokke and Kirime dams, the dam at Kelaar, and the irrigation works in the eastern province, 10,680*l.* in all. As I have given the total receipts of the year in par. 3. at 800,862*l.*, including 53,825*l.* from surplus fund ordinances, I do not separate the surplus fund expenditure here from that provided for by ordinary and supplementary supply votes.

13. It is only due to the department of public works to state that in its new form, and with the additions made to it under the Fixed Establishment Bill of 1858, it has conducted with ease and success the large amount of work now thrown upon it; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the quiet and unostentatious efficiency of Mr. Churchill, whom I placed at its head, on the appointment of Major Skinner to the post of Acting Auditor General. Mr. Churchill has convinced me of the great advantages that the Colony will derive from having a thoroughly trained professional man in the first instead of the second place in this important branch of the service, and of the wisdom of the legislature in attaching this condition to the increase of salary voted upon any new appointment. I trust that the principle thus laid down will never be departed from again.

*Government Houses at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.*

CEYLON.

14. The civil engineer reports that the Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy are in good repair; that at Galle is in a very dilapidated state, and will require an expenditure of from 600*l.* to 800*l.* to make it habitable. I cannot, however, recommend its abandonment. It serves not only as a means of showing courtesy to the many strangers of distinction who visit Galle, but as a residence for the judges during the sessions of the Supreme Court, which occur twice a year, and for the Governor when he visits the Southern Province. And considering the growing importance of Galle, and the certainty that with a breakwater it must become the great steam harbour and coaling station of the East, I think it would be unwise to give up, for the sake of a small annual saving, the only public building that is available for Government purposes.

Queen's House, Galle.

15. The deputy commissary general having pointed out in several of his annual reports that the arrangement entered into by me in November 1855 for the supply of furniture for the private rooms at Queen's House is excessive, and needlessly onerous upon the Governor, 10 per cent. being a great deal more than is required to replace the articles that are broken or damaged in the course of the year, I shall bring this question before the Executive Council for re-consideration, in the hope both of leaving a more equitable arrangement to my successor, and of obtaining in my own case a reduction of the interest due from ten to five per cent.

Furniture.

16. I have, perhaps, the better claim to consideration in this matter, because the furniture supplied for the sleeping apartments on my arrival was of the plainest and most durable description. It is left in excellent order; and though I agree with the deputy commissary general that the furniture in the public rooms, both at Colombo and Kandy, "is old-fashioned, and some of it of a very ordinary description," I have not put the Colony to any expense under this head, though I have no doubt that the Council would have considered the matter with its usual liberality had it been brought forward.

17. I am bound to add, that the arrangement made in 1855 was of my own suggestion, and that I was warned in Council that it would be found much too advantageous for the Colony and much too onerous for the Governor. I based it, if I recollect right, upon the terms on which cabin furniture is or was supplied by Her Majesty's dockyards to captains fitting out a ship for commission, forgetting the difference in wear and tear at sea or on shore in the course of three years.

*Legislation.*

18. The ordinances passed in the Session of 1859 were sixteen in number, the most important of which related to the postal convention with India, the exemption of machinery from duty, the granting of exclusive privileges to inventors, the amendment of the laws relating to the courts of requests, and the revision of the Act of the previous session "to amend the laws of marriage in the Kandyan Provinces." Ordinances No. 2, and No. 6, have been already turned to practical account, in a great variety of instances, both as regards the import of machinery, and the patenting of useful inventions, in the Colony, no fewer than thirteen patents having been taken out since the passing of the Act.

19. The change made in the laws relating to the courts of requests, is the first instance in which an un-official member has been allowed to originate a measure, the Governor simply accepting the responsibility of inserting it in the Government Gazette, and laying it upon the table of Council. It is a precedent that I hope to see followed frequently, provided the measures introduced bear the stamp of the same careful preparation that was bestowed upon the first, which to all appearance is working satisfactorily, and will do credit to its author.

20. As I was one of those who doubted the necessity of revising the ordinance of 1858 respecting Kandyan marriages, I am the more bound to admit that I became perfectly satisfied of the propriety of the course adopted before the discussion was closed, and saw that the attempt to reconcile discrepancies by an explanatory Act could only have led to doubt and confusion, in a matter where clearness and simplicity were pre-eminently required.

21. The ordinance, after receiving from all quarters the most impartial consideration, assumed a shape which has proved equally satisfactory to the Queen's Government and to the Kandyans themselves, to whom its provisions have been explained by the Government agent personally, and who have shown remarkable intelligence in discussing them,

CEYLON.

and a great desire to see them brought into operation, under the most favourable circumstances, by the selection of the best men in each district as registrars. Mr. Braybrooke has wisely left the choice of these officers to the inhabitants of the intended district; and the greatest social change that ever took place under British rule in the laws and habits of an Eastern people will thus not only have originated with themselves but will be carried into effect by their own instrumentality in one of its most essential parts.

*Survey Department.*

22. The report of the surveyor general is as conclusive as it is concise. It would be difficult to give larger results in fewer words. The year 1859 is the first in which the new system of maintaining a survey department fully adequate to the work of the Colony has been tried. There was no branch of the service in 1855 in which so unwise an economy was exercised, or legitimate expenditure so much begrudged. It was not till 1858 that the necessary changes were made. In 1859 we have the fruit.

23. The report states that plans were sent to the Government agents of 55,000 acres of land, of which 23,305 acres were sold, realizing 39,463*l.*, while the total cost of the establishment in its new form, was 23,956*l.*, leaving a net surplus of 15,507*l.* More than a thousand sets of title plans in triplicate have been issued, about nine hundred of which were to natives. This number exceeds the total number of plans issued by the department in the previous six years. The costs of survey per acre have been reduced from 13*s.* 2½*d.* in 1855, and 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1858, to 6*s.* 6¾*d.* per acre, making a total of 18,093*l.* for lands actually sold. But, in addition to these, there were surveys for temple lands (which do not, however, keep pace with the progress of the commissioners), comprising 47 temples, and of the following towns, Kandy, Galle, Hambantotte, Negombo, and Badulla, in all of which there is valuable Crown property to dispose of, and systematic encroachments to be stopped.

24. The trigonometrical operations carried on in the twelve months have also been upon a large scale; and it is needless to observe that both the reduction of cost and the large amount of work done are due to the employment of trained ordnance surveyors, and to the improved system introduced by them. The Colony is much indebted to Captain Gosset for the pains that he took to engage a superior class of men in its service; and so far is their number from exceeding the wants of the Island, that the work grows under their hands, and affords a proportionate return. The receipts of the department for the first six months of 1860 will equal if they do not exceed, the estimate for the whole year, and may not improbably reach 1,000*l.* a week, having amounted to 21,500*l.* up to the end of May. No man can appreciate the moral and social advantages of this change without having felt the disadvantages of the system that preceded it, and seen the evils to which it gave rise; and I take some credit to myself for having denounced those evils in the Blue Book Despatch of June 1856 (paragraphs 20 to 22), and called for the remedy, which has only now been applied. As a security to property, a check upon encroachments, squatting, and fraudulent commutation returns, the increase of the survey department is invaluable; and if to these advantages it add that of increasing the revenue, instead of diminishing it, I see not what more the most rigid economists can desire. That the system will require close and intelligent supervision there is no doubt; but I have no fear as to its issue so long as the department remains in the hands of Captain Sim.

*Pearl Fishery.*

25. The pearl fishery of 1859 was, as regards results, the most successful that has taken place since the Fisheries were resumed in 1855. It realized 48,215*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and but for the change of weather which set in at the end of March, and the outbreak of cholera which ensued, there is every reason to believe that the proceeds would have reached 60,000*l.* The great increase in the selling price of the oysters was owing to the profit, which could not have been less than 300 per cent., made by the speculators in 1858. The fame of this brought all India into the field as competitors. Money was as plentiful as buyers; and the same oysters which averaged 1*l.* 19*s.* a thousand in 1858, in 1859 produced an average of 4*l.* 10*s.*, the highest rate paid being no less than 8*l.* 8*s.* There is no reason to doubt that even at these large prices large profits were made.

26. I was present at the fishery, and had an opportunity of making myself thoroughly conversant with the system adopted, and I have already expressed my entire approval of

the arrangements made by Mr. Vane, whose temporary removal from the Colony, in consequence of a severe attack of dysentery, the fruit of over exertion and exposure, I have already reported. The Legislative Council marked, at my suggestion, their sense of his services by a special vote of 400*l.*, which your Grace was pleased to approve.

27. The tabular return of the fisheries for the last six years appended to this report gives the results of each year in the most convenient shape, both as regards the cost of the fishery, the number of oysters fished, the price realized per 1,000, which has fluctuated from 12*s.* to 18*l.*, and the aggregate receipts, amounting to 140,490*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, against an expenditure of 21,047*l.* It is to be feared, however, that this branch of the revenue must be considered as in abeyance for the next three years, unless some new banks should be discovered by the English divers south of Arippe upon the western, or between Trincomalie and Point Pedro on the eastern coast. I have directed the necessary steps to be taken for a survey, at a cost of 500*l.*

#### *Public Health.*

28. The Colony has happily been spared from any violent outbreak of cholera during the past year. While the returns of 1858 gave a total of 2,865 cases, of which 1,411, or rather less than half, proved fatal, those of 1859 show but 459 cases throughout the whole island; but of these no less than 305 resulted in death; which seems to prove, that if the disease were less wide spread it was of a more virulent type than it assumed in 1858.

29. The island has been singularly free from any serious visitation of small-pox. The deaths from this disease only amounted to 17 during the whole year, at the close of which but one person remained in hospital. This may be fairly attributed to the extension of vaccination, no less than 43,128 persons having been successfully operated upon during the year. But dysentery has made fearful havoc among the European residents, though the latter part of the year was more healthy in this respect than the earlier months.

30. I have I trust been enabled in these few pages to lay before your Grace proof that I shall place in the hands of my successor a peaceful, loyal, and thriving community, with a revenue adequate to its wants, and capable of large increase, if employed, as it has been for the last five years, in giving to agriculture and trade those facilities without which no exertions can command success. I claim no other credit for the prosperity which I think I may say that I leave behind me than that of having carefully studied the wants of the island, and of having seen from a very early date that if these were met in a liberal spirit the revenue would take care of itself. With a large and enterprising European population, capital ready to be invested wherever there was a chance of a fair return, water available for irrigation, land in abundance, the undoubted property of the Crown,—it was only requisite to turn these elements of prosperity to account by improving the communications, and facilitating the acquisition of proprietary rights. The increase of the survey department, and the very large expenditure on public works, amounting, as your Grace will perceive by the accompanying return, to 1,080,000*l.* since 1855, have fully answered this double object. The tabular statement which I annex of the work actually done, shows how large a proportion of the money voted has been applied to objects of primary necessity, in a Colony where, five years ago, with the exception of the great line of road between Galle, Colombo, and Kandy, the internal communications were in the rudest and most primitive state. 86,117*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* have been expended on bridges alone, each of which removes an obstacle to the conveyance of produce to the coast. The roads repaired or made have cost 544,344*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*, canals and irrigation works, 78,592*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, additional custom house accommodation, 33,282*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*, public buildings, civil and military, 116,990*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.* And the result of all these increased facilities for conducting business is that the revenue has nearly doubled itself, without any other effort or merit on the part of the Government than that of giving fair play to the latent energies of the community. The Government has removed obstacles; the Colony has done the rest.

31. I am far from thinking that this process has yet attained its natural limits. I believe that cotton upon a large scale may be tried successfully in Ceylon, so soon as the additional supply of immigrant labour can be secured, and your Grace was pleased to give encouragement to the idea by allowing me to offer land to the enterprising firm that suggested it, upon very liberal terms. I regret that the project should have been temporarily laid aside; but I hope that it may be resumed whenever the supply of labour



CEYLON.

from India shall have been placed upon a more regular footing. The immigration system, under Ordinance No. 15 of 1858, has not yet had a fair trial; but there can be no doubt that the large proceeds of the tax (20,000*l.*) entitle all who contribute to it to expect large results.

32. With regard to the native population, although the improvement in their means and habits is marked, and has had no small influence upon the increase in the revenue, it is impossible to rely upon them for any supply of organized labour out of their usual routine. They will work by contract in clearing jungle; the whole paddy and cocoa nut cultivation of the island is in their hands; they convey the entire coffee crop from the estates to the port of shipment; but they will not work for hire upon the estates themselves. Many have small coffee gardens, which they cultivate with their wives and children, and the amount received for what is termed native coffee varies from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* It is with this money, as I believe, that the improvements in native houses, dress, and habits of living have originated; and these, again, are encouraged by an increased feeling of security due to a more regular administration of justice and an improved police. The fusion of interests, under these circumstances, is very striking. And though Oriental feeling and customs still maintain their sway, there is a curious dash of European feeling, a consciousness of legal rights, and, above all, a very general conviction of the substantial benefits of British rule.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Estimated and Actual Revenue, the Actual Expenditure, and the Surplus Revenue of each Year, from 1854 to 1859.

			Estimated Revenue.			Actual Revenue.			Actual Expenditure.			Surplus Revenue.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1854	-	-	404,000	0	0	408,000	0	0	393,268	0	0	14,773	0	0
1855	-	-	416,100	0	0	476,273	0	0	405,610	0	0	70,663	0	0
1856	-	-	430,100	0	0	504,174	0	0	457,137	0	0	47,037	0	0
1857	-	-	492,000	0	0	578,028	0	0	535,804	0	0	42,224	0	0
1858	-	-	571,500	0	0	654,961	0	0	594,333	0	0	60,628	0	0
1859	-	-	640,000	0	0	747,036	0	0	698,268	0	0	48,768	0	0

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Increase in Revenue under the following Heads in the last Five Years, viz., from 1855 to 1859.

	1854.	1855.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue of 1859 compared with that of 1854.	Average Annual Increase for Five Years.
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Arrack rents -	£ 58,697	£ 59,244	£ 547	£ —	£ 77,600	£ 11,429	£ 73,547	£ 4,053	£ 76,943	£ 3,396	£ —	£ —	£ 18,246	£ 3,649
Salt -	52,570	51,982	—	588	53,543	3,214	61,159	7,616	68,283	7,124	—	—	15,713	3,143
Toll rents -	27,656	31,942	4,286	—	44,706	9,153	46,888	2,182	48,706	1,818	—	—	21,050	4,210
Land Revenue.														
Grain—commuted -	11,274	11,730	456	—	12,355	552	13,063	708	12,899	—	164	—	1,625	925
Rented -	36,251	47,541	11,290	—	45,576	2,514	65,641	20,065	81,923	16,282	—	—	45,672	9,134
Unrented -	474	747	273	—	763	—	877	114	1,134	257	—	—	660	132
Rent of lands, &c. -	1,648	1,940	292	—	2,232	665	2,261	29	1,963	—	298	—	315	63
Land sales -	6,015	11,643	5,628	—	28,407	4,461	24,121	—	31,755	7,634	—	—	25,740	5,148
Survey fees -	690	793	103	—	3,496	1,370	3,048	—	4,159	1,111	—	—	3,469	694
Customs.														
Imports, &c. -	110,952	143,836	32,884	—	158,347	7,280	150,422	—	179,648	29,226	—	—	68,696	13,739
Exports* -	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,753	34,753	38,850	4,097	—	—	38,850	7,770
Port and harbour dues	4,683	4,656	—	27	5,880	1,129	6,082	202	5,261	—	821	—	578	116
£	310,910	366,054	55,759	615	432,905	41,767	481,862	65,669	551,524	70,945	1,283	—	240,614	48,123

\* The duty on exports commenced on the 1st January 1858.

T. SKINNER,  
Acting Auditor General.

Colombo, 6th June 1860.

**CEYLON.** No. 3.—STATE of available Cash Balance of the Colony for the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

<b>1st January 1855.</b>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	150,894	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	104,556	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Advances -	5,556	8	2						
Net available balance -				110,113	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,781	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>1st January 1856.</b>									
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	218,477	19	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	104,746	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$						
Surcharges -	2,173	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Advances -	8,755	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Net available balance -				115,676	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	102,801	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>1st January 1857.</b>									
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	259,638	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	103,062	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Surcharges -	2,380	3	2						
Net available balance -				105,443	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,195	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>1st January 1858.</b>									
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	269,886	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	103,721	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Surcharges -	711	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Widows' fund -	25,712	0	0						
Net available balance -				130,145	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	139,741	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>1st January 1859.</b>									
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	217,572	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	99,556	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$						
Surcharges -	2,319	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$						
Widows' fund -	25,712	0	0						
Net available balance -				127,587	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	*89,084	2	7
* Inclusive of the sum of 20,000 <i>l.</i> voted under the Surplus Fund Ordinance, No. 12 of 1858, which has not yet received the Queen's assent				-	-	-	20,000	0	0
Net balance				-	-	-	£ 69,984	0	0
<b>1st January 1860.</b>									
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government -	-	-	-	213,344	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Deduct revenue debts -	97,587	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Surcharges -	4,230	14	8						
Widows' fund -	25,712	0	0						
Net balance				127,530	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	85,814	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 4.—RETURN of Surplus Fund Votes and Balances remaining on the 31st December 1859.

	Ordinance No. 17 of 1856.	Ordinance No. 11 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 17 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 5 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 12 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 16 of 1859.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted	37,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	51,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	210,000 0 0
Amount expended to 31st Dec., 1859 -	34,639 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,935 1 7	45,202 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,508 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,387 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,173 18 9	138,846 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balance remaining -	2,360 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 18 5	5,797 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,491 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,612 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,826 1 3	71,153 7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

# STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 141

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Cash in hand in the General Treasury and the several Cutcheries on the 1st January 1860. Ceylon.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined money - - -	82,127	14	5½			
„ Treasury notes - - -	16	0	0			
„ bank notes - - -	15,839	0	0			
				97,982	14	5½
Deduct:						
Amount of deposits - - -	55,427	12	4½			
„ of Treasury notes in circulation - -	961	0	0			
				56,388	12	4½
Balance in favour of Government - - -				41,592	2	1

N.B.—In addition to the above balance, a sum of £80,000 (being a portion of the amount lent in 1857 and 1858) remained in the Oriental Bank Corporation on the 1st January 1860.

General Treasury,  
Colombo, 19th May 1860.

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,  
Treasurer.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Date and Duration of the Pearl Fisheries, the Number of Oysters fished, the highest, lowest, and average Price per 1,000, the total Produce, Cost, and net Produce, from 1854 to 1860.

Date and Duration of Fishery.	Number of Fishing Days.	Number of Oysters fished for Government.	Highest Price per 1,000.	Lowest Price per 1,000.	Average Price per 1,000.	Total Produce.	Cost of Fishery.	Net Produce.
1854 - - -	-	-	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855 { March 12 to April 12 }	20	5,012,108	2 18 0	1 10 0	2 4 0	10,922 0 0	2,632 0 0	8,290 0 0
1856 - - -	-	-	No fishery.				905 11 7	-
1857 { March 9 to April 24 }	23	24,380,508	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 16 8½	20,550 15 6	4,416 4 6	16,134 11 0
1858 { March 5 to April 3 }	18	12,353,049	3 2 0	1 12 0	1 19 0	24,120 0 2	4,741 16 2½	19,378 3 11¼
1859 { March 8 to April 7 }	18	6,391,549	8 8 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	48,215 18 10	4,830 10 0	43,385 8 10
1860 { March 12 to March 31 }	14	2,733,954	18 0 0	2 10 0	13 4 0	*36,681 12 4	†2,037 0 0	†34,644 12 4

Aggregate amount realized in 5 years—140,490l. 6s. 10d.

\* Inclusive of a sum of 582l. 19s. 8d., being proceeds sale of sample pearls and divers' oysters confiscated, &c. &c.

† These are probable amounts, as it is not possible at present to state the actual cost of the fishery.

CEYLON.

No. 7.—AN EPITOME of the Principal Works executed and in progress from 1855 to 1860.  
 SUMS voted for Public Works by Supply, Supplementary Supply, and Surplus Fund Ordinances, from 1855 to 1860.

	Under Road Ordinance.	Supply Ordinance.	Supplementary Supply Ordinance.	Surplus Fund Ordinance.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For 1855 - -	15,929 5 9½	66,087 12 1	9,308 19 9½	- - -	91,325 17 7½
" 1856 - -	17,334 10 0½	74,819 15 6½	25,778 8 7	25,000 0 0	142,932 14 2
" 1857 - -	17,662 7 5½	107,180 4 6	44,123 14 1½	41,000 0 0	209,966 6 0½
" 1858 - -	17,471 11 7½	129,026 0 3	36,203 5 4½	80,000 0 0	262,700 17 3½
" 1859 - -	18,781 19 9½	134,606 11 11	36,062 1 7½	33,000 0 0	222,450 13 4½
" 1860 - -	19,305 6 9	108,064 2 8	23,549 16 2½	- - -	150,919 5 7½
Total - £	106,485 1 5½	619,784 6 11½	175,026 5 9	179,000 0 0	1,080,295 14 1½

Total miles of road in Ceylon (exclusive of minor roads) - - - - 1,800  
 In good repair - - - - - 1,000  
 Unmettled and ungravelled - - - - - 800  
 Expenditure upon roads, from 1855 to 1860 - - - - £544,344 0 9½

Note.—Particulars of expenditure on the following roads, from 1855 to 1860.

	£ s. d.
Road from Colombo to Kandy - - - - -	118,004 16 6½
Do. from do. to Galle and Hambantotte - - - - -	53,021 18 9½
Do. from do. to Kandy by Yatteantotte and Gampolla - - - - -	22,585 14 9½
Do. from Ambepusse to Kornegalle and Kandy - - - - -	24,675 4 5½
The Kalluobokke Road - - - - -	10,451 11 5
Road from Gampolla to Nuwera Ellia and Badulla - - - - -	44,090 16 1½
Do. from Kandy to Maha Oya - - - - -	6,602 5 1½
Do. from Matelle to Rattotte - - - - -	1,408 7 10½
Do. from Nawellepittia to Kotmalie - - - - -	4,777 1 0½

## RETURN OF BRIDGES, 1855 to 1860.

## IRON BRIDGES.

Span in Feet.	Where erected.	When commenced.	When completed.	Cost.
				£ s. d.
205	For the erection of the suspension bridge at Gampolla.	Feb. 1856 -	31st Jan. 1859 -	12,083 11 5
50	Kospottoo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Kandy Road.	Oct. 1857 -	30th Apr. 1858 -	3,358 3 3
50	Tripitchene Ella on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858 -	
100	Magroo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road	Do. -	30th June 1858 -	
100	Pondal Oya, on road leading from Rambodda into the Pondal Oya Valley.	Mar. 1858 -	30th Apr. 1859 -	1,999 17 8
80	Pattellegedera, on the road from Negombo to Veangoda.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858 -	1,437 12 6½
40	Tallacola Hena, Putlam, and Kurnegalle Road -	Do. -	Do. -	332 9 11½
80	Soodooganga, Rattotte Road - - - - -	April 1858 -	31st Jan. 1859 -	3,767 17 3
50	Koorooawa Nanga, Rattotte Road - - - - -	Do. -	Do. -	
420	Kattoogastotte, near Kandy - - - - -	Aug. 1858 -	30th Apr. 1860 -	20,721 11 6½
120	Pinga Oya, " - - - - -	Do. -		
50	Pussel Oya, " - - - - -	Jan. 1860 -		
140	Nawellepittia - - - - -	Jan. 1859 -	31st Dec. 1859 -	3,860 14 5½
140	Teldenia - - - - -	Dec. 1858 -	31st Mar. 1860 -	5,209 18 8
40	Hoolloo Ganga, on road to the Knuckles - - -	July 1859 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	398 13 5½
70	Ratnapoora - - - - -	May 1859 -	Aug. 1859 -	812 1 6
110	Maha Oya, Maturatte (in course of construction)	Sept. 1859 -	- - -	2,251 0 0
120	Kittoolgalle - - - - -	Do. -	May 1860 -	3,307 0 0
125	Moiety towards the construction of a suspension foot bridge across the Mahawille Ganga, on the line of road from Kotmalie to Dimboola.	- - -	- - -	200 0 0
108	Bibila Oya (in course of construction) - - -	June 1860 -	- - -	600 0 0
40	Rambodda on Nuwera Ellia Road - - - - -	June 1858 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	513 15 2
2,238				60,854 6 11
			Value of 12 iron bridges in store	6,966 0 0
			Total - £	67,820 6 11

These 21 iron bridges were erected within the last three years, at a cost of - £ 60,854 6 11  
 There remain in store at the factory, ready to be put up, 12 iron bridges, which cost 6,966 0 0

## WOODEN BRIDGES.

CEYLON.

Years.		£	s.	d.
1855.—	Peradenia Bridge	4,012	15	9½
	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
	Badulla Oya Bridge	400	0	0
1856.—	Powakpittia do.	260	1	8
	Kope Ella do.	413	15	6½
	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
	Drawbridge do.	600	0	0
	Gindurah Bridge	215	12	5
	Madampe do.	277	0	0
	Bridges on the Nuwera Ellia and Badulla Road	485	0	0
	Poowakwettiya Bridge, on the Awisawelle Road	304	0	0
	Maha Modera do. on the Galle Road	214	0	0
1857.—	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
	Ouroogoddawatte Bridge	300	0	0
	Kottugodda do.	225	0	0
	Loono Oya do.	205	0	0
1858.—	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
	Galle Esplanade Bridge	450	0	0
	Caltura Bridge	3,227	0	0
	Kopay do.	290	0	0
1859.—	Pol Oya, Polwatte, and Goyapane Bridges, in Southern Province	2,460	0	0
	Dandugam Bridge	314	0	0
	Bridge of boats	558	0	0
1860.—	Diggorella Bridge	200	0	0
	Bazaar Bridge, Negombo	186	0	0
	Large and small bridges, Matura	400	0	0
	Bridge of boats at Grand Pass	500	0	0
Total		£18,297	5	5½
Total for bridges		Iron	67,820	6 11
		Wooden	18,297	5 5½
			£86,117	12 4½

## RETURN of Canals and Irrigation Works executed or in progress, 1855 to 1860.

## Canals.

	£	s.	d.
Deepening and improving the Putnam Canal, 90 miles	20,613	13	4½
Do. do. Caltura Canal, 37 miles	4,858	6	6½
Proposed extension of the Putlam Canal to the Colombo Customhouse	5,000	0	0
Rebuilding bridge over the Caltura Canal, to exclude salt water from the paddy fields	399	15	0
Deepening canal for drainage of the Pattia paddy fields	115	0	0
Embankment of Kalany Ganga	265	10	8

## Irrigation.

	£	s.	d.
Ericamaam irrigation works	17,398	9	0½
Kireme Dam	9,150	0	0
Ooroobokke Dam	8,600	0	0
Irrigation works executed by Government agents	8,899	18	11
Kelaar Dam, Batticaloa	1,462	0	0
Karatchy Irrigation Survey	242	13	7½
Kaloondewe Tank	947	0	0
Ooma Ella Dam	406	6	8½
Sluices under the Kandy road for the irrigation of the Palliagodde paddy fields	234	0	0
Total	£78,592	13	10½

## CEYLON.

RETURN of some of the principal Public Works and Buildings undertaken or in progress,  
1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Electric telegraph - - - - -	18,295	16	6
Supreme Court, District Court, Police Court, and Court of Requests, Colombo - - - - -	15,612	0	0
Officers' quarters, Colombo - - - - -	16,696	5	9
Do. Galle - - - - -	2,500	0	0
Drainage of the Pettah - - - - -	7,841	18	1
Civil engineer's factory - - - - -	7,590	0	0
Salt stores, Putlam - - - - -	6,591	0	0
Lighthouse, Trincomalie - - - - -	6,000	0	0
Public offices, Colombo - - - - -	5,344	1	6
Post office and Electric Telegraph office - - - - -	3,335	10	9
Upper Story, &c. for the Colombo Cutcherry - - - - -	2,304	0	0
Pearl fishery buildings - - - - -	2,032	0	0
Industrial school - - - - -	1,700	0	0
Queen's College, Colombo - - - - -	1,694	0	0
Cooly hospitals between Dambool and Manaar - - - - -	1,638	12	7½
Rest houses - - - - -	1,609	0	0
Clock tower, Colombo - - - - -	1,100	0	0
Brick works, Panabakery - - - - -	841	10	7
Commissariat stores, Galle - - - - -	769	0	0
Residence for police magistrate, Madawellette - - - - -	745	16	3
Do. do. Dambool - - - - -	710	11	4
Sinking wells in Kandy - - - - -	418	10	7
Cutcherry, Batticaloa - - - - -	427	0	0
Cooly sheds, Kandy - - - - -	314	0	7
Court house, Navelepitiye - - - - -	193	0	0
Total - - - - -	104,285	14	6½

SUMS voted and expended in Additions and Repairs to Customhouses, and in improving Ports,  
from 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warehouse and jetty at St. John's River - - - - -	8,360	0	0	—	—	—
Grain sheds - - - - -	3,853	1	0	—	—	—
Wharves and jetties - - - - -	3,013	4	9½	—	—	—
Cranes and derricks - - - - -	3,177	0	0	—	—	—
Additional warehouse room, export and import sheds, &c. - - - - -	4,028	3	2½	—	—	—
Life boat and sheds - - - - -	1,545	0	6	—	—	—
Coal sheds - - - - -	760	0	0	—	—	—
Roads connected with customhouse premises - - - - -	658	11	1½	—	—	—
Alterations, repairs, drainage, &c. - - - - -	289	1	4½	—	—	—
Total expenditure for Customs department, Colombo - - - - -	—	—	—	25,684	2	0½
Wharves and jetties - - - - -	1,155	12	9	—	—	—
Increased warehouse rooms, repairs, &c. - - - - -	1,173	12	2	—	—	—
Grain sheds - - - - -	443	10	3½	—	—	—
Total expenditure for Customs department, Southern Province - - - - -	—	—	—	2,772	15	2½
Deepening Mandetivo Channel, port of Jaffna - - - - -	2,900	0	0	—	—	—
Improvement of anchorage at Point Pedro - - - - -	200	0	0	—	—	—
Grain sheds - - - - -	550	0	0	—	—	—
Wharf - - - - -	132	0	0	—	—	—
Total, Northern Province - - - - -	—	—	—	2,882	0	0
Customs improvement, Trincomalie - - - - -	—	—	—	1,185	0	9
Repairs of residences of custom house officers - - - - -	—	—	—	758	3	6½
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	£33,282	1	6½

## RETURN of SUMS devoted to the Erection and Repair of Churches, &amp;c., 1855 to 1860.

CEYLON.

	£	s.	d.
Church for the Singhalese Congregation, Colombo -	1,625	0	0
Ditto Chundicooly, Jaffna -	1,075	0	0
Ditto Galkisse -	445	0	0
Ditto Matelle -	300	0	0
Ditto Deltotte -	168	0	0
Ditto Rangala -	150	0	0
Ditto Putlam -	125	0	0
Ditto Pusselawa -	100	0	0
Repairs—St. Thomas', Colombo -	213	0	0
St. Peter's -	368	17	6
St. Paul's -	55	15	9½
Contribution to St. Philip Neri's -	1,000	0	0
Do to Roman Catholic Church, Nuwera Ellia -	60	0	0
Parsonage at Pusselawa -	150	0	0
Total -	£5,835	13	3½

## RETURN of Hospitals built, repaired, and in progress, 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
For new civil hospital, Colombo -	3,000	0	0
„ Bogambra do. Kandy -	1,998	4	10
„ Jaffna do. -	400	0	0
„ Gampola do. -	278	0	0
„ Trincomalie do. -	300	0	0
„ Galle do. -	170	4	9
„ Colombo do. -	162	10	11
„ Matelle do. -	280	0	0
„ leper hospital, Colombo -	280	0	0
Total -	£6,869	0	6

## MINUTE.

## Inspections of 1860.

My inspections, during the present year, have been upon so small a scale, that they would hardly merit the attention of Council, but for the fact that they give the results of many previous inspections, and thus complete the programme of public works which it has been my good fortune to see carried out.

On the 1st of March I had the pleasure of opening the Kattoogastotte Bridge, in the presence of the largest concourse of Europeans and natives that was ever brought together, in the central province, by any similar event. The magnitude of the work, and the promptitude with which it has been executed, are equally creditable to the colony. But the details are so fresh in the recollection of the public, and my opinion upon the merits of all concerned has been so recently expressed, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon either here. The undertaking is one that no changes in the internal communications of the island can affect, short of the transfer of its entire trade to Trincomalie; and even then the communication between Kandy and Matelle would not be less valuable than is the communication between Matelle and Kandy now, when Colombo is the port of shipment for the whole central province.

I had the gratification, while at Kandy, of bringing to an amicable settlement a difference with the Friend-in-Need Society which had given me much pain, because I felt that in urging a great and necessary reform I had not made sufficient allowances for difficulties, which could only be surmounted by Government aid. The changes of site suggested during my visit, and the large additional accommodation to be supplied, have since been settled by a committee, composed of Mr. Braybrooke, Dr. Dickman, and Major Bird, whose recommendations the department of public works is carrying out, with all possible despatch, at a cost of 1,998*l*. The medical reports show the very remarkable decrease of mortality that has been the first fruit of these changes; and I have to express my hope that the liberal example of the Government will be followed by the planters; and that Coolies will be sent in from those estates where medical attendance is not supplied, upon the very moderate terms proposed, in the incipient stages of disease, and not when it has made such progress as to render assistance of no avail.

I may add, that the Duke of Newcastle has expressed to me, privately, his opinion that buildings and medical attendance being supplied by the Government, an institution intended for the benefit of



CEYLON.

so large and wealthy a body as the planters of the central province, should be, to a considerable extent, a self-supporting institution. I cannot doubt that the progress of the establishment, in its new form, will be viewed with much interest by the Government of Madras. And I trust that for the credit of the colony, and in the interest of those immigrant labourers upon whom its prosperity depends, means will be found to confirm the good that may be anticipated from the outlay already incurred, by careful supervision, and by laying before the Council yearly or half-yearly reports of the cost of the establishment, and of the number of admissions, deaths, and cures.

I remained at Nuwera Ellia, after my return from Kattoogastotte, till the 13th May, when I came down by Maturatte to Kandy, visiting the Teldenia Bridge over the Hooloo Ganga, and the Rajawelle waterworks, by the way. I was much struck by the changes that three years have effected at Maturatte, which I saw last in January 1857. There are few places where promise has been so speedily followed by performance. Estates, then partially cleared, are now in full bearing; and the whole side of the hill above the fort, which was a dense jungle, presents now a series of thriving properties, distinguished both by the excellent quality of the coffee and the abundance of the crop. The judge's bungalow and court-house occupy the site of the old fort; and the bazaar, though not increasing as rapidly as I expected, will no doubt in a few years cover the whole space formerly known as military reserve.

I ascribe the slow progress of the bazaar to that of the Kandy road, which is still impassable for wheel traffic beyond De Soysa Modliar's estate. The approach to the fort, either by the ford over the Bilhool Oya, or by the old Kandyan bridge, is of the steepest and most impracticable character. The bridge itself, with its massive natural abutments of rock, is well entitled to see the present clumsy structure replaced by an iron lattice bridge, of 60 feet span, should this be the line of road ultimately decided on. But the trace requires careful revision. The difficulties, as far as Hangurankette, are considerable; and, south of the Maha Oya, nothing has yet been done. One of the abutments over that river, which had been carried away by an extraordinary flood, was replaced at the time of my visit; and from the large waterway now allowed there can be no fear of any similar accident. The whole of last year's vote will be employed upon the road between the Maha Oya and Horregam, for it is only when the communication between Kandy and the new bridge has been secured that improvements beyond it can be profitably commenced.

I diverged from the direct road to Kandy, at Gonawatte ferry, to visit the Teldenia bridge. It is a singularly beautiful structure; and both from the quality of the stone, and the excellence of the workmanship, it has been completed with a "finish," both as regards the bridge itself and the approaches to it, which does the greatest credit to Mr. Mason, and the third division of pioneers, who were employed upon this work for twelve months. I regret not having been present at the opening of the bridge, which was celebrated almost upon as large a scale as that of Kattoogastotte, and not less marked by the strongest expression of native feeling. It now only remains to bridge over the Meddemahanewere River, in order to complete that chain of communications which is to bring the whole of Upper Doombura into contact with Kandy by the Kattoogastotte Bridge, relieving the planters of that important district from the delays and losses which the best regulated ferries are certain to cause during crop time, from the impossibility of providing for the large additional traffic thrown upon them.

I returned into the Kandy road by the Rajawelle ferry, and had the pleasure of witnessing the complete success of one of the boldest private enterprises yet undertaken in Ceylon. The pumping apparatus, now at work at Rajawelle, raises the waters of the Mahawille Ganga to a height of 490 feet, by power which the river itself supplies, and the water only returns to its bed after fertilizing, from this elevation, the whole of this magnificent estate.

From Kandy I proceeded to Colombo, by Gampolle, Nawellepittia, and Yattiantotte, the only line of road in the island that I had not previously traversed. The opening out of coffee districts, far superior to Ambegamowe in fertility, leaves an unpleasant doubt as to the prudence of the large expenditure incurred upon this road. But its beauty is incontestable. The descent into the valley of the Kalany, from Ambegamowe, is most striking. The gradients are so much easier than those between Ambepusse, and the top of the Kaduganawe pass—the slopes so well managed—the road so skilfully traced,—that I cannot help thinking that a better line for a railway might have been found in this direction than any which the vicinity of the Kandy road will afford. On the other hand, the soil is poor, the villages are few and far between, the population is scanty. The whole space between Nawellepittia and Yattiantotte bears a poverty stricken look; and the only signs of traffic come from the richer districts of Dimboola and Kotmalie.

To these the advantages of the Ambegamowe road will be considerable. With or without a railway, it will always be the shortest and cheapest mode of reaching Colombo, now that the bridge over the Mahawille Ganga secures the crossing at Nawellepittia,—and that at Kittool Galle removes the obstacles to regular traffic presented by that dangerous stream, which has often been known to rise 10 feet within the hour, and, in the rainy season, cuts off the communication for weeks together.

The bridge at Nawellepittia, of 140 feet span, with its very striking approach on the Kotmalie side, by an embankment, 12 feet high, and 1,100 feet in length, across some low swampy ground, presents a striking contrast to the steep and difficult descent by which the ferry boat was approached when I saw it, in September 1855. The work has been done well, and quickly done, by Mr. Mathias and the seventh division of pioneers—who are now at work upon the lighthouse at Trincomalie—with the exception of the planking of the bridge, with which I was not satisfied. The Kittool Galle bridge was built in four months, by Mr. Reyne and 70 men of the eighth division of pioneers, and was only opened to the public on the day of my visit (May 15th). The rejoicing seemed to be general throughout the district at the removal of this common nuisance, the sudden increase of the river

being a perpetual risk, and never to be foreseen, because dependent upon a fall of rain in the hills, 20 or 30 miles distant. The work is executed with great solidity and care; and so large a space has been allowed for the waterway that the bridge is, I hope, secured against casualties of any kind, but the state of the approaches must be carefully watched after every flood.

I have sanctioned, at the earnest request of the Kotmalie planters, an advance of 2,600*l.*, in order to place the road to Yattiantotte in proper repair; and Mr. Churchill, at my desire, undertook a hasty survey of the Kalany, in order to ascertain the possibility of making the river available for steam tugs with a very light draught of water, such as are in use upon some of the Spanish-American rivers. I confess that the appearance of the Kalany, from Awisawella to within four miles of Colombo, where the waters retained by the bar had accumulated into a highly respectable river, was not at all favourable to such a design, rocks and sand alternating in painful proximity, while a small stream of water marked the deepest portion of the bed. But Mr. Churchill is of opinion that a navigable channel might be secured as a cost of about 6,000*l.*; and if English firms be willing to supply the steamers, and to work them at their own risk, the experiment may be worthy of further consideration.

Even in its present state the river traffic will always afford a valuable relief to the Kandy road, and will be little affected by the railway, if made; for coffee from Kotmalie, when it reaches Nawellepittia, is 94 miles from Colombo, by Gampolle and Kandy, and only 71 by Yattiantotte; while the cost of transport has been already reduced by the water carriage from 13*d.* to 8*d.* a bushel.

From Colombo I went to Galle, where I had an opportunity of inspecting the intended works at Peweture, the details, costs, and probable results of which are so fully given in the reports of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Churchill, whose opinions are corroborated by those of the Surveyor General, that I cannot too strongly recommend the immediate prosecution of the undertaking, under the same system of contract which has been tried so successfully at Oroobokke and Kirime, under the responsibility of Messrs. Harrison and Leake. These gentlemen have the more claim upon the consideration of the Government, because they have devoted much time to the preliminary surveys, and have been informed by me that I was ready to sign the contract as soon as it could be prepared.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I should not have been able to inspect the dams at Oroobokke and Kirime before my departure. From all who have done so I learn that the works have been executed with great skill and solidity; and that, without Oroobokke, the inhabitants of the Tangalle district would literally not have had water to drink during the late unprecedented drought.

I have now, in closing this series of Minutes, a favour to ask of the Council, and an omission of my own to repair, which has borne hardly upon a most deserving man.

The Council, on my recommendation, in 1857, was pleased to restore the Colpetty Industrial School; and a sum of 1,777*l.* has been granted at various times for the new buildings, erected upon a grant of nearly 14 acres of ground, in the Cinnamon Gardens, and for the maintenance of the establishment thus created. It is now self-supporting, as regards all its ordinary expenditure. It contains 100 pupils. It is disseminating a knowledge of gardening, carpentering in its higher branches, ornamental carving, weaving, lace-making, and of many useful arts, amongst the poorer classes of natives who come within its sphere. But one thing is wanting to secure its permanency, and that is, a proper provision for the man to whose persevering efforts, and peculiar powers of organization, the colony owes all that has been done. Even the buildings could not have been erected at less than one third more than their present cost, without Mr. Thurstan's aid and personal superintendence. Yet his salary is still composed of his income as a missionary clergyman, and as chaplain of Galkisse, and not one shilling is allowed by the colony for the highly responsible duties to which he devotes so large a portion of his time.

The attempt to unite the labours of the missionary with the superintendence of the Industrial School has proved, as might have been expected, too much for any one man's health and strength. Mr. Thurstan feels that, as a conscientious man, he must resign one or the other. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of Council to place him in this position, or to make his remuneration as a Government servant dependent upon his services to a body with which the Government has nothing to do. The difficulty has arisen from a misapprehension on my part of his real position, and from my having omitted to bring the matter forward at the proper time. I am the more bound to do so before I go, because I should certainly have concurred with the Bishop of Colombo in recommending Mr. Thurstan for the Newera Ellia chaplaincy, when last vacant, had it been possible to dispense with his services where he now is. The double duty is beyond his powers; and I therefore recommend the Council either to allow Mr. Thurstan to retain the chaplaincy of Galkisse (125*l.*), which would not be too heavy a call upon his time, and to assign to him a salary of 400*l.* as Government Superintendent of the Industrial School, or to take him entirely into its own service, placing him upon the footing of other colonial chaplains, without clerical duties of any kind. Of the two proposals, I incline to the last; but I should hope that whatever the decision of Council may be, it will allow the arrangement to commence from the 1st of January 1860, Mr. Thurstan having only been induced to retain his post by a positive assurance on my part that I would take the earliest opportunity of submitting his claims to Council, with a view to some provision being made for them during the present financial year, and by the deep interest which he feels in his work.

I subjoin a statement of the financial position of the establishment up to the 31st March of the current year, and I think that the Council might comply with Mr. Thurstan's proposal without the

CEYLON.

risk of loss, and with great public advantage. The 50*l.* necessary to bring the fibre machines into active work I have taken the liberty of sanctioning, and I only regret that the want of this advance should not have been brought to my notice sooner.

H. G. WARD.

## PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

1. Salary for a Principal.
2. Residence for do.
- 3 A Grant of about 40*l.* or 50*l.* for the purchase of "Driving gear work," in order that we may, by the aid of bullocks, work the fibre machines, which are at present lying in the Commissariat store and Government factory, and which are too heavy to be worked by hand.

- A.—A loan of about 150*l.* as capital for the purchase of cattle, raw materials, &c. This amount to be repaid within two years.
- B.—Official rank for one of the schoolmasters, and the assistant superintendent of works.

## EXPENDITURE and RETURNS of the Industrial School.

For the 1st Year, ending December 31, 1859.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
For food - - -	192	13	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	From the sale of articles manufactured &c. - - -	397	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Raw materials, tools, &c. - - -	149	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ Donations received during the year - - -	72	7	0
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girls' allowances - - -	163	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$				
					£469	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
				Excess of Expenditure over Returns	35	3	0
	£504	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		£504	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

For the 1st Quarter (of the 2d Year) ending March 31, 1860.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
For food - - -	44	8	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	From the sale of articles manufactured, &c. - - -	176	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Raw materials, tools, fittings, &c. - - -	40	15	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	„ Donations - - -	0	0	0
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girls' allowances - - -	75	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	£160	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Excess of Returns over Expenditure	15	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$				
	£176	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		£176	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Returns of the 1st Quarter of 1860 are at the rate of 700*l.* per annum.

## HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 86.)

Government Offices, Victoria,  
Hong Kong, July 3, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, together with a report on the contents of it, prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The finances of the island are in a sound and satisfactory condition. The colony is self-supporting, and the present year commenced with an excess of assets over liabilities of nearly 43,000*l*. The ordinary revenue of the island, exclusive of the sale of Crown lands, may be estimated at 70,000*l*. It is derived chiefly from three sources:—1st, rents of lands, houses, and markets; 2dly, licences, of which those for the sale of spirits and opium are the most remunerative; and, 3dly, a police and lighting rate, being a tax upon houses for the maintenance of the police throughout the island, and for lighting the city of Victoria. The ordinary expenditure, exclusive of public works, may be calculated at about 50,000*l*.; thus leaving about 20,000*l*. available each year for extraordinary expenditure and public works.

3. The only public works of any magnitude that now remain to be carried out are the new gaol, and the water supply for Victoria. The former is now being urged forward with all despatch, and the latter is to be commenced forthwith. The cost of these undertakings will amount together to about 60,000*l*., which will be met by the balance at present in hand, and by the annual surplus revenue, as the works will extend over several years.

4. The Registrar General's returns which accompany the Blue Book afford much curious and interesting information in reference to the population, which on the 1st January last was estimated at—

Males	-	-	-	62,204
Females	-	-	-	24,737
TOTAL				86,941

In boats	-	30,837
In houses	-	56,104
Total population		86,941
Boats	-	3,786
Houses	-	4,261
Total tenements		8,047

Of this number 30,837 were found to be living on the water in 3,786 boats, and the remainder, 56,104, on shore, in 4,261 houses, making a total of 8,047 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion:—

Chinese	-	-	-	85,280
Other than Chinese	-	-	-	1,661
				86,941

The other than Chinese are composed of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and American	755	279	1,034
Goa, Manilla, Indians, and others of mixed blood	453	24	477
Aliens; chiefly seamen and temporary residents	150	—	150
	1,358	303	1,661

In these returns the military stationed in the island, and the crews of the ships of war, and the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

The 4,261 houses are classified as—

European	-	-	-	724
Chinese	-	-	-	3,537

and the European houses consist of 163 public buildings, and 561 private dwellings, shops, and offices.

The boat population of over 30,000 are put down as living chiefly in "sampan" and fish-boats, which together numbered 3,110 in the harbour and bays of Hong Kong on the 1st January last. This is a feature peculiarly Chinese; every boat of every grade

HONG KONG. in China is a family roof, generally sheltering three and frequently four generations of human life, and how the amphibious occupants are sustained is a question which has long puzzled every foreign observer.

5. The Harbour Master's returns show that, exclusive of men-of-war, river steamers from Canton and Macao, and lorcas and junks from the various ports of China, 1,158 vessels, aggregating 626,536 tons, and belonging to 22 different nations, entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year.

The growing importance of our harbour as a point of departure for emigrants is also deserving of notice. During the past year 35 vessels, aggregating 36,850 tons, and carrying 10,217 emigrants, of whom 593 were females, left this for the following places:—

17	vessels for	Australia.
16	„	San Francisco.
2	„	Demerara.

This emigration, it will be observed, with the exception of the two cargoes of contract labourers for Demerara, is composed altogether of persons who pay their own passages and emigrate at their own expense, showing that when the emigrants are free agents the securities provided by the terms of the "Chinese Passengers' Act" are duly appreciated. The provisions of this Statute would have rendered it impossible for the emigration of kidnapped coolies for Cuba, which has recently attracted so much attention, to have been conducted in any vessel from this port, or in a British vessel from any port in China. This traffic, which has reflected so much disgrace on all connected with it, has therefore been carried on under foreign flags, and chiefly from the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Swatow, and Whampoa, and from the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

6. Towards the close of last year a scheme of family emigration which up to that time had been considered an impossibility was successfully inaugurated by the despatch of the "Whirlwind" for Demerara, containing 311 male and 64 female emigrants, under contract for five years' service in that colony. This vessel was shortly afterwards followed by five others, containing 1,317 males and 269 females, making a total of 1,628 male and 333 female contract emigrants shipped from this port for Demerara up to the close of the season in April last. It is, I think, scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the success of this experiment, when viewed in its probable bearing upon the future of the British West Indies. The government of the neighbouring provinces, the two Kwangs, has now legalized emigration, and established regulations for the management of it. Family emigration has been proved to be practicable; and when once the infamous coolie traffic shall have been suppressed, and the people acquire confidence in the promises made to them by the agents for British colonies, which they will soon do, as favourable accounts have already been received from the first two batches sent to Demerara, I believe there will scarcely be any limit to the supply of labour which the West Indian planters may obtain from hence, of a class too far more suited to their requirements than any they have hitherto obtained, for the Chinese coolie is stronger and hardier than the Indian, and more steady, industrious, and frugal than the indolent and eccentric negro.

7. This being a free port no means exist for obtaining precise information as to the growth of trade. But as our interests here are purely commercial, as every one, with the exception of public officers, is living either directly or indirectly upon the profits of trade, the increase of shipping and of population, the growth of both the foreign and native quarters of the town, and the enormous increase which has lately taken place in house rent and the value of land, all afford abundant evidence of the extension of commerce, and of the daily increasing importance of the place as an entrepôt for the trade of all nations.

8. As I only arrived in the colony towards the close of last year, I have not felt called upon to do more than merely glance at some of the most striking features presented in the returns now transmitted. Indeed Hong Kong is so totally unlike any other British dependency, and its position is in many respects so grotesquely anomalous, that I have felt some further experience of it to be absolutely essential before venturing upon any more detailed report of the condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.

HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c.            &c.            &c.

## REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1859.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hong Kong,  
May 26, 1860.

SIR,

IN placing before your Excellency the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, I think it necessary to explain that the chief delay in its completion has been caused by the disorganization of the Harbour Master's department, to which I shall make subsequent and more detailed reference.

2. The shipping returns only reached me on the 12th ultimo, since which date I have been so fully occupied, that it has been only at uncertain intervals that I have found time to make the customary review of the affairs of the colony during the past year.

3. In 1858 the revenue amounted to 63,721*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, while in 1859 it reached 65,225*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; the increase or decrease in the several items is generally incidental, and in no case large, and the main increase may be attributed to the fees under Ordinance, No. 12. of 1857, which had not in 1858 been accounted for, an omission which as it originated in my absence in England I am unable to explain.

4. The expenditure which in 1858 was 63,582*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.* was 66,109*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* in 1859. This is shown chiefly in the purchase of a building for a civil hospital, and the temporary addition to the police force during the last summer.

5. A considerable augmentation of the population is shown, to the extent of 11,438, being the difference between 75,503 last year and 86,941 in 1859. On this head I must repeat what I said in my last report, and express my opinion that the population of Hong Kong is still considerably under estimated, though I admit the difficulty of arriving at a correct calculation.

6. The European houses show an increase of 8, or 724 against 716, and the extravagance of house rent, which is still rising, will lead of necessity to further building of this kind, so far as our now limited space will permit.

7. The Chinese houses are increased by 261; and here I think it right to explain, lest the increase of the houses should not seem in ratio to that of the population, that a large portion of the population is housed on boats in the harbours.

8. But the fact is that our population has outgrown our means of accommodation, and the only remedy is the occupation of Kowloong on the opposite side of the harbour, where level ground and convenient water frontage will draw off the superabundance of people, invite settlers, and improve trade.

9. The steps taken in this matter are well known to your Excellency, and were reported up to date in Colonel Caine's Despatch to the Colonial Office, No. 109. of 17th June last year. Since that date the state of our political relations with China has rendered it impossible to complete the transfer of the land, but with the sanction of his Excellency Mr. Bruce, Mr. Parkes has procured a lease of it from the Kwangtung Government, and Her Majesty's military forces are now encamped upon it.

10. These proceedings will be found reported in your Excellency's Despatch, No. 33, of 26th ultimo, and it is earnestly to be hoped that on the final settlement of our affairs in China the otherwise worthless Kowloong peninsula will be ceded to us, and incorporated with the colony of Hong Kong. Should this negotiation be overlooked, anarchy and confusion will, on the retirement of our troops, resume possession of the ground, public justice will be daily thwarted, and the Government of Hong Kong placed in a constant state of embarrassment.

11. There is not much to be inferred from the returns of square-rigged vessels entering the port, as these show an increase in number but a decrease in tonnage; the fair conclusion being that the coasting trade has improved; but in a free port there is no documentary proof of this.

12. The Chinese or native trading craft show an increase of 337 in number over the previous year, while the native boat-building trade has risen some six or seven fold over 1858, and the number of fishing boats frequenting the bays and harbours of Hong Kong is estimated at 2,500, against 2,000 of the previous year.

13. As for public works, the civil hospital has been purchased and refitted, the gaol extension has been commenced, as has been the reconstruction of the magistracy. New roads have been opened for the purpose of giving access to such building sites as seem eligible, the drainage of the city has been furthered, and the road to Aberdeen has been widened so as to render it passable for carriages.

14. In addition to this a large amount of minor services will be noticed.

15. The Aberdeen road just mentioned leads to the important granite dock, a work of private enterprise, situated six miles from Victoria, and destined, when opened, as it shortly will be, to enhance the value of Hong Kong as a shipping and commercial station.

16. This structure is singularly solid and well executed, and I believe not to be equalled in the east. Mr. Lamont, long resident at East Point as a shipwright, is the owner, designer, and builder.

17. In the last Blue Book Report reference was made to a system of waterworks that was much desired. The necessity for this was seriously proved during the past year, the first half of which was remarkable for a continued drought; and it was not till 15th June, after eight months of dry weather, that the rains began to fall. There was much inconvenience and even suffering in consequence.

18. The waterworks, however, have not been lost sight of, and a practicable plan has been advertised for and accepted; but as the matter belongs more immediately to the present year than to the late, it is only necessary to note that this important work is in satisfactory progress.

- HONG KONG.** 19. The land sales have not been numerous during the year, and require no special mention. Not much ground now remains available and of any value; and as I have already said, the Kowloong land is greatly wanted, not only for convenience, but it may be also said actually on the score of the health of the inhabitants of Victoria.
- Land Sales.**
- Civil Departments.** 20. I now come to the state of the public departments, which one and all are very far from being efficiently conducted; and it is to be desired that Her Majesty's Government take into serious consideration the means of supplying a proper civil service to this colony, and thus giving the Governor that assistance without which the administration of the government can only be carried on under difficulty and discouragement.
- Supreme Court.** 21. The Supreme Court is worked by an acting judge, an acting attorney general, an acting deputy registrar, and an acting clerk of court, while the registrar has been compelled to undertake important duties in addition to his own.
- Treasury.** 22. The treasurer's department has been put in a better footing during the year, and the services of commissariat officers have been dispensed with. It should be noted that after three years' service the treasurer is forced to return home.
- Audit Office.** 23. The audit office has been efficiently conducted, but the auditor general is compelled to leave the climate after two years' service.
- Magistracy.** 24. At the magistracy the chief seat has been long vacant, and the holder of the second is absent on home leave. This, as will be seen from the returns, weakens the Supreme Court, and deprives the police force of its head.
- Harbour-master.** 25. The harbour-master's department has been the most unfortunate. The harbour-master is at home, and unlikely to recover his health so far as to resume his duties. The acting harbour-master who succeeded him died after a long illness. The naval officer who took his place, after a few weeks resigned for active service afloat, and the present acting harbour-master is only now restoring some order and regularity to a department which is one of the most important in the colonial government, but which has been long in a state of confusion, to which remedies have been applied in vain.
- Legislation.** 26. The legislative enactments during this year have been seven in number, of which none have been yet disallowed, and all confirmed, but the Appropriation Ordinance for 1860 and the Supplementary Estimates Ordinance for 1859. The legislation generally has not been of a nature to call for any special remark, beyond noticing the restoration of decorum in the conduct of the Legislative Council.
- Education.** 27. Under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid Chinese education has made considerable advance, and the schools established throughout the island are increasing in number, and in good favour with the Chinese population.
- Crime.** 28. There has been a slight increase over 1858 in the number of criminals, but not greater than may be accounted for by the increased population. I am unable to account for the large increase in the number of writs issued from police and petty sessions court, except by attributing it to police-rate defaulters.
- \* \* \* \* \*
- Health.** 30. The year has not been an unhealthy one, though several old residents have been forced to leave, and some have sunk before reaching home. There is a manifest improvement, year by year, in the sanitary condition of Hong Kong, and this will be shown yet more when Kowloong shall be finally and completely attached to the colony.
- Relations with the Chinese.** 31. Our relations with the neighbouring towns and villages on the mainland of China have been undisturbed during the past twelve months, chiefly owing to our occupation of the provincial city of Canton, and the salutary lesson taught the people of the surrounding districts by the assault and capture of Mamtao in August 1858. Our supplies come in plentifully and regularly; and indeed it has been matter for observation and surprise that provisions have been so abundantly furnished on the large demand recently made by the Expeditionary Force, French as well as English, assembled in our harbour.
32. The year 1859 has been one of transition, but of progress also; and to foretell the continuance of that progress is not a hazardous venture when we look to the evident and cheering improvement that has taken place in all the departments of Government since your Excellency's arrival in September last.
33. I admit myself one of the few who have never from first to last desponded as to the ultimate future of Hong Kong, and think confidently with Sir John Davis, who in the preface to the work published by him in 1852, wrote, "it may be predicted that a British colony with 25,000 [now "85,000] Chinese subjects in sight of the south coast of China is destined to play a part in the "drama of the future."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. MERCER,  
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson,  
                    &c.                      &c.                      &c.

## LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable GEORGE EDWARDES to  
his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 7.)

Government Offices, Labuan,

April 8, 1860.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of the colony of  
Labuan for the year 1859.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE EDWARDES.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c.            &c.            &c.

Governor.





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**MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND  
IONIAN ISLANDS.**

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GIBRALTAR.  

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## GIBRALTAR.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Extract of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir WM. CODRINGTON, transmitting the Blue Book for the Year 1859.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

I also enclose the report of the Civil Engineer upon the state of the Convent or Government House.

*Revenue.*—There has been an increase in the revenue of the colony, as compared with that of the year, of 847*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling. This increase has been chiefly on the duties on wines and spirits, owing in a great measure to the long presence of the fleet, causing an increased consumption, as also in the receipts of rates and duties in the Port department from the change therein authorized by the Order in Council of June 1848.

*Expenditure.*—The decrease in the expenditure of the colony during 1859 as compared with the year 1858, amounting to 4,986*l.* sterling, is to be attributed in some measure to the reduction in the amount of salaries in the several departments of the Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, and the Captain of the Port. Another item of decrease is caused by less expenditure in grants for public works and expenses on revenue buildings, and also in remittances during the year 1859 (less by 2,788*l.* sterling) to the colonial agent in England for pensions, &c. consequent on the arrears due for advances made by the Imperial Government on account of the colony having been paid up in 1858.

The strictest economy prevails in every branch of the local Government, without impairing its efficiency.

*Prisons.*—A debtors' prison has been established at the Civil Prison (Moorish Castle), and the building hitherto used as such vacated, and appropriated as a lunatic asylum.

The alterations at the Convict Prison have been completed, and the "Africa" hulk vacated.

Gas has been introduced into the South Barracks and into most of the guard houses.

The very difficult question of the drains of the fortress has been submitted to Colonel Stehelin, Commanding Royal Engineer, and it is still under his consideration.

A survey of the rock is being made, under his direction, by an officer of the Royal Engineers.

*Admiralty Works.*—The Admiralty works at the Naval Tank, and the extension of the New Mole, are steadily progressing.

*Commerce.*—I regret to state that the trade of the city with Morocco has suffered materially from the existing war between Spain and that country.

The proposed change in the currency of Gibraltar having been discussed by the merchants, and met with general approval, the several opinions and papers on the question will shortly be forwarded for consideration.

I have much pleasure in saying that little or no crime exists at Gibraltar. The committals have been generally for petty offences, heard before the sitting magistrate. No crimes of a serious nature have been committed during the present year.

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## MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 24.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to  
his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 37.)

Palace, Valletta,

MY LORD DUKE,

May 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1859, together with a copy of a statement by the Auditor General upon the revenue and expenditure and financial condition of the island during that year.

A memorandum drawn up by the Chief Secretary, showing the improvements in the revenue, the administrative and legal reforms, and the works, civil and military, since my arrival in the island, is annexed to the Blue Book for your Grace's information.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Statement to accompany the Blue Book for 1859.

The gross revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding the year to which this statement relates was as follows:—

1854	-	£123,771	} Average 133,342l.
1855	-	126,738	
1856	-	141,168	
1857	-	132,681	
1858	-	142,350	
Fractions		2	
		£666,710	

The gross receipts in 1859 were 147,385l. 5s. 1½d., being 14,048l. above the average of the five preceding years, and 5,035l. more than the receipts of 1858; but in comparing the receipts of the two last years, the subsidy from imperial funds for dredging services (not received in 1859), and the dividends on stock in the Consolidated Funds (not received in 1858), should be excluded, which would give an increase in 1859 of 6,293l.

The provision made for the expenditure of 1859 was (exclusive of the dividends on the stock in the Consolidated Funds which are from time to time invested to the credit of revenue under running orders to that effect,) as follows:—

## General Provision.

				£	s.	d.
Establishments	Gazette, 1886	-	-	-	62,341	17 9
Exclusive of Establishments, „	1879	-	-	-	73,672	3 3
Carried forward				£136,014	1	0

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## MALTA.

					£	s.	d.
				Brought forward	-	136,014	1 0
				<i>Supplemental Provision</i>	-	£69,974	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct the amount included in establishments as above, i.e., 2d supplementary establishments	-	-	-	£106	10	0	
Do.	3d	do.	-	2,905	10	9	
					3,012	0	9
						66,962	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance of special services	-	-	-		190	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance of a special sum set apart for the dis-occupation of the fortifications	-	-	-		2,496	6	9
						2,686	11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
						£205,663	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

while the total amount available for expenditure (exclusive of the dividends as above) was:—

Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858	-	-	-	-	56,871	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts in 1859	-	-	-	-	146,175	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
					£203,046	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

This apparent deficiency of funds (2,616*l.* 15*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*) is explained by the fact that many services originally voted in the Ordinance of Appropriation were abandoned before the commencement of the year, thereby leaving a margin for other expenditure, which was not contemplated at the time of passing that ordinance.

The financial condition of Malta at the close of 1859 will be clearly shown by the following statements:—

## Gross receipts in 1859—

Local	-	-	-	-	146,175	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Agent	-	-	-	-	1,210	4	6
						147,385	5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Gross expenditure—

Local	-	-	-	-	138,660	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Agent (exclusive of dividends)	-	-	-	-	3,686	18	2
						142,347	9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Balance in favour of revenue	-	-	-	-	5,037	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858	-	-	-	-	56,871	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1859	-	-	-	-	£61,908	19	11

This surplus is subject to the following appropriations:—

Balance of the sum set apart for disoccupation of the fortifications	-	-	-	-	1,474	0	1
Balances of special services reserved	-	-	-	-	452	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moiety of the balance on dredging services due to the Imperial Government	-	-	-	-	1,128	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dividends on stock (under running orders to be invested to credit of revenue)	-	-	-	-	1,210	4	6
						4,265	12 0
Add—forestalled in 1859	-	-	-	-	870	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quotum to be found by Malta towards the construction of a new dock and dredging services	-	-	-	-	40,000	0	0
						40,870	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
						£45,136	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving a net available surplus of	-	-	-	-	£16,772	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

of which 5,528*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* were appropriated by the first supplemental estimate of 1860, for the completion of certain services authorized in 1859, but not completed within the year.

March 16, 1860.

(Signed) R. C. LEGH,  
Auditor General.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the SECRETARY OF STATE, showing the Improvements in the Revenue, the Administrative and Legal Reforms, and the Works, Civil and Military, effected in MALTA since the assumption of the Government by Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT; from 1st May 1858 to 1st May 1860.

MALTA.

## MEMORANDUM.

As the improvements effected in Malta within the last two years have not only been very numerous but have proved of great benefit to the interests of the island, and as their execution has involved increases in the revenue, administrative and legal reforms, and works, civil and military, of so special a nature, that, whilst benefiting, they have effected a great change in the administration of the local Government, it has been considered proper to report upon them individually for the information of the Secretary of State, classifying them under their respective heads of

Revenue,  
Administrative Reforms,  
Law,  
Public Education,  
New Works Civil and Military,  
Summary,

with a short statement in each case, pointing out the effect of the improvement, and the manner in which it has benefited the island interests.

*Public Revenue.*—The sources of the revenue in Malta are established by permanent laws, such, for instance, as those drawn from the customs and the fees of court, which two branches alone afford five sixths of the revenue, and the remaining sixth is derived chiefly from land revenue and rents, exclusive of land, levied on property belonging to Government. The latter branches are subject to no alteration, and the customs' tariffs established in 1837 have ever since worked so well that any alteration in the law is at least under present circumstances entirely inadvisable. But, on the other hand, an active and vigorous administration can effect a vast difference in the returns of the revenue from all the sources above named, by removing abuses, and enforcing greater vigilance and energy in the departments connected with the collection of their respective revenues.

Increase in the revenue derived from customs.

To commence with the customs (which is by far the most important branch of the island revenues), this result was especially shown to be the case at the end of 1858, for the Government, by infusing fresh energy into the departments connected with the collection of the customs, as well as by issuing fresh police regulations for the purpose of checking contraband, obtained a considerable increase in that branch of the revenue. The revenue from customs for 1858 had been estimated at 87,278*l.*, and the amount actually received in that year was 96,782*l.*, showing an access of 9,504*l.* The estimate for that year had been made in the usual manner, that is, on the average of the three preceding years, in one of which the amount received (owing to the Russian war) was 100,000*l.*, and in another to 91,906*l.*, so that it could not be said that that estimate, under the circumstances of the period when it was made, had been excessively low, or indeed otherwise than a high average. It is true that a circumstance occurred in 1858 which partly influenced the increase of the revenue in this year from customs, in addition to the measures adopted by the Government, namely, that in that year a portion of the wheat imported into the island was of an inferior quality, which by yielding less in quantity of bread rendered a larger importation necessary, and so increased the revenue; no doubt a certain proportion of the surplus revenue in 1858 was owing to this cause, but a considerable proportion was also due to the energy and activity of the Government, and the increased vigilance shown by the departments immediately concerned in the customs' collection. Certainly, the following satisfactory conclusion is arrived at, that since 1858, setting aside the extraordinary returns of the war years, there has been maintained an increase over former returns of 5,000*l.* annually; that in 1859 this excess was not only maintained but surpassed, and as far as can be judged from the returns of the current year up to present date, which for the first quarter show an aggregate of 27,713 3*s.* 1*d.* against 22,935*l.* received in similar quarter in 1859, showing an increase of 5,000*l.* in first quarter, we shall have an unprecedented revenue from this source in 1860. There appears to be therefore every foundation for arriving at the conclusion that an average annual increase of at least 5,000*l.* over former returns has been permanently obtained from this the most important of all the sources of the local revenue.

Probable permanent increase.

*Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land.*—I now proceed to two other branches of the revenue, in which very considerable increases in the revenue have been obtained by an entire change of system, introduced by the present Government, in the manner in which the Government property, both landed and house property, is offered to the public on rental. I allude to the establishment of the principle of public competition as applicable to both these sources of revenue, thereby setting aside the old custom in Malta of the concession of houses or other Government property, either to Government employes or other favoured individuals, at the sole discretion of the Governor; a system abandoned by the present Governor. The effect of substituting these more enlarged principles of dealing with the Government property for the old system, coupled with an entire revaluation of rentals of house property and of landed property belonging to the Government, has caused the following increases in the revenue derivable from these two sources :

System of public competition for leases of Government property.

General revaluation of Government property, and consequent increase of rental.

**MALTA.**

In 1859 over 1858, an increase under these two heads of about 4,000*l.* annually:

In 1860 over 1859 (as current leases could not legally be interfered with), about a similar further increase. The exact totals can be seen on reference to the Comparative Statement, given in the present Blue Book.

8,000*l.* a year  
exclusive of  
market.

In round numbers, therefore, the increase of the revenue will be 8,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the rent derivable from the construction of a new iron market, which I shall allude to under New Works, calculated to produce a rental of 3,000*l.* a year additional; and this increase is unalterable for eight years certain, for when the revaluation of the Government proper took place the time of lease for the property revalued was fixed for three years only. On the 15th of June 1859, however, the Government issued a notice, with a view of meeting the generally expressed desire of the Government tenants, that the three years' term of lease should be extended to an eight years' term, at the option of the sitting tenants. A great majority of the Government tenants then came forward, and voluntarily extended their term of lease from three to eight years at the new valuation, admitting thereby the fairness of the re-valuation, whilst securing for the Government a revenue at the new rates for a term of eight years certain.

Repairs to be  
effected by  
tenants.

A saving of 2,000*l.* a year permanent to the revenue has also been effected under this head, by making the annual repairs, formerly effected by the Government, and chargeable upon the annual estimates of the current year, fall upon the tenants themselves, who by the terms of their new leases are bound to effect all repairs. The increase, therefore, to the revenue, under the heads of Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land, Government property, amounts to 12,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the important item of the new market, which will be separately treated under its proper heading of New Works.

*Administrative Reforms.*—I now come to the subject of Administrative Reforms effected in the Government departments since May 1st, 1858. The objects primarily sought for by the Government for this end were, by reductions when the officials were too numerous for the work to be transacted by the department,—by consolidation of offices in cases where similarity of the work would admit of it,—by establishing the salaries of the public officers on a scale as fairly remunerative as possible, whilst consistent with the circumstances of the colony, to ensure as effective and fairly remunerated public servants as could be obtained in Malta.

In the chief secretary's office the duties formerly divided between two officers, an assistant secretary and a second assistant, were merged into one. About 400*l.* a year was the saving effected, and I have no reason to think otherwise than with a satisfactory result as regards the working of this office.

Suppression of  
work depart-  
ment.

The next measure was one of great importance, that of the suppression of the work department as a separate department, and of its consolidation with that of the land revenue. Over and above the mere saving in salaries, which amounted to about 300*l.* a year, this reform was very useful. The working of this board as an independent board had for a length of time given anything but satisfaction in Malta, and its suppression would have been received with great favour, even if there had been no further consequent advantages to be obtained from its suppression than the mere fact itself, but this consolidation introduced a new system, which has had, and will at a future date have to a much greater extent than at present, a very beneficial effect in Malta. I allude to the performance of works by public contract instead of exclusively by one department of the Government. The advantages of the system of contracts for public works are various. One of the greatest is, that numerous works can be performed at once; clearly impossible under the old system, for want of sufficient hands; therefore more people are employed, and there is greater general employment. It has also proved beneficial in bringing forward a class of practical men, totally unconnected with the Government, willing and able to undertake large works either for the Government or for private individuals, and so enlarging and diffusing the means of carrying out works throughout the island; manifestly an improved system upon that in use formerly, when works were carried out solely by one department of Government, who had a monopoly of most of the best workmen in the island in their constant pay.

Contract sys-  
tem for public  
works.

Liabilities  
under contract  
system.

How avoided.

The danger of a contract system in a small community like Malta would arise from the fact of there being but comparatively few contractors, who, clubbing together beforehand, might refuse to execute works except on exaggerated estimates. This contingency has been anticipated, and provided against by the Government in the following manner:—All public works are estimated by the Government *periti*, previous to their being advertised for by public contract, and should the contractors' estimates far exceed those framed by the Government *periti*, the work is then effected under the immediate direction of officers of the land revenue department, and by workmen engaged at fair rates of pay by that department on the estimate framed by the *periti* or land surveyors attached to that department. The action of this principle has proved to be an effective check upon excessive estimates made by contractors, but it is not availed of unless contractors' estimates are excessive.

Advantages of  
an increased  
revenue.

*Centralization of Public Offices in the Palace.*—Up to May 1858 the public offices in Malta had been situate in various detached public buildings in Valletta, at some distance from each other. It occurred to the Government that the ground floor of the palace of the grand masters, to a great extent unoccupied, would easily contain all the public offices under one building, thus centralizing the whole. The Council coinciding in the views of the Government, the centralization of all the public offices in the palace was effected, and this arrangement not only increased the facility of communication between one office and another, and thus saved a good deal of fruitless correspondence between officers which were at some distance apart, but it made available for revenue purposes several valuable buildings which have been relet for clubs and other public purposes, at the addition of several hundred pounds per annum to the revenue. Consequent on the centralization of public offices, and as part of the system, followed the amalgamation of those departments in which similarity

of duties performed showed the expediency of their being directed by one and the same head of department.

For instance,—

Formerly the marine and executive police were separate, and under distinct superintendence. It was decided to amalgamate them under one head. The amalgamation of marine and executive police under one head had a double advantage; it not only settled all jealousies between two approximate services under different superintendence, but it authorized by law a marine policeman to perform duties hitherto exclusive attached to the executive police, thereby increasing the general efficiency of the police, and strengthening the Government by giving additional means of maintenance of order and detection of crime.

In like manner the consolidation of the office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts has proved equally satisfactory in its results. Formerly the direction of the charitable institutions was entrusted to an inspector, assisted by a board, the supplies being furnished by the comptroller of contracts, who also had much of the responsibility of the internal management of the institutions, thus creating a division of duties faulty in its working. The consolidation of these duties of the comptroller and inspector in one has greatly increased the efficiency of this office, by freeing the office from the disadvantages of a divided command.

A delivery of town and country letters stamped with a postage head of the local Government three times a day in the town of Valletta, and once a day in the three cities Floriana, Sliema, the casals, and the island of Gozo, is in the course of being immediately set on foot, affording a regular system of postal communication between the inhabitants of the town and country districts, including the island of Gozo. And in order to complete the arrangements in detail for the town and three cities delivery of the daily post, pillar letter boxes of iron, similar to those in use in the metropolis, have been sent for from England to be fixed in different parts of Valletta.

An entire revision of the corradino prison regulations, which have proved in their working to be too lax, for the purpose for which this and all other systems of prison discipline are designed, the prevention of crime from dread of consequent punishment, is in course of being submitted to the Secretary of State.

**Police Force.**—The police force in Malta is a native force, and superintended by a Maltese. Considered generally, the men employed in it are active and intelligent, and perform their duties, which are often rendered more difficult by difference of language and habits, to the general satisfaction of the public. They are, however, too few in number, and must be increased as the revenue will permit. In Valletta, Floriana, and the three cities, they act in concert with strong bodies of the military, and as the great majority of the entire police force is centred in the town, disturbances and thefts are, generally speaking, less frequent in the town, and when occurring, rapidly dealt with. But the very fact of their concentration in the town has left the casals or villages more exposed. The consequence has been, unusual order in the town, and a great increase of petty thefts in the casals, and agricultural property has especially suffered from depredations of this character. It was necessary to meet this; and with a view of checking this growing evil a body of mounted police has been formed, whose duty it is to constantly patrol the country districts, night and day, and keep up that constant communication with the head quarters of the police in the town which until the establishment of a mounted force could scarcely be said to have existed at all. This change of system, coupled with a very considerable addition to the force generally, all of whom have been allotted to the casals, promises to effectually check the petty thefts that have been hitherto so frequent in the country districts. Indeed the syndics, or local magistrates, of the seven districts, have already reported most favourably upon the check afforded by these night patrols of mounted police, which, together with an annual increase of the force as the revenue will permit, the greater portion of which force to be distributed amongst the villages and attached to the district stations, will tend as far as possible to check the commission of crime in the country as well as in town. In candidates for the police, preference is always given to Maltese speaking English. It is clear that this is very advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, for the members of a force who have to deal so frequently with English soldiers and sailors.

**Public Education.**—To the University and the Lyceum, voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction, for the sons of those whose parents should desire it, has been attached. That instruction is separate from and independent of the course of secular instruction given in those Government Educational Establishments, and its introduction has given great satisfaction to the public. The instruction is given in a chapel adjoining the building in which are the schools.

In the primary schools, where a good and practical education is given by the Government free of cost, better remuneration has been allowed to the teachers, and men of higher education have been appointed as teachers. The number of those schools has been increased, both for male and female pupils; and their positions have been selected with a view of meeting the requirements of the district in which they are established, so that no numerous populated village in Malta should be without easily accessible means of education for the children of the poorer classes, whose parents are willing to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government.

**Law.**—Ordinances passed since 1st May 1858:—

Ordinance.	Maritime Commercial Laws.	No. of Clauses.
No. XV. of 1858. Of privileged claims on sea-going vessels	- - -	9
" XVI. " Of the rights and liabilities of owners and masters	- - -	37
" XVII. " Of contracts of affreightment	- - -	66
" XVIII. " Of bottomry contracts and maritime insurances	- - -	104
" XIX. " Of average, jitsam, and contribution	- - -	29

X

MALTA.

Amalgamation of marine and executive police.

Also of office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts.

Penny postage, establishment of.

Revision of prison regulations.

To be increased as the revenue will permit.

Formation of a body of mounted police.

Preference given to candidates speaking English.

Increased number of primary schools.



MALTA.	Ordinance.	No. of Clauses.
Object of.	The foregoing five ordinances include all the matter which in continental countries forms the subject of Maritime commercial codes, with the exception only of the laws relative to the enrolment, rights, and liabilities of seamen.	
No. V. of 1859.	Of contracts in general - - - - -	199
	This ordinance embodies all the law of contracts in general.	
	By article 33 it is provided that transfers of immovables do not take effect as regards third parties before the respective contracts are registered in the Public Registry Office. That provision, coupled with those of Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856, completes the system of a public registry of all transactions respecting immovables.	
" VI.	Of contracts of purchase and sale, and of contracts of exchange - - -	125
" VII.	Consolidating the office for registering transfers with that relative to mortgages of immovables - - - - -	4
" VIII.	Prohibiting abbreviated clauses in contracts . - - - -	4
Object of ordinance.	The object of this ordinance is to simplify the form of notarial contracts. No technical form of language is now requisite in contracts.	
" II. of 1860.	Of contracts of mandate ( <i>law of agency</i> ) - - - - -	31
" L.	Of contracts of partnership - - - - -	41

*Laws of Civil Procedure.*

No. XI. of 1858.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure - - - - -	6
" XI. of 1859.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure - - - - -	44

Some of the amendments in.

The following are some of the amendments effected in this branch of the law by those two ordinances :

1st. The present of the consuls (merchants) in the commercial court in cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 20*l.*, has been dispensed with :

2nd. Superior courts have been relieved of the cognizance of cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 5*l.* :

3rd. The mode of procedure in the superior courts has been simplified, by extending the number of cases in which written pleadings can be dispensed with :

4th. Arrest for debt is abolished in cases when, though the transaction had a commercial character, the debtor is not professionally a trader, and there has been no deceit or fraud on his part. Many usurious contracts, consisting in loans at an excessive rate of interest, disguised under the form of sales of goods, have thus been prevented :

5th. The power of taking out warrants of arrest, or impediment of departure, against military or naval officers or men, or of engineers in the service of any steam vessel, for debt, is abolished. This provision has cut the practice of compelling such persons to submit to serious impositions by taking against them warrants of arrest or impediment of departure, at a time when, being ordered to leave the island with their regiments or ships, such process might ruin them, or be of prejudice to the public service, or entail great loss upon the vessel to which they are attached :

6th. The allowance which the creditor is to furnish for the maintenance of his debtor in arrest has been increased from 4*s.* to 8*s.* a week :

7th. Witnesses can refuse to disclose that which may have come to their knowledge from reports, despatches, or other papers connected with the correspondence of any civil, military, or naval department : The production of such papers cannot be insisted upon :

8th. No warrant of impediment of departure can be issued for debts against ships employed in the postal service, or affreighted by Her Majesty's Government.

*Criminal Laws.*

No. X. of 1858.	To amend the criminal laws - - - - -	6
" IX. of 1859.	To amend the criminal laws - - - - -	33

The object of these two ordinances is to remove some serious doubts arising from the wording of some articles of the Criminal Code, to adjust the punishment in several cases where it was inadequate or excessive, and to amend the laws of criminal procedure.

The following are some of the most important amendments :—

1st. Abolition of the punishment of death with respect to persons guilty of exposure or abandonment of children, when, though the latter die in consequence of such exposure or abandonment, there are no circumstances

Some of the amendments in.

## Ordinance.

No. of  
Clauses.

MALTA.

to show that the exposure or abandonment was committed with deliberate intention to cause death:

2nd. To keep without licence dies or other instruments fit for making impressions similar to coins, though such instruments may not be fit for making impressions so perfect as to be easily taken for coins, has been made a punishable offence:

3rd. Whoever, from bad habits or idleness, abandons his parents to want, is made punishable as for a contravention:

4th. Power has been given to the Superior Criminal Court to prohibit the publication of reports of any case before the proceedings are terminated:

5th. Any delivery of written or printed reports to persons called to serve as jurors is made punishable as a contempt of court:

6th. Power has been given to the court to cause from time to time the reform of the list of jurors, by including persons considered fit for that service, though they may not be possessed of the established property qualification, and by excluding from the list persons who, though possessed of such qualification, are, from want of education or other causes, unfit for that service:

7th. The law by which, in cases of libel, the preliminary investigation before a magistrate was dispensed with, and the practice of requiring the Governor's sanction before instituting proceedings for libel, have been abolished.

*Police Laws and Regulations.*

No. V. of 1858.	To amend the Police Code	-	-	-	-	-	6
" X. of 1859.							
" XII. of 1858.	To amend the laws relative to passports	-	-	-	-	-	6
" I. of 1859.	To reform the organization of the public force	-	-	-	-	-	4
No. II. of 1859.	For more effectually preventing certain contraventions	-	-	-	-	-	3
" III.	To protect electric telegraphs	-	-	-	-	-	5
" XIV.	For the better discovery and preventing the sale of adulterated food or drinks	-	-	-	-	-	5
" XV.	To prevent nuisances caused by dogs	-	-	-	-	-	20

The following are some of the provisions made by those ordinances:—

1st. The interior police and the marine police have been consolidated under one head. A marine police officer has been authorized to do the duties of an ordinary police officer, when required.

2nd. It has been made a punishable offence for any person to transfer his passport to another person, or to refuse to deliver up a passport to the police.

3rd. Criminal jurisdiction has been given to the syndics of the country districts to try and punish persons guilty of mendicity or vagrancy, or of gambling. The previous law, by which even such offences were to be tried before magistrates in Valletta, had rendered it almost impracticable to carry out the law.

4th. It has been made punishable as contravention to disturb cables of electric telegraphs; and any deliberate act preventing communication by electric telegraph has been taken out of the class of contraventions to the police laws, and made punishable with imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

5th. It has been made a contravention for a seller of bread to refuse to sell by the weight, or to expose for sale bread not sufficiently baked.

6th. Power has been given to the police court to cause any article of food or drinks to be analyzed by professional men, for the purpose of detecting any existing adulteration injurious to health. If no such adulteration is found out, the value of the article destroyed or impaired by the analysis is to be paid to the owner or shopkeeper; but if adulteration is proved, the owner or shopkeeper must pay all costs, and the article shall be confiscated.

7th. No dogs can now be left at large. There was formerly a vast number of dogs running loose, and causing great nuisance to the public. Several hundreds of these animals had no owners.

Some of the  
provisions of.*Miscellaneous.*

No. VI. of 1858.	To reduce the fee for stamping gold or silver articles	-	-	-	-	1
" VII.	To amend Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856	-	-	-	-	5
	By this ordinance the tariff of the public registry office has been revised.					
" VIII.	To amend the laws respecting the administration of and the election to certain marriage legacies	-	-	-	-	5

MALTA. Object of.	Ordinance.	No. of Clauses.
	The legacies to which that ordinance refers were formerly, for special reasons, kept under the management of the committee of Government charitable institutions, the ordinary business of which having prevented members from attending to the complicated duties of examining the claims of the numerous competitors for those legacies, arrears of about ten years had consequently accumulated. Those duties have now been transferred to a deputation to which similar duties had been entrusted by a previous law, and they are now being regularly administered.	
No. XIII. of 1859.	To facilitate transfers of titles for interest on a stock formerly called <i>La Massa Frumentaria</i> That stock was in 1805 recognized as a Government debt. It amounts to 78,402 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> held by a large number of persons. Transfers of shares in that stock were almost as difficult legally to effect as transfers of real property. By this ordinance it is now lawful for shareholders, with some exceptions, to take out a certificate transferable by delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	
No. XVI. of 1858.	To amend the laws respecting professional fees to be received by physicians, surgeons, or phlebotomists It having been found impracticable under the peculiar circumstances of Malta, and consistently with the view entertained here on the subject, to abolish altogether the tariff of those fees, it has, at the request of the profession, been revised and amended in such a manner as to reward more adequately professional skill, without aggravating the public.	4
„ IV. of 1860.	To provide means for destitute minors to be trained to sea service An allowance of 1 <i>s.</i> a day is granted to any master of a merchant ship for any boy, of an age between 12 and 16 years, that he may be willing to engage among his crew, as an apprentice, besides an allowance of 40 <i>s.</i> for clothes. The number of apprentices for whom Government will pay such allowances at any one time is not to exceed 30; and such allowances are not to be granted for one and the same boy for more than three voyages, without special authority from the Governor.	9
„ V. „	To provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons By this ordinance monies belonging to minors, to widows, or, in certain cases, to married women, can, on application, or by decree of court, be invested in the purchase from Government of an annuity at the rate of 2½ per cent. The Government is empowered to invest the purchase money, on its own account, in the British three per cent. consols. Holders of such annuities, when their disability ceases, can obtain, from the Government Treasury, certificates transferable by mere delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	30
Total number of clauses		841

*New Works (Civil), and Lighting and Water Supply.*

The new works (civil) have comprised the following—

- Extension of great harbour.
- Construction of an iron market.
- Hygienic works, especially cleansing of the Manderaggio.
- Extension of lighting by gas.
- Increase of water supply.
- Additional public tanks.
- Construction of public ovens, and dwellings for the very poor.
- Additional fountains, including a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite.
- Planting the public squares.
- Introduction of gas into the corridors, and laying down the pavement of the palace of the Grand Masters in marble.
- Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.
- Agricultural interests.

Scheme for  
extension of  
Great Harbour.

Of these works by far the most important in its future influence on Malta is the scheme which has met with the approval of Her Majesty's ministers for the extension of the Great Harbour, to benefit imperial and local commercial interests equally. The details of this scheme have been so fully laid before Her Majesty's ministers in various explanatory despatches, that it renders any but a brief and concise notice of its merits a work of supererogation in the present memorandum. I point out, therefore, the leading features only :—

In brief, then, the neglect of all former Governments in not setting aside a portion of the annual revenue, and applying it to dredging purposes, had suffered a great portion of one of the finest harbours in the world, and of vast importance from its position, (the keep of the Mediterranean, as Gibraltar is the key,) to the interests of Great Britain, to deteriorate both in a naval and commercial

point of view, or, to put it more clearly, the harbour did not offer that amount of accommodation which its natural capabilities if fully developed could afford, either to imperial or to local commercial interests, which are the life blood of Malta; and it is to redeem the mischief effected by neglect, and to restore Malta Harbour to its original size, splendour, and public utility, that this noble work has been contemplated. When executed, this work will fully repay the share and share alike expenditure of imperial and island funds that have been allotted to it. On the imperial side of the question, the extension of the naval waters, that is, those that are set apart specially for Her Majesty's ships of war, by the cession of all the outer part up to the powder magazine including the French Creek for the absolute use of the navy, will be alone sufficient to double if not treble their present accommodation. Under present circumstances, a fact but little known, nine first rates are with difficulty moored in secure berths in the naval waters. Double this number in moorings of greater security can be easily moored in the extended waters. More than this, the Admiralty dock in Malta has been found faulty in its construction, and it is notoriously too small for docking the first rates of the day. Now the possession of the French Creek would give facilities for the construction of an entirely new dock, or, if this is happily found to be unnecessary by its position parallel with the dockyard creek, the Admiralty may on a future occasion easily and at small outlay tunnel and communicate between the two creeks, of itself a great advantage to the dockyard interests. The cost of this extension is estimated at 125,000*l.* on the imperial side, and should it amount to five or ten times that amount such sum would be well spent in making Malta harbour the British arsenal of the Mediterranean, capable of holding Her Majesty's fleet in time of war, and of affording her liners dock room in case of need and emergency. In fact, if, which there is but little doubt of, the axiom that Great Britain holds Malta for its harbours, is correct and indisputable, then the execution of this work will render Malta harbour a naval station in the Mediterranean worthy of Great Britain, ample in size for war purposes, and repaying the mother country by its intrinsic and practical value for the costly expenditure annually laid out in its maintenance. In a local and commercial point of view the advantages of this scheme are equally telling. Not only will it secure to the Maltese a basis of commercial enterprise, by the formation of a separate mercantile port, an object long desired in Malta, and up to this date never definite and well assured to the Maltese, but in addition (and as a secondary consideration), showing, however, that it will lessen the original outlay on the part of the island revenues, it will enrich the island in future by thousands of pounds, by the increase and the value of the property around which the extension is made. In all points of view, therefore, this work is of the greatest advantage to imperial and local interests, and may be fairly designated as important in the amount of future benefit to the real interest of this island as any effected since our possession of the island.

MALTA.

How benefit-  
ing imperial  
interests.How benefiting  
local and com-  
mercial inter-  
ests.

*New Market.*—The want of a new and enlarged market had been long felt in Malta, the old market being far too small to admit of that fair competition amongst buyers and sellers which enable the public to provide themselves with the necessaries of life at fair prices. The old market, now demolished, contained 134 stalls, but 45 of these were shops outside of the market, which, with 16 stalls situated in like manner outside the market proper, reduced the *bonâ fide* market to 73 stalls, of which again 28 were situated in an upper story difficult of access. The new market, on the other hand, contains 216 stalls, all within the market, and all easily accessible to the public, no stalls being permitted outside, a prohibition which does away with that which proved to be a great nuisance in the old market. Its construction is novel in Malta, being copied from the iron markets in Les Halles at Paris. It is amply supplied with water, two tanks having been constructed under its foundations capable of holding 2,400 tons, and of supplying the town as well as the market, in addition to a fountain supplied from the aqueduct, placed in the centre. This useful public work will be completed and ready for use in June 1861. It is calculated to produce a rental of between three and four thousand pounds a year on an outlay of 13,000*l.* capital.

New market  
much required.Revenue to be  
derived from,  
and original  
cost.

*Hygienic Works.*—Hygienic works have been undertaken and were much needed. The Manderaggio, a quarter of Valletta inhabited by the very poor, corresponding with St. Giles, and as proverbially filthy, has been made as clean as any other portion of Valletta, and the inhabitants of that spot have been well supplied with water, laid on from the aqueduct, which they had previously been compelled to fetch from a considerable distance. More active superintendence on the part of the police has been enforced with regard to all places of public conveniences, and the salutary effects of these measures has been shown in the improved health of the town.

Cleansing of  
the Manderag-  
gio.

*Extension of Lighting by Gas.*—Lighting Valletta with gas instead of oil lamps was introduced in 1855, but as the Council then voted only a similar amount of expenditure for the introduction of gas as they were then paying for oil, it was necessary to lessen to a great extent the number of the lamps, in order to meet the increased expenditure consequent on the altered system of lighting. This diminution, however, was necessarily so great that the lighting of the town was for a couple of years less effectively performed under the new system than under the old. The Government and Council concurred in the necessity of additional lamps, and a great number have been added; the effect of this addition is that Valletta is now lighted, if not brilliantly, sufficiently for all police purposes; and the Government is actively employed in examining and amending the deficiencies found in the present contract, to expire in 1861, and to insert in the new one certain details (which had been omitted, from the absence of professional advice when the contract was entered into), and which, when inserted, will more effectually guard the interests of the Government and protect them from the pressure which a single company having at present a complete monopoly of supplying gas might from time to time endeavour to apply.

Too small a  
number of  
lamps in  
original con-  
tract.Town now well  
lighted ade-  
quately for all  
police purposes.

*Water Supply.—Public and Private Tanks.*—The vast importance of an ample supply of water, on considerations, civil and military, in Malta, need not be enlarged upon; the uncertainty of the quantity

An ample  
supply for civil  
and military

MALTA.  
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reasons of the  
highest import-  
ance at Malta.  
Construction of  
tanks as the  
revenue will  
admit of, in  
every annual  
estimate.  
Statement of  
new tanks  
since 1858.

of the annual fall of rain, the aqueduct failing or cut off by an enemy, the few springs in the island placed in a like position, render it imperative on the Government to ensure a supply for the entire population, independent of these sources, for at least three or four years in advance. Indeed, as a standing rule, no annual estimate should be permitted to pass the Council without it included in the list of new works the construction of one or two public tanks in well-chosen positions. What has been effected within the last two years under this head, the following return will show :—

Number of Public Tanks					
in 1858	-	-	-	-	- 106 No.
in 1860	-	-	-	-	- 120 „
Increase					- 14 No.
Capacity of,					
in 1858	-	-	-	-	- 100,350 tons.
in 1860	-	-	-	-	- 113,916 „
Increase					- 13,566 tons.
Actual Contents					
in 1858	-	-	-	-	- 59,872 tons.
in 1860	-	-	-	-	- 101,686 „
Increase					- 41,814 tons.

Four years  
consumption,  
independent of  
any assistance  
whatever from  
rain, for the  
whole popula-  
tion.  
Number of  
private tanks.  
Inches of rain  
for the last 8  
years.

The present quantity of water in the tanks, if aided by ordinary rains, would be certainly sufficient for the wants of the population for any length of time ; but taking an extreme case, and supposing that should there be no assistance from rain whatever, it would suffice for four years' consumption. Besides the public tanks, there are in Valetta, Floriana and the Three Cities 4,689 private tanks, containing at a rough estimate 600,000 tons of water. Notwithstanding, however, this number of tanks and quantity of water, a moderate annual increase of public tanks is most desirable, as is also the connexion of all tanks, civil and military, with the roofs of the building in which they are situate, so as to render them by catching all rain water as independent as possible of any assistance from the aqueduct.

To show how variable is the amount of inches of rain falling in Malta during the year, I annex (with special reference to years 1852 and 1855) a return showing the quantity of rain which fell annually at the General Hospital, Malta, from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1859.

1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
8	27	28	41	23	34	15	7	28	67	30	3	32	68	38	74

Public ovens.

*Construction of Public Ovens and Dwellings for the very Poor.*—Public ovens have been constructed, with a view, as far as it was in the power of Government, to break through a monopoly *de facto* enjoyed by a few bakers ; and the dwellings of the poor having been found in a state of extreme misery, measures have been taken for the construction of healthy and well-ventilated houses for the accommodation of the very poor. To effect this, a large block has been let by public competition to be built on principles that could only be adapted for this class of tenants, and when executed several poor families will be enabled to live in well-ventilated and well-lighted apartments, amply supplied with water, and at moderate rentals. It is clear that in a fortress overcrowded as is Valetta the construction of this class of building will not only greatly benefit the poorer classes themselves, but improve the sanitary condition of the town, by the advantages the new and better, constructed buildings will possess over the present dwellings of the poor, which are badly constructed, ill ventilated, and generally unhealthy.

Works com-  
bining orna-  
ment and  
utility.

*Planting Public Squares, Additional Fountains, and Drinking Fountains of Aberdeen Granite.*—In works combining ornament with utility, the planting of several of the public squares with trees and flowers has given very general satisfaction. In a town where the buildings are constructed entirely of stone, and where the heat and glare from the sun during the greater part of the year is very oppressively felt, the introduction of trees and flowers in what were previously barren squares has afforded great relief. A Café of the same class as those in the Palais Royal has been constructed in the principal square, and is well suited to the climate of Malta and the out-door habits of the people. The rental derived from it, will not only cover the original outlay of the building, but give a handsome margin on the side of the revenue.

Additional  
public foun-  
tains.

Additional fountains have been erected in well-selected sites, and a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite, similar in design to one lately erected in the town of Norwich, has been placed in the square of St. John's Church, immediately contiguous to the principal street and thoroughfare of the town.

*The Palace of the Grand Masters.*—Much has been done in effecting improvements in this palace. In 1859, the Council of Government voted a sum of one thousand pounds for the purpose of laying down the corridors in marble. This work is in course of execution, and is one in peculiar harmony with the general design and decoration of the interior of this historically interesting building. The exterior of this palace presents no features of architectural interest, the whole forming an undecorated pile of building about 300 feet square; but by planting the two court-yards attached to it, in the same manner as the squares, with trees and flowers, it has been much improved, and lightened externally.

**MALTA.**  
Decorations in the palace of the Grand Masters: corridors laid down in marble.

In the palace is situate the beautiful armoury of the knights of St. John. Up to 1858 the armour of the knights had been permitted gradually to fall into disorder and decay, and the saloon, extending the whole length of the building, to become an exhibition room for fine arts, rather than entirely devoted to its original purpose of an armoury of the order. Within the two last years, however, the armour of the knights has been completely rescued from decay. There are now 75 complete suits of armour, with their respective shields and coats of arms, arranged in chronological and historical order in the armoury, besides fifty in the corridors, representing the history of the order of St. John in Malta, or, in other words, the best part of the history of Malta. Four relics of great historical interest have been recovered from oblivion, and placed in prominent positions in this armoury. They are—

Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.

The original act of donation of the island of Malta and Gozo and of the fortress of Tripoli to the order of St. John by Charles the Fifth. 23rd March 1530.

Historic relics.

The original bull of Paschal II., receiving under his protection the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A.D. 1113.

The sword and dress of Dragut, pasha of Tripoli, commander-in-chief of Turkish army, killed at the place where now is fort Tigne, in the great siege of Malta in 1565.

The trumpet on which was sounded the retreat, on the final departure of the order from Rhodes, December 1522. This relic was very carefully preserved by the Grand Masters.

The public had no opportunity of seeing these, previous to the restoration of the armoury.

*Agricultural Interests.*—The agricultural state of the island has been taken into consideration by the Government, with a view of amelioration. The nature of the soil, the scanty supply of water for agricultural purposes, offer insurmountable obstacles to great improvements. No breed of cattle are reared in Malta or Gozo, and the only stock capable of improvement and reared in the island to any extent is that of sheep. For the improvement of the best breed of sheep an importation of three parts bred southdown have been imported into the island, for the purposes of cross breeding and strengthening and improving the quality of the stock, and with a good deal of success as far as propagation is concerned. The ultimate success, however, still remains an open question, from the circumstance of the habit of milking the ewes in use in Gozo and in Malta, with a view of obtaining fresh cheeses, which form a staple of daily subsistence to the peasantry in either islands. Unless, therefore, the cross bred sheep prove equally prolific of milk for cheese purposes, it is a question whether the new improvement of the quality of meat, or the additional quantity and weight of wool, will be alone sufficient in itself to tempt the farmers to breed largely from the stock imported.

Small field for improvement of

Importation of Southdown sheep.

An alteration in the old system of giving premiums in money for horticultural prizes to that of substituting foreign trees of the finest kinds of fruit trees, imported from England and France, as prizes, on condition of their being reared and exhibited annually, appears to promise favourably to the culture of many valuable kinds of fruit trees, up to this time unknown in the island. During the present year, a great number of foreign fruit trees have been introduced, including amongst others the gooseberry, currant, and raspberry, which are in nursery gardens at St. Antonio, to be distributed as prizes hereafter.

Fruit trees imported from foreign countries given instead of money prizes. Promises to prove a better system.

*Administrative reforms and New Works, (Military).*—Under this head it is well to observe, that independently of the new military works, the reforms instituted in this branch of the service, have, similar to those in the civil, effected a total change of system and organization previously to that in use; indeed it would be more just to say, have created a system where previously none existed, as the nature of the reform will demonstrate; for example, under organization, are classed—

Reforms similar to those made in the civil branch.

*Reclassification of the armament.*—The entire armament of this vast fortress has been reclassified during the last twelve months, a work which involved the mounting, dismounting, replacing, or removal of nearly every gun, in all 1015.

Reclassification of armament.

*Centralization of Reserves within Valletta.*—This is a very important change, for up to the present date all the reserve material had been placed outside the works, and the powder, both for the fleet and fortress, stowed away in the extremity of our outer lines, for instance, the Polverista Magazine; but, by a reorganization of the magazine and store accommodations, not only have these defects of system been remedied, but also a proper complement of shot and shell has been placed in the immediate vicinity of each of the heaviest batteries, so as to enable them to open fire at a moment's notice upon any point from which an attack may be made. It is true that this gradual centralization of reserves within Valletta has not been effected without a vast amount of labour; for example,

Centralization of reserves.

25,000 barrels of ammunition have been removed and placed in suitable localities, and

350,000 shot and shell have been brought up to the several batteries;

Small side arm stores have been established near each large battery, so that, like a ship of war, the fortress will be prepared to meet any hostile attack, on the instant that such attack should be made.

- MALTA.** — Lastly, some hundreds of tons of military stores have been removed to more available positions.  
It is estimated, however, it will require some eight months more before all this organization can be completed and systematized.
- Practical knowledge of the works.** *Practical Knowledge of the Details of the Works given to the Garrison.*—For the first time the garrison have been thoroughly organized for the defence of the works, familiarized with all the intricacies of the communications, and by constant practice taught the object and trained to the defence of the fortifications.
- Alarm signals.** *Alarm Signals.*—Alarm signals have been very carefully established, so that at any moment on the darkest night silently and without difficulty each man can find his proper post.
- Siege train.** *Siege Train.*—The siege trains have been put together in working order, and removed within the works, and the light 9-pounder batteries and howitzers are parked, packed with ammunition, and ready at a moment's notice.
- Allotment of Districts to special Bodies.*—Commandants, with their respective staff of artillery, and engineer officers, are appointed to, entrusted with, and responsible for the defence of each separate district and post.
- Telegraphic communication between out-posts.** *Telegraphic Communication between Out-posts.*—The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a network of telegraphic communication between each separate fort and the Head Quarters in Valletta, by communicating them with cables across the harbours, and underground electric wires; and the masonry of the works themselves have been strengthened and repaired.
- New soldiers' invalid hospital at Città Vecchia.** *New Works.—Invalid Hospital at Città Vecchia.*—The old palace of the Grand Masters at Città Vecchia, commanding one of the finest views in the island, and notoriously healthy, is being rapidly converted into an hospital of invalids for sick soldiers, with a separate establishment for invalid officers; thus tending to economize the large annual outlay heretofore expended in sending invalids home. The Inspector General of Hospitals entertains the opinion that when completed, so well situated and appropriate is the site chosen, that this establishment will prove one of the most perfect in the army. I may add here that, independently of the advantage derivable from this work in a military point of view, the expenditure consequent upon this establishment will greatly benefit the island in a civil point of view, by infusing new life into Città Vecchia, formerly the capital of Malta, but now in a state of stagnation as far as any transaction of ordinary business or commerce is concerned.
- Forrest hospital.** *Forrest Hospital.*—A new hospital at St. George's Bay, in close contiguity to the Pembroke Camp, called the Forrest Hospital, is to be established, by converting an old baronial dwelling called Spinola House to that purpose.
- Pembroke camp.** *Pembroke Camp.*—Mr. Sidney Herbert has further sanctioned the immediate construction of a stone encampment for musketry instruction, to be called the Pembroke Camp. All the latest principles of sanitary improvement will be brought to bear in this construction. It will be capable of holding 1500 men, and it is situate close to St. George's Bay, one of the healthiest spots in the island.
- SUMMARY.**—The foregoing is a brief summary of what has been effected in Malta within the last two years, the purpose of this memorandum being only to show the additions and reforms made; not to attempt to give any specific account of the various heads themselves under which they have been effected; but a perusal of the foregoing details will show that scarcely any of the leading features of administrative government have been neglected, though the space in which the work has been performed is but limited, in proportion to its variety and its future influence on the interests of Malta.
- It will be seen, that the revenues of the island have been increased several thousands a year, without any alteration made in the form of, and without additional taxation;
- That administrative reforms have been effected which have rendered government in Malta to be more simply and yet more effectively administered than in former years, by a process of centralization, by amalgamating departments when a similarity of work permitted it, and thus doing away with a divided control, by the selection of the most active and intelligent officers to be found in the island as heads of departments, and by a judicious economy in retrenching the number of employés, when the work of departments could be as effectively carried on with a smaller staff of officers, supposing that staff to give their whole energies to the duties of the department, and by increases, when the staff was clearly too limited in number to perform the fair duties of the office;
- That ordinances have been passed which have rendered more complete the code of Malta, not only as far as legality is concerned, but also as in the case of the ordinance "to provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons," where an important public benefit has been conferred on a class over whom Government should watch with a peculiar and with a paternal interest;
- That public education has been extended, and an important concession made in the University by affording voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction;
- Lastly, that civil and military works have been executed of a nature and description which it may be fairly hoped will have a most favorable future influence in both these branches of the service in Malta; the whole tending to strengthen the hands of and accredit Government in this important possession of the British Crown.

Valletta, May, 19, 1860.

VICTOR HOULTON,  
Chief Secretary to the Government.



## IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN  
ISLANDS.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of DESPATCH from the LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to his Grace  
the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 20.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Corfu, February 4, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Annual Report on the Ionian Islands Blue Book. The causes of the delay in sending it was stated in my Despatch, No. 142, of the 3d of December last.

2. The Blue Book itself will be sent by long sea to save expense to the public.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the Financial Year 1859, ending the 31st of  
January 1860.

*Revenue.—Decrease.*

Although, as was anticipated in the report of last year, the revenue of 1859 has fallen far short of the exceptional prosperity of 1858, the depression has not been alarming.

The olive and currant trades are as speculative as the hop trade of England, and the peculiar character of the olive crop will subject the public revenue to enormous fluctuations so long as Ionian finance is based, as at present, mainly on import and export duties.

The general revenue of the Islands for 1859 amounts to 130,261*l.* 12*s.* 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.*

In order to ascertain the exact financial position of this year it will not be out of place to insert a tabular statement of the revenue for ten years preceding.

	£	s.	d.
1849	-	-	-
1850	-	-	-
1851	-	-	-
1852	-	-	-
1853	-	-	-
1854	-	-	-
1855	-	-	-
1856	-	-	-
1857	-	-	-
1858	-	-	-
	115,420	3	8
	146,837	8	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	149,005	16	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	102,587	6	9 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	134,753	16	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	137,978	18	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	127,471	5	5 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	184,646	8	4 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	110,310	17	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	201,275	11	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>

Taking an average of ten years, we find the general revenue to amount in round numbers to about 141,029*l.*, leaving the year 1859 with a deficiency of only 10,768*l.* By selecting individual years we shall find that the four years 1849, 1852, 1855, and 1857 presented a revenue less flourishing than that of 1859, that the two years 1853 and 1854 showed less than the average, the two years 1850 and 1851 but little more, and that in ten years the Ionian revenue has only on two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, provided the exchequer with a surplus.

It may safely be asserted that the olive crop forms the standard and mainspring of Ionian finance.

The revenue in 1858 amounted to 201,275*l.* 11*s.* 0<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.* leaving a decrease in 1859 of 75,806*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Nearly the whole of the deficiency may be traced to the deficient oil crop.

The export duty on oil was in 1858 80,736*l.* 0*s.* 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.*, in 1859 it fell to 19,249*l.* 7*s.* 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.*, thus accounting for 61,486*l.* 12*s.* 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.* of the deficit, the remainder being principally caused by a diminished consumption of articles by those whose income depends on the produce of the olive groves.

The customs show a decrease of 4,652*l.* 13*s.* 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub>*d.*

Y



The import duty on foreign wines and spirits shows also a falling off to the amount of 447*l.* 16*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.*, owing perhaps to the causes indicated last year in the increased skill of native producers. Agricultural distress has also caused a diminution in the import duty on grain.

The stamp duties have experienced a considerable downfall, amounting to 3,204*l.* 4*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.*

The sale of stamps is principally promoted by legal proceedings, all documents produced before tribunals being written on stamped paper.

As the rights of landlords over cultivators (*coloni*) form the staple of actions before the Ionian courts, the deficiency in the oil crop has naturally exercised an unfavourable influence on litigation.

The same reasons hold good for the diminution of the police receipts, a considerable portion of which revenue is generally derived from the serving of processes.

A considerable deficit also appears under the head of health office dues. This is attributable to a reduction in the port-tariff effected by an Act of 1857.

A decrease may also be observed under the head miscellaneous, this item having been swollen in 1858 by the sale of an old government steamer.

The diminution in the receipts for public instruction are naturally accounted for by the prevalent scarcity.

#### *Revenue.—Increase.*

The export duty on currants exhibits an increase of 3,860*l.* 12*s.* 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ *d.* This arises not from an abundant but from a defective harvest. The market for currants is very limited, being confined principally to England. A prosperous crop, therefore, by diminishing the value of the fruit, often brings the price very little above the cost of production.

By the system of ad valorem export duties now in force a deficient crop will contribute to the treasury a sum as high as, if not higher than, a copious harvest.

An increase in the export duty on island wines almost compensates for the decrease to be observed in the import duty on foreign wines.

The manufacture of Ionian wines is improving, and bids fair in time to introduce into the trade of the islands an important source of revenue.

The increase under the head of "freights of government steam packets" arises from the employment of the Ionian government steamer in maintaining a communication between the Islands, which the vessels of the Austrian Lloyds' were unable to carry on during the war between France and Austria.

#### *Expenditure.—Decrease.*

A decrease of 6,000*l.* in the military contribution is owing to the circumstance of the payment in 1858 of the arrears of 1857.

In the expenditure on public works there is a saving of 1,583*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and under the head of packet service of 3,356*l.* 4*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.*, a large amount having been expended in 1858 for repairs to the government steamer.

Less paper having been purchased for stamps, a sum of 381*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* is to be set against the loss of stamp revenue.

The only other item of expenditure to be noticed is the "contingent," in which a saving of 1,141*l.* 14*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.* has been effected. This is principally due to the diminished interest on loans caused by the payment of debt in the preceding year.

The total decrease of expenditure during the year 1859 amounts to 13,816*l.* 15*s.* 2 $\frac{7}{10}$ *d.*, leaving, however, an excess of expenditure over income of 19,101*l.* 7*s.* 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.*

#### *Expenditure.—Increase.*

The only item worthy of remark is the sum of 525*l.* 2*s.* 8 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.* for the extra expenses incurred by the session of the Legislative Assembly.

#### *Local Revenues.*

These revenues have been subject to the same influences and have followed the fortunes of the general income, and show a deficit on those of the preceding year of nearly 9,000*l.*

#### *Public Debt.*

The public debt shows a slight diminution, chiefly owing to the grant of some pensions, whereby the pension fund, a charge on the government, has been decreased.

*Military Contribution.*IONIAN  
ISLANDS.

The constitutional sum of 25,000*l.* was this year wholly paid.

*Legislation.*

Under this head must be included the month of February 1860, to the end of which month the session of 1859 was continued. Eleven Acts were passed, four for giving exemptions to English, Greek, and Russian vessels trading with the Islands. These were passed principally in favour of a Liverpool company, established for some years; and of the Peninsular and Oriental company, which, during the war, established a line between Malta and Corfu; of a Greek company which continues to run a line between Greece, the Islands, and Trieste, &c.; of the Russian Mediterranean company, which has hitherto given but flickering signs of existence.

The other Acts passed were principally of local interest, with the exception of Act No. 31 of the present Parliament for the regulation of joint stock banks.

The charter of the Ionian bank being about to expire, it was necessary in the public interest to renew its existence. A Bill was therefore presented to Parliament by the government, not exclusively in the interest of the Ionian bank, but under which that establishment might renew its rights concurrently with any other bank that might be instituted.

Under the new law any bank can be established in the Ionian States under the following conditions:—

1. The previous sanction of the government to be granted. This can be accorded only for 20 years, on proof being furnished that half the capital is paid up and the other half to be paid up in two years.
2. The minimum capital to be 40,000*l.*
3. Issue of bank notes not to exceed paid-up capital. No note to be of less value than 1*l.*
4. Notes to bear a government stamp.

While discussing the subject of the Legislative Assembly, it is curious to observe the great expense that body entails on the country, when compared with the labours performed.

From the year 1850 to 1860 inclusive the gross sum expended for this branch of the legislature amounts to 43,039*l.* During the same period the number of Bills passed has been 102, making the cost of each Bill amount to 421*l.* 19*s.*

*Public Functionaries.*

A commission was issued in 1859 for a thorough inquiry into the administrative system of the Ionian States. A report was presented to the Lord High Commissioner, recommending divers reforms, which have since been more or less carried out. The list of functionaries in the Ionian Islands exhibits a number of employés apparently inconsistent with the extent and population of the state. The geographical position of the Islands may almost be said to render this necessary, as the distance between the Islands, and the comparative difficulty of communication in a state composed of islands, render futile any attempt at centralization. At the same time it cannot be denied that the distinct political existence given by the constitution to the seven Islands entails a useless expense in the judicial and ecclesiastical establishments of the smaller members of the septinsular state.

The year 1859 may be noted in the annals of the Ionian Islands for the introduction of the system of competitive examination. This course has been strictly pursued in the nomination of all candidates to first appointments. It is difficult as yet to say what influence the system may exercise on the public education; but in a country where public employment of all sorts is eagerly sought for, the system of competition may be considered successful in relieving the government from the odium attendant on patronage, and in putting an end to the occult means brought to bear on the nominating authority on behalf of a favoured candidate.

*Population.*

The population in 1859 was 120,618 males and 104,955 females, besides 8,400 aliens, making a total of 233,973, and displaying an increase of 1,711 males and of 2,567 females. It is a curious circumstance, that at Corfu, where the population is smaller than that of Cephalonia, the returns of births, marriages, and deaths are higher. It is also worthy of remark, that the population of the little Island of Paxo exhibits a larger proportionate increase than the others. This is probably owing to the staple produce

IONIAN  
ISLANDS.

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of this island being oil, and the abundant profits of 1858 enabling the natives to remain at home instead of seeking work elsewhere.

The Ionian peasant is not provident; in lieu of equalizing his income by continuous labour, he spends in idleness the profits of a prosperous year, and leaves himself unprovided in less favourable harvests. The year 1859 was not one of distress, as the profits of 1858 were not spent; but the harvest of 1859 being defective, the distress of the peasantry would then be felt in 1860.

*Education.*

The attendance at the schools in 1859 shows a lamentable defection, especially in the establishment for girls.

*Imports and Exports.*

The imports of 1859 were valued at 1,306,303*l.*, showing a falling off from the preceding year to the amount of 17,505*l.* The exports show a much more startling difference, having fallen from 972,474*l.* 14*s.*, in 1858, to 649,056*l.* 16*s.* in 1859. The export of oil, which was valued in 1858 at 447,797*l.*, fell in 1859 to 106,247*l.* The general decrease in exports amounts to 323,418*l.*, being less by 18,132*l.* than the decrease in the article of oil alone, and thus giving evidence in the general state of the Islands of a gradually increasing prosperity, not entirely checked by the disaster of a year of scarcity.

*General.*

The state of the country in 1859 attracted the attention of the Assembly to the financial system of the Ionian States.

Attempts were made to reduce the export duties on currants and oil; but in consequence of the doubtful substitutes proposed by hurried legislation, the Lord High Commissioner felt himself called on to give his veto to a Bill that had passed the two branches of the legislature, the acceptance of which would have endangered the security of the revenue.

Palace, Corfu,  
February 4, 1861.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF,  
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

HELIGO-  
LAND.

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HELIGOLAND.

[No Report has been received.]

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## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor MOORE to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 3.)

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
January 28, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE

I HAVE the honour to transmit enclosed the usual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. The most satisfactory tables are those which show the increase of trade and shipping in the past year, and the development of an export trade in colonial produce.

3. The shipping which entered the port last year numbered 53, of an aggregate tonnage of 22,140 tons. Of these a large proportion put in for and obtained supplies, refreshment, and repairs, which justified the wisdom of establishing here a harbour of refuge.

4. The imports, as far as can be ascertained from the statements of the principal merchants, reached the sum of 13,890*l.*, chiefly from England. The exports of hides, wool, oil, and seal-skins amounted to 6,892*l.* The trade of the colony with casual ships in the way of supplies and assistance rendered and barter is not included in the above account; it is calculated at 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, paid partly in goods and partly in commercial bills on England and foreign countries.

5. Sheep, which will probably become the staple of the islands, number at present 8,000. These are almost all half-breeds, at least between the South American and English stock; about 2,000 are pure English, South-downs and Cheviots, and have proved most admirably adapted to the climate. More shepherds are required, but some, I believe, are coming in a ship daily expected. The fleeces are stated to be very heavy, weighing commonly 10 or 11 pounds, and averaging 9. The wool, of which a small quantity, (83 cwt.) only has been sent home, realized 8½*d.* per lb. in London. It is right to remark, that owing to the scarcity of labour the sheep were not washed before shearing, which depreciates the value of the wool.

6. Of horned cattle there are about 7,000 in tame herds. The untamed cattle on the company's lands are estimated by their manager at 10,000 to 12,000. Those wild on the Crown lands are believed to exceed 7,000, making a total of about 25,000 cattle on this Island. On the West Falkland a small herd, which was transported there several years ago, appear, from the reports of the sealers, to be increasing fast.

7. An endeavour is now being made to open up a trade in the guano, which is found on many of the outlying islands to the westward. A mercantile house in Monte Video has a vessel now loading there; but it would be premature to pronounce any opinion as to the success of the experiment until the commercial value of the guano is fairly ascertained in the markets of England or America.

8. The population of the colony is now about 540. This does not, however, include many men engaged in coasting and sailing vessels, who are continually leaving ships in the harbour, and after a stay of two or three months or longer, reshipping. As regards the interests of the Colony, it is important to remark that the population includes 64 families almost all of whom have acquired a permanent interest in the islands, besides 34 families of soldiers of the garrison, making a total of 98 families. Among these families there are upwards of 200 children, of whom two-thirds are of an age to attend the government school. The education tables show that not more than one half or 65 children actually attend. I trust that this state of things will very shortly alter, when the school is placed under the care of the schoolmaster who has been nominated from England, aided by the energetic supervision of the Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Bull, who takes very great interest in the school, and whom I have nominated inspector of the school *ex officio*. It is, however, clearly understood that the school is to be kept as now entirely secular, so as to be open to the children of all creeds.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. MOORE,  
Governor.His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

**LONDON :**  
**Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODS,**  
**Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.**  
**For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**









THE  
R E P O R T S

*Made for the Year 1859 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies;  
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British  
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS  
For the Year 1859.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;  
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;  
EASTERN COLONIES;  
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
May 1861.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.